

KROHNE & SESEMANN'S
CATALOGUE
OF
Surgical & Orthopædic Instruments,

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,

AND


241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD E.

L O N D O N.

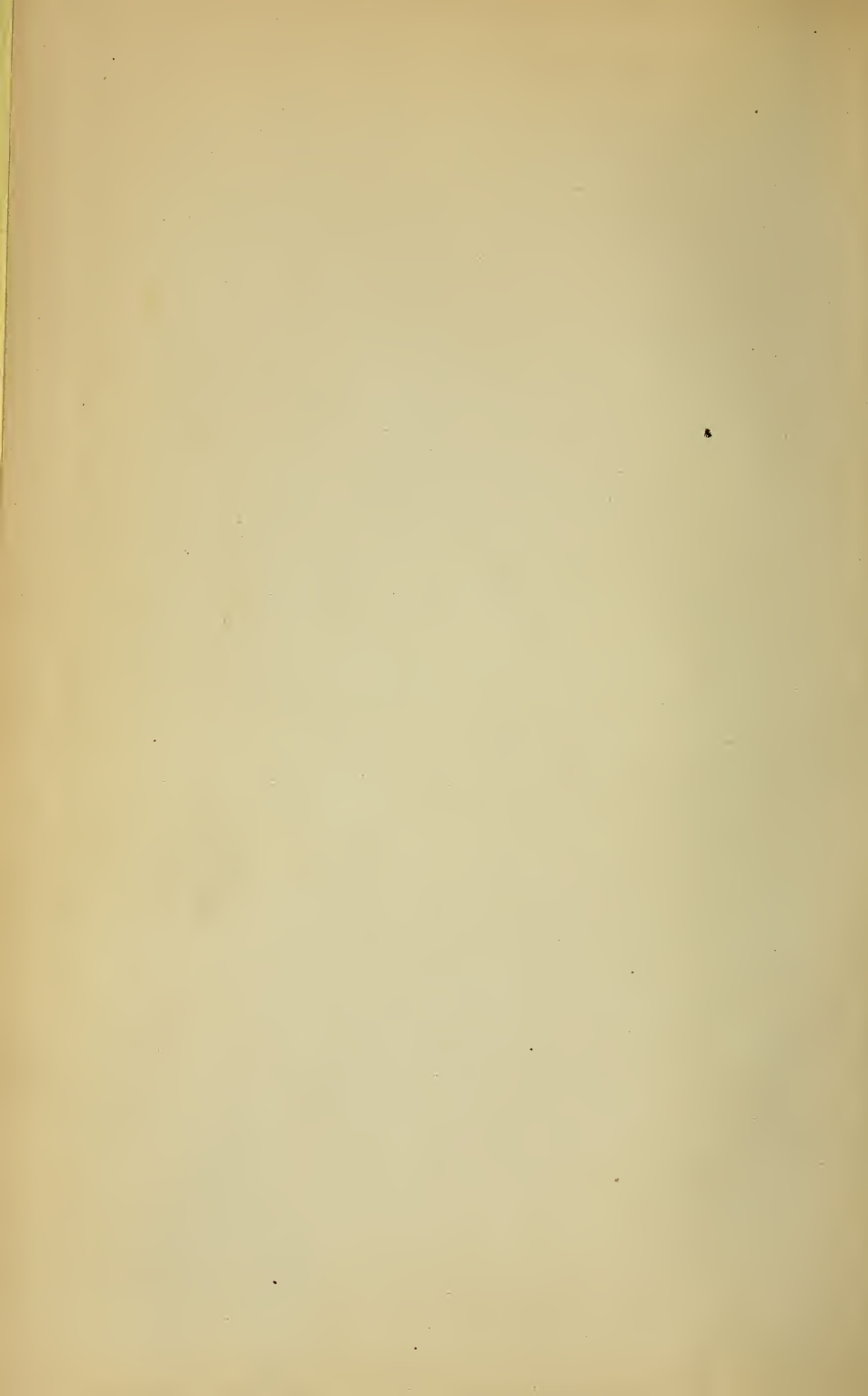
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PREFACE.

In presenting this Catalogue to Surgeons and the Medical Profession, we take this opportunity to thank them for their past support and recommendation.

We have endeavoured to make a complete List, but as many Instruments have been invented since we commenced, we were unable to include them, but shall be happy to answer any inquiry respecting them.

Our connection with Home and Foreign Instrument Makers being very extensive, we are able to procure any Instrument, invented or improved here or abroad, which our customers may require.

We believe that our prices will compare favourably with those of other Houses for Instruments of the best Materials and Workmanship, and by strict attention to Business we hope to merit the continuance of your favours.

KROHNE & SESEMANN,

8, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.; and at

241, Whitechapel Road, London, E.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUSTOMERS ORDERING.

IN writing an Order please write Name and Address distinctly.

It is usual to send small Parcels per Post, and this is also the quickest method of forwarding. The rate is as follows :—

Parcels not exceeding	1 oz.	...	1d.
Do.	2 oz.	...	1½d.
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Do.	8 oz.	...	3d.
Do.	10 oz.	...	3½d.
Do.	12 oz.	...	4d.

Satisfactory references, or a remittance is required from a customer with whom we have not had the pleasure of doing business before.

Accounts Quarterly are charged NETT.

5 per cent. charged on accounts which have not been settled at the expiration of Thirteen Months.

5 per cent. Discount allowed for Prompt Cash off amounts of £1 and upwards.

PRINTED BY SAMSON & CO.,
BELL SQUARE, BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

CATALOGUE

OF

Surgical & Orthopædic Instruments,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

KROHNE & SESEMANN,

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,

AND AT

241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS

TO

THE LONDON HOSPITAL,

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,

THE SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
AND CHILDREN,

AND

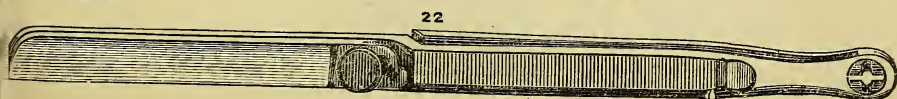
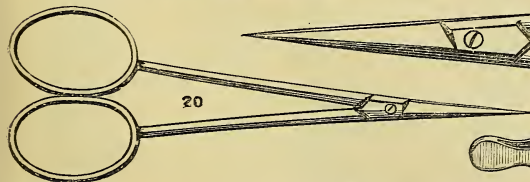
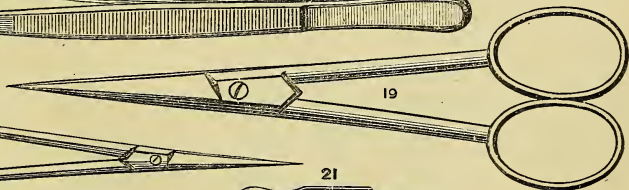
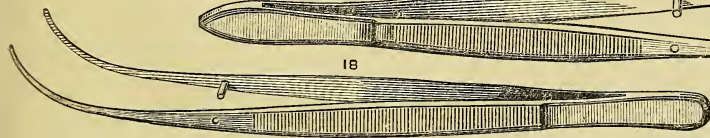
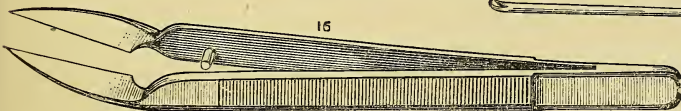
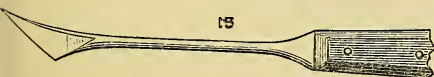
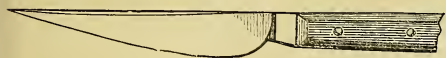
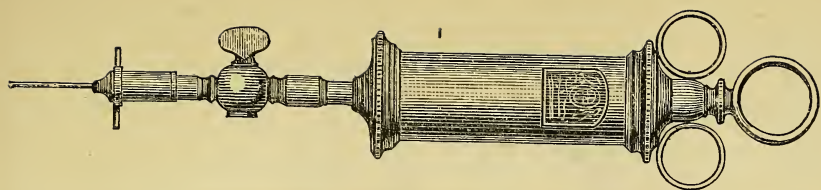
THE CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL.

LONDON.

1878.

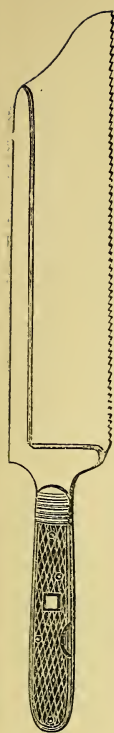
MICROSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Anatomical Syringe with Six fine Tubes	...			1	1	0
„ 2.	Straight Knife...	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 3.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 4.	Needle in Handle	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 5.	Straight Knife...	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 6.	Needle in Handle	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 7.	Blunt-ended Knife	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 8.	Spatula	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 9.	Curved Knife	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 10.	Tenaculum	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 11.	Arrow-headed Knife	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 12.	Spatula	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 13.	Angular Knife...	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 14.	Sharp Hook	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 15.	Double Hook	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 16.	Spring Scissors	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 17.	Straight Forceps	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 18.	Curved Forceps	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 19.	Large Scissors...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 20.	Small Fine pointed Scissors	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 21.	Cross-action Forceps	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 22.	Valantin's Microscopic Section Knife 18/ and				1	1	0
Set of Entomological Instruments in Case, containing 5 Knives, 2 Spatulas, 1 Needle in Ivory Handles, Curved Forceps, Straight Forceps, 2 Small Cross- action Forceps, 2 Scissors, as suggested by Dr. Mahomed, of St. Mary's Hospital					2	2	0
Set of Instruments (as above) with Ebony Handles, in case					1	17	6
Microscopic Section Table, with Brass Plate					1	5	0
„	„	„	Glass Plate...	...	1	10	0
„	„	„	„ large size	...	2	2	0
„	„	Razor, in case	...	...	0	6	6
Middeldorpf's Harpoon, for extracting a piece of muscle for Microscopic examination					0	15	0
Set of 3 ditto, in a case					2	5	0



POST-MORTEM INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Post-Mortem Needles	...	...	each	0	0	6
"	2, 3, & 4. Scalpels	...	...	"	0	1	6
"	5. Scissors	...	...	2/6 and	0	3	6
"	6. Blow-pipe	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	7. Chain Hooks	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	8. Saw with Movable Handle	...	...		
"	9. Chisel	...	...	...	1	7	6
"	10. Catlin...	...	...	...
"	11. Cartilage Knife	...	...	...
	} all fitting in one handle						
"	12. Forceps	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	13. Post-Mortem Coronet, by means of which the						
	top of the skull can be removed, after						
	having been sawn ; the frame forms a guide						
	for the saw	...	...	...	1	7	6
"	14. Double-bladed Spine Saw	...	...	...	1	1	0
"	15. Bowel Scissors	...	...	...	0	10	6
"	16. Post-Mortem Saw	...	...	...	0	10	6
"	17. Hammer and Chisel	...	...	...	0	10	6
"	18. Spine Chisel	...	...	...	0	4	6
"	19. Chisel in Handle	...	...	...	0	5	0
"	20. Head Rest	...	...	...	0	4	0
"	21. Tripod Head Rest	...	...	...	1	1	0
Case of Post-Mortem Instruments, as Figs. from 1 to							
	12, in Ebony Handles	...	...	...	2	8	6
Case of Post-Mortem Instruments, as Figs. from 1 to							
	12, in Ivory Handles	2	12	6



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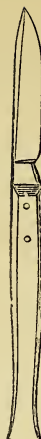
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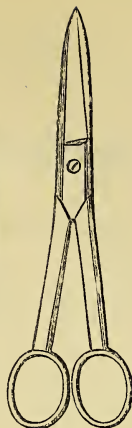
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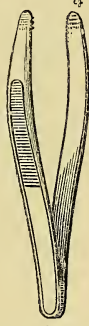
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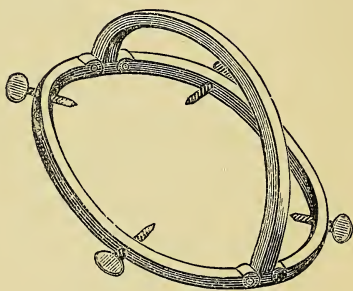
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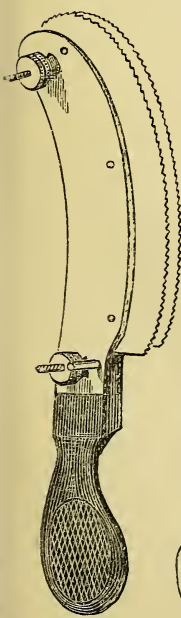
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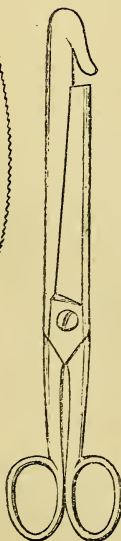
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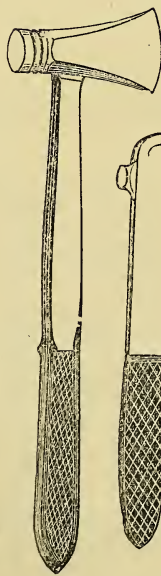
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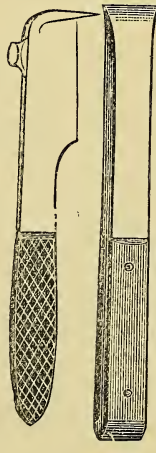
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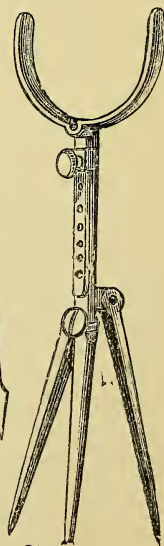
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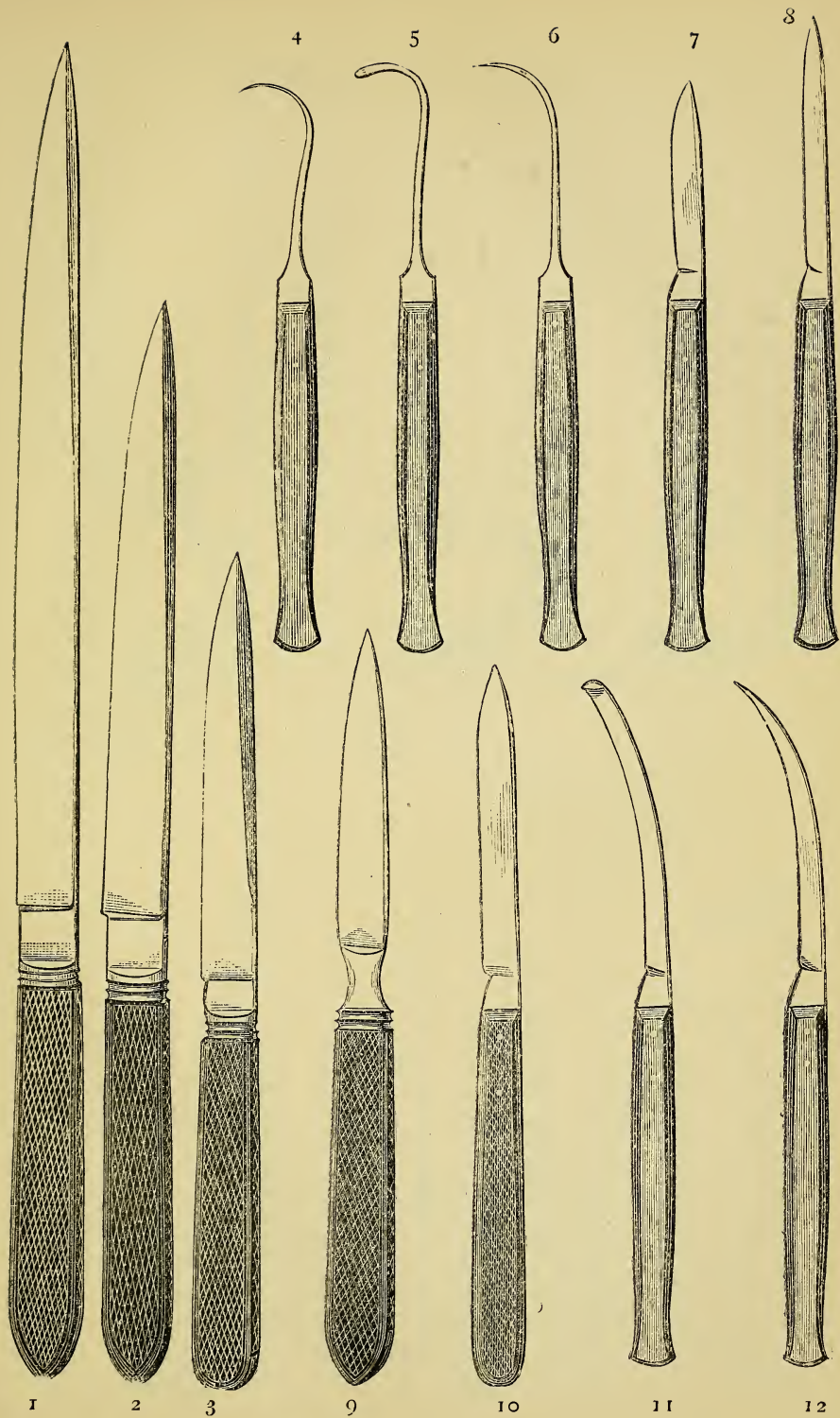
POST-MORTEM INSTRUMENTS.

£ s. d.

No. 1. Case of Post-Mortem Instruments. Improved Saw with Jointed Handle, Cartilage Knife, Four Scalpels, Hammer and Chisel, Long Forcep, Set of Chain Hooks, Blowpipe, Strong Scissors, Bowel Scissors, Spine Chisel, and Needles, in Brass-bound Mahogany Case, polished inside ...							3	0	0
No. 2. Post-Mortem Case. Strong Saw, Double Spine Saw, Hammer, Strong Chisel, with cross handle, Spine Chisel, Tripod Head-rest, Bowel Scissors, Strong Scissors, Brain Knife, Two Cartilage Knives, Six Scalpels, Sharp Hook, Two Dissecting Forceps, Six Needles, Chain Hooks, and Blowpipe, in Brass-bound Mahogany Case, polished inside							8	0	0
Brain Knife ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Rib Shears ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bowel Scissors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
Cartilage Knife... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Saw ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
Improved Saw ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS.

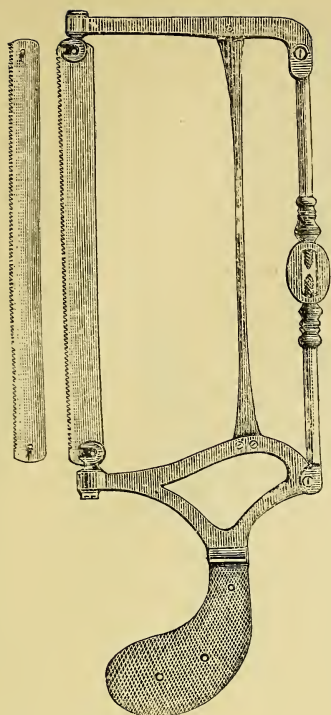
						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Large Amputating Knife	...	...	...	...	0	11	0
„ 2.	Medium-sized do.	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
„ 3.	Small do. or Catlin	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 4.	Tenaculum	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 5.	Aneurism Needle	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 6.	Liston's Needle	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 7.	Scalpel	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 8.	Finger Knife	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 9.	Strong Resection Knife	...	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 10.	Strong Finger Knife	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	Probe Pointed Curved Bistoury	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 12.	Sharp Pointed Curved Bistoury	...	...	...	...	0	3	6



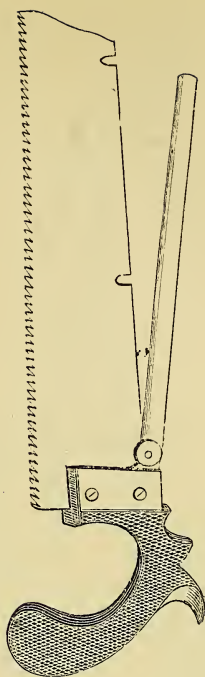
SAWS.

			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Butcher's Saw, with extra blade	...	2	2	0
„ 2.	Amputating Saw, with movable back	...	1	1	0
„ 3.	„ „ with fixed back	...	0	16	0
„ 4.	„ „ with extra blade	...	1	5	0
„ 5.	Metacarpel Saw	0	10	6
„ 6.	Finger Saw	0	4	0
„ 7.	Chain Saw, with hook and eteau	...	1	7	6

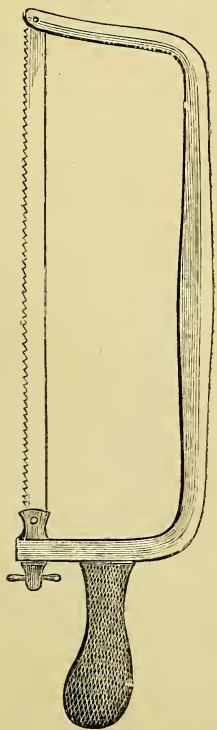
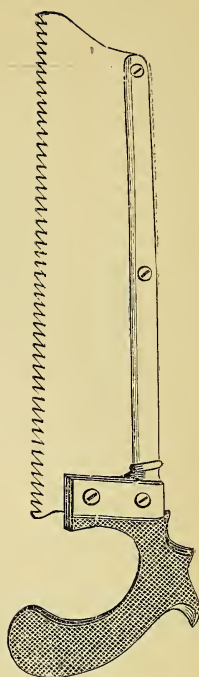
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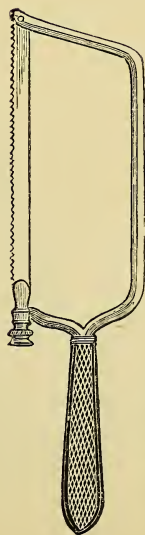
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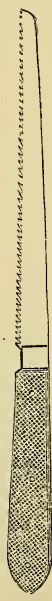
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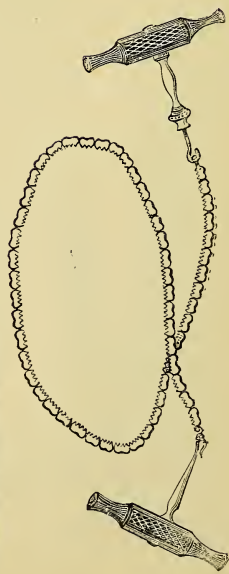
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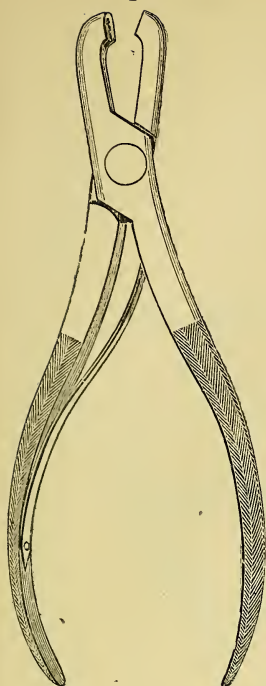


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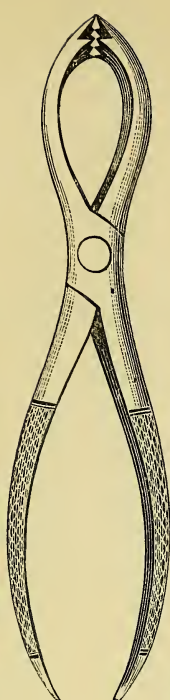
BONE FORCEPS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Gouge Forcep	0	11	6
„ 2.	Fergusson's Lion Forcep	...	8/6 and	...	0	10	6
„ 3.	Angular Necrosis	„	...	...	0	8	6
„ 4.	Straight	„	„	...	0	8	6
„ 5.	„	„	„ small size	...	0	8	6
„ 6.	Hoffman's Bone Forcep,	angular	...	...	1	1	0
„ 7.	„	„	straight	...	1	1	0
„ 8.	Eperle's Scissors,	for ingrowing toe nail	0	10	0
„ 9.	Curved Bone Forcep	0	12	6

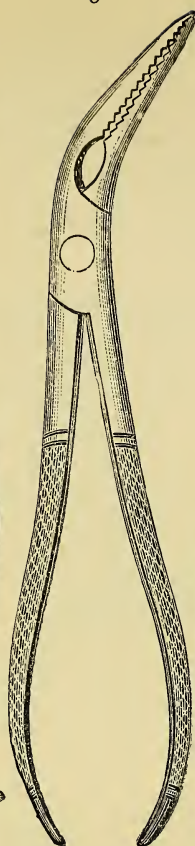
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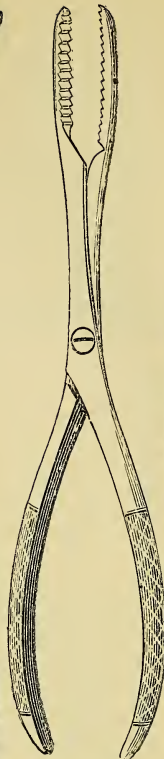
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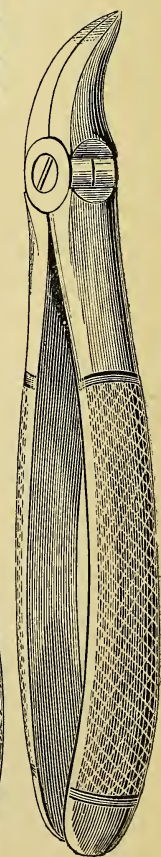
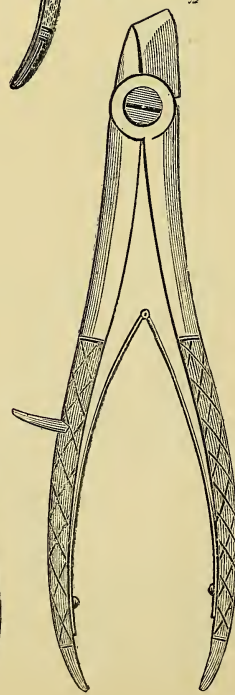
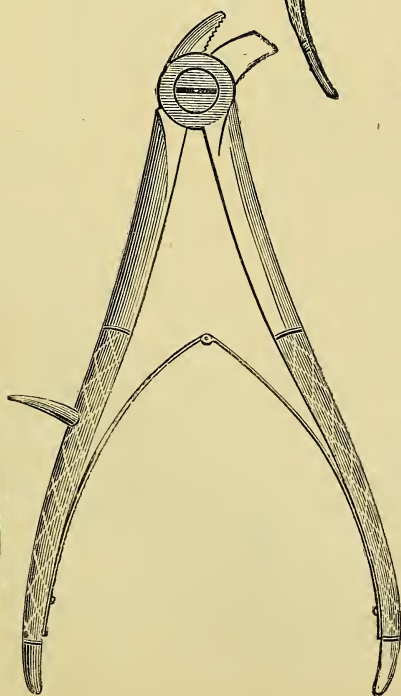
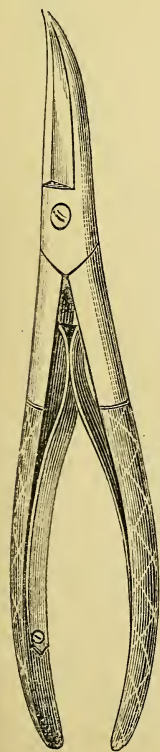
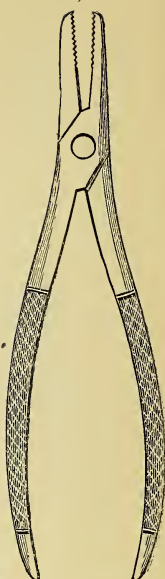
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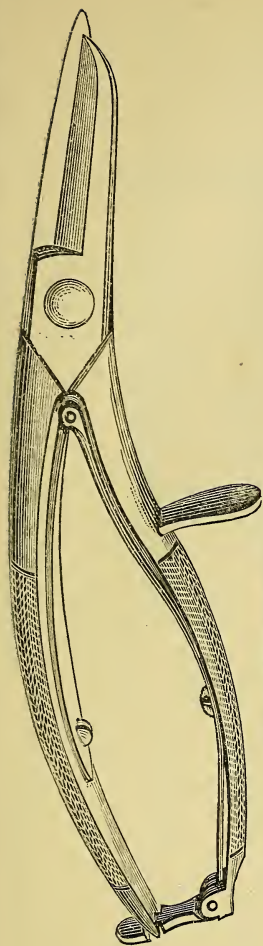
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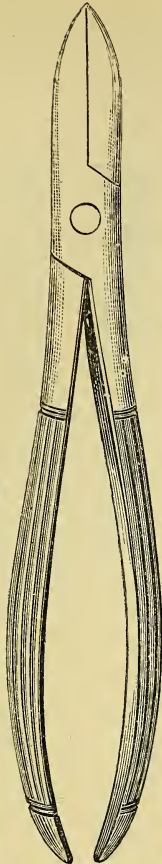
STARCH BANDAGE SCISSORS, BONE FORCEPS AND TOURNIQUETS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Seutin's Starch Bandage Scissors	1	7	6
„ 2.	Bone Forcep, straight...	...	... 9/ and	0	11	0
„ 3.	„ „ with eccentric joint	...	...	0	12	6
„ 4.	Bone Forcep, angular...	...	... 8½ to	0	12	6
„ 5.	„ curved	...	... 8½ to	0	12	6
„ 6.	Petitt's Tourniquet	...	...	0	7	6
„ 7.	Signoroni's „	...	...	1	15	0
„ 8.	Field „	...	...	0	1	6
„ 9.	Skey's „	...	...	2	2	0
Esmarch's Tourniquet, with hooks and chain				0	5	0
„	„ short, with hooks only	...	...	0	2	6
„	Bandage 10s. 6d. and	0	12	6
Foulis's Tourniquet				0	3	0
Berkeley Hill's Tourniquet				0	2	6

1



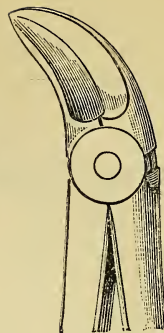
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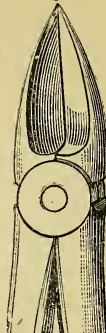
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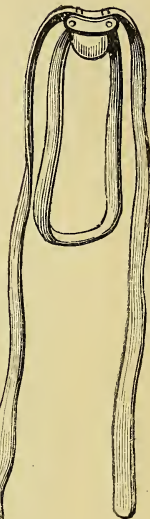
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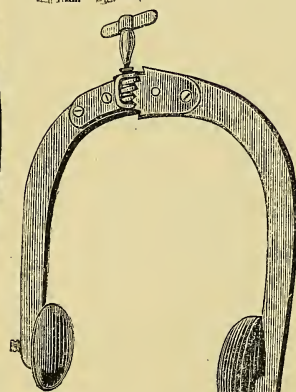
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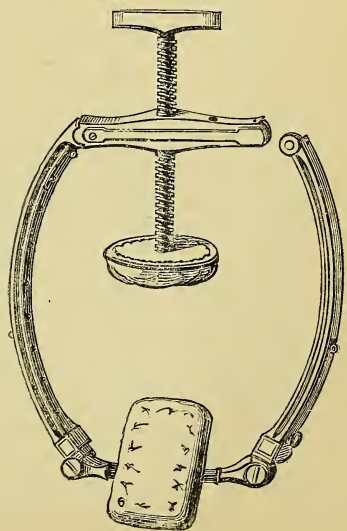
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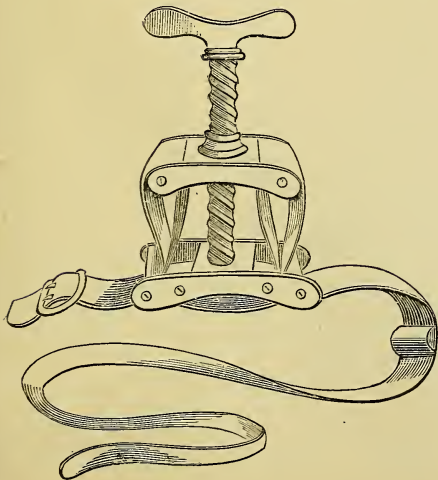
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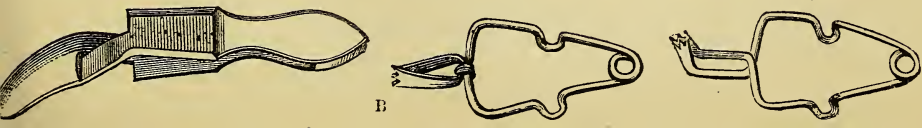
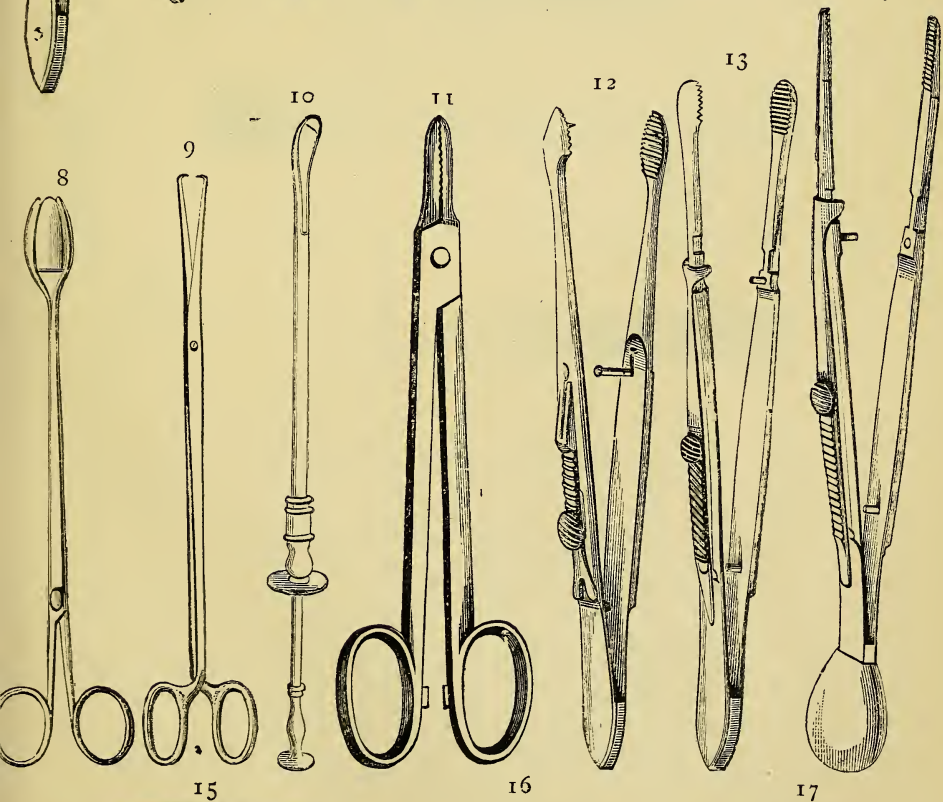
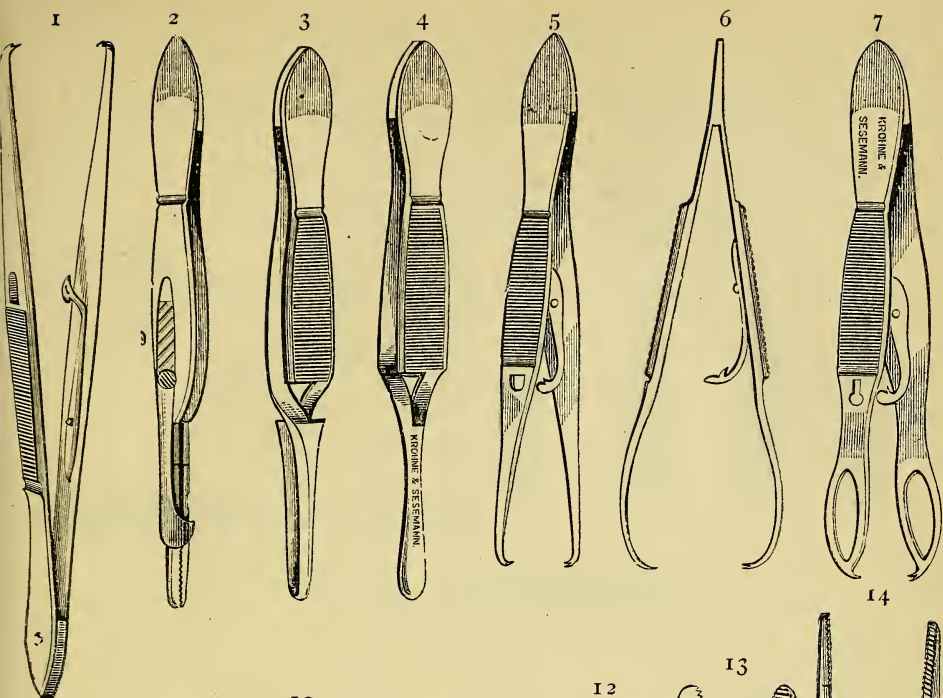


6



ARTERY FORCEPS, BULLET FORCEPS AND SERRE-FINES.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Heron Watson's Artery Forcep	0	6	6
„ 2.	Matthieu's	„	with slide	...	0	10	6
„ 3.	Cross-action	„	with fine point	...	0	6	0
„ 4.	„	„	serrated	...	0	6	0
„ 5.	Liston's	„	straight	...	0	5	6
„ 6.	„	„	curved	...	0	6	0
„ 7.	Coxeter's	„	...	...	0	6	6
„ 8.	Savigny's Bullet Forcep	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 9.	Luer's	„	...	...	0	9	6
„ 10.	Bullet Extractor	...	...	...	0	12	0
„ 11.	Spencer Wells's Torsion Forcep		plain		0	5	0
	„	„	nickel-plated		0	6	6
„ 12.	Lankford's Torsion Forcep	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 13.	Bryant's	„	with broad end	...	0	10	6
„ 14.	„	„	with narrow end				
			and ivory knob for rotating easily in the				
			palm of the operator's hand when used for				
			the torsion of arteries	...	0	12	6
„ 15.	Dieffenbach's Cross-action Artery Forcep	...		...	0	2	6
„ 16.	Serre-Fines, straight	...	plated, per doz.		0	12	0
	„	„	silver,	„	0	18	0
„ 17.	„	curved	...	plated,	0	12	0
	„	„	...	silver,	0	18	0



CASES OF AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1.

BRASS BOUND MAHOGANY CASE.

Containing—

1	Large Amputating Knife			
1	Small	”	”	
1	Catlin			
1	Bone Cutting Forceps			
1	Liston's Artery Forceps			
1	Amputating Saw			
1	Tenaculum			
1	Pettit's Tourniquet			
	Needles and Silk	...	...	£4 4 0

No. 2.

BRASS BOUND MAHOGANY CASE.

Containing—

1	Large Amputating Knife			
1	Medium-sized	”		
1	Small	”		
1	Catlin			
1	Bone Cutting Forceps			
1	Liston's Artery Forceps			
1	Tenaculum			
1	Luer's Bullet Forceps			
1	Amputating Saw			
1	Pettit's Tourniquet			
1	Field	”		
	Needles and Silk	...	...	£5 5 0

No. 3.

BRASS BOUND MAHOGANY CASE.

Containing—

3	Amputating Knives			
1	Catlin			
1	Strong Resection Knife			
	Artery Forceps			
	Spring „			
	Tenaculum			
	Luer's Bullet Forceps			
	Amputating Saw			
	Strong Angular Scissors			
	Pettit's Tourniquet			
	Field's „			
	Needles and Silk	...	...	£6 6 0

No. 4.

BRASS BOUND AMPUTATING CASE.

Containing—

1	Amputating Saw (bow) with two movable blades			
3	Amputating Knives, 6-in., 7-in., 9-in.			
1	Resection Knife, with large handle			
1	Finger Knife			
1	Probe Pointed Curved Bistoury			
1	Sharp „ „			
3	Scalpels			
1	Bone Cutting Forceps, 10-in. long			
1	Curved Necrosis Forceps			
1	Toothed Bullet „			
1	Torsion Forceps, with broad blades			
1	Pair Bow Artery Forceps			
1	Pair Dissecting „			
3	Dieffenbach's Artery Forceps			
1	Aneurism Needle			
1	Pair large Angular Scissors			
2	Gum Catheters, Nos. 8 and 10			
2	Plated Catheters, Nos. 7 and 9			
1	Bullet Probe			
1	Esmarch's Tourniquet			
1	Pettit's „			
1	Field „			
2	Dozen Needles			
	Ligature, Silk and Wire	...	...	£11 0 0

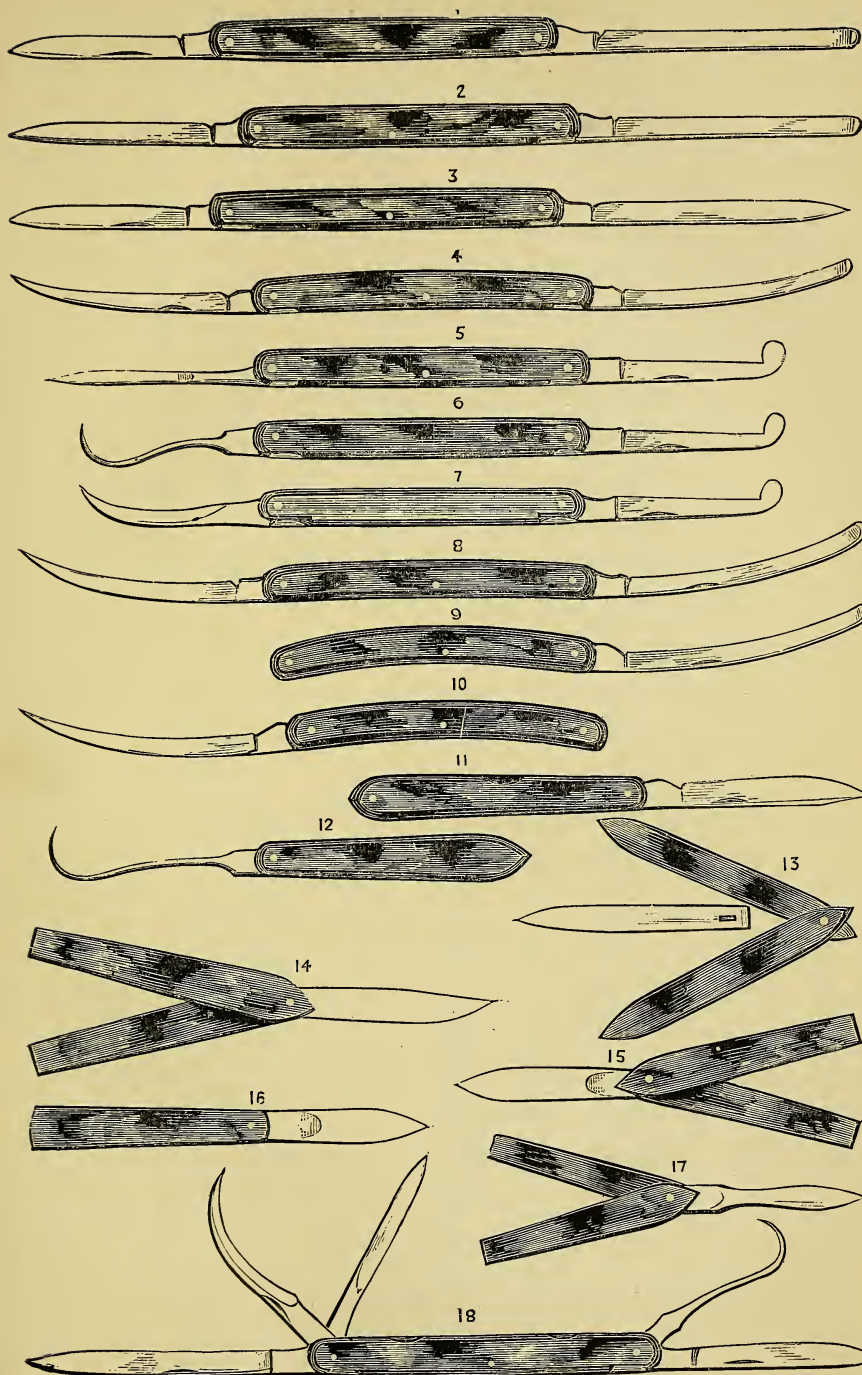
No. 5.

CONTENTS OF HOSPITAL AMPUTATING AND RESECTION CASE.

- 1 Bow Amputating Saw, with 2 blades
- 4 Amputating Knives, 5-in., 7-in., 9-in. and 11-in.
- 2 Resection Knives, broad and narrow, with large handles
- 1 Finger Saw
- 6 Scalpels
- 2 Curved Bistouries, sharp and blunt pointed
- 1 Ordinary Tenaculum
- 1 Liston's Artery Forceps
- 1 Bow " "
- 3 Dieffenbach's "
- 2 Torsion Forceps
- 2 Bone Cutting Forceps, straight and curved
- 1 Lion Forceps
- 1 Straight Necrosis Forceps
- 1 Curved " "
- 1 Liston's Polypus "
- 1 Bullet Forceps
- 1 Dissecting Forceps
- 2 Tooth Forceps, curved and straight
- 1 Stump Forceps
- 2 Gouges, broad and narrow
- 1 Chisel
- 2 Retractors
- 2 Elevators
- 1 Trephine
- 1 Ascites Trocar
- 1 Hydrocele Trocar
- 1 Bladder Trocar
- 1 Aneurism Needle
- 1 Liston's Needle
- 4 Gum Catheters, 6, 7, 8 and 9
- 2 Plated " 8 and 10
- 2 Median Lithotomy Staffs, Nos. 9 and 11
- 1 Esmarch's Tourniquet
- 1 Pettit's Screw "
- 4 Dozen Needles
- Suture Silk and Wire
- 1 Long Bullet Probe, and 1 Nelaton's Probe £21 10 0

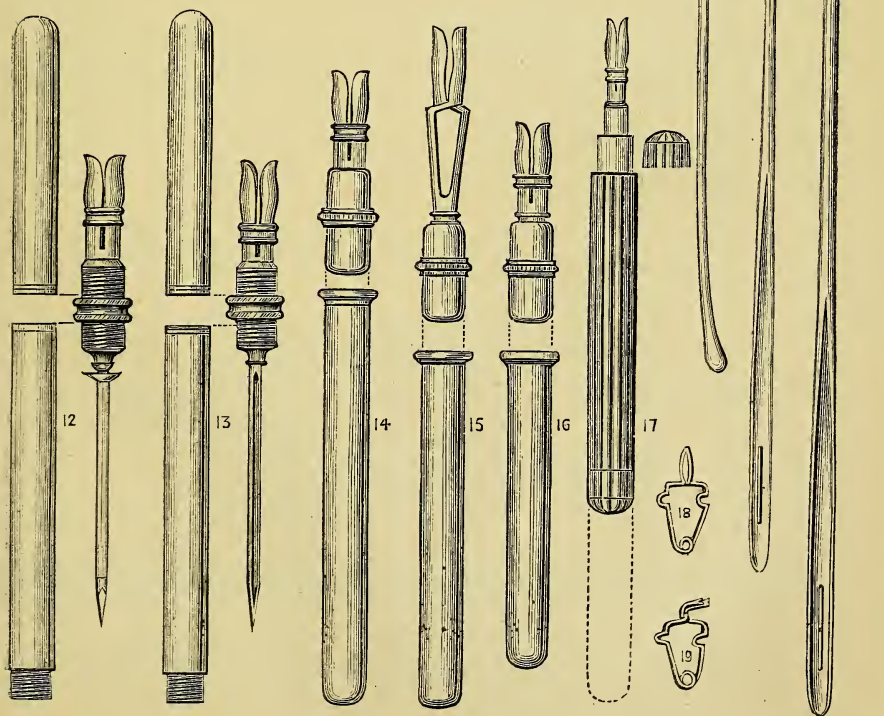
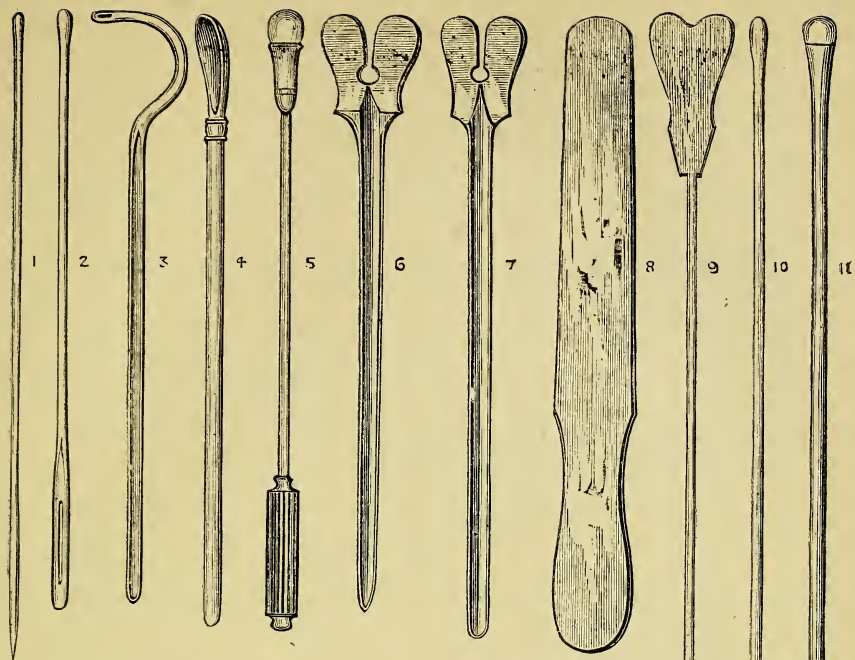
INSTRUMENTS FOR POCKET CASES.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Scalpel and Straight Probe Pointed Bistoury,							
	in tortoiseshell handle, with French lock							
	back	o	9	6.				
„ 2.	Finger Knife and Probe Pointed Bistoury ...	o	9	6.				
„ 3.	Scalpel and Finger Knife	o	9	6				
„ 4.	Double Bistoury	o	10	6				
„ 5.	Tenotomy Knife and Gum Lancet	o	9	6.				
„ 6.	Tenaculum and Gum Lancet... ..	o	9	6				
„ 7.	Syme's Abscess Knife and Gum Lancet, in							
	ivory handle, French lock back	o	8	6.				
„ 8.	Double Bistoury, in tortoiseshell handle, with							
	plain spring back	o	7	6.				
„ 9.	Probe Pointed Bistoury, with plain spring							
	handle	o	5	o.				
„ 10.	Sharp Pointed do.	o	5	o.				
„ 11.	Scalpel	o	3	6.				
„ 12.	Tenaculum	o	3	o.				
„ 13.	Seton Needle	o	3	6				
„ 14.	Abscess Lancet	o	2	6.				
„ 15.	Bleeding Lancet	o	1	6.				
„ 16.	„ „	o	2	o.				
„ 17.	Narrow „	o	2	o.				
„ 18.	Compound Instrument, containing Scalpel,							
	Tenaculum, Tenotomy Knife, Abscess							
	Knife and Finger Knife, in leather case...	1	1	o				



INSTRUMENTS FOR POCKET CASES.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Probe, with point	...	...	...	0	1	0
„ 2.	Probe, with eye	..	...	...	0	1	0
„ 3.	Aneurism Needle, with Director	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 4.	Scoop and Director	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 5.	Nelaton's Probe, with porcelain end...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 6.	Silver Director...	...	...	4/6 and	0	6	0
„ 7.	Silver open ended Director	...	„	...	0	6	0
„ 8.	Spatula, silver plated	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 9.	Long Silver Probe, with handle	...	...	...	0	6	6
„ 10.	Long Probe, with eye	...	...	..	0	2	6
„ 11.	Long Probe, with porcelain end	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 12.	Silver Caustic Holder and Trocar, in case	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ 13.	Silver Caustic Holder and Gilt Grooved Needle, in case	...	...	...	0	15	6
„ 14.	Silver Caustic Holder...	...	from 10/6 to	...	0	15	0
„ 15.	Palladium Spring Caustic Holder, in silver case	...	...	from 11/6 to	0	15	0
„ 16.	Silver Caustic Holder, with gilt quill	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 17.	Silver Caustic Holder, in aluminium case	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 18.	Silver Serrefine, for holding the edges of a wound together as a temporary clamp	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 19.	Curved Silver Serrefine	...	...	...	0	1	6
	German Silver Spatula	..	...	...	0	2	6
	Chased „ „	...	...	...	0	10	6

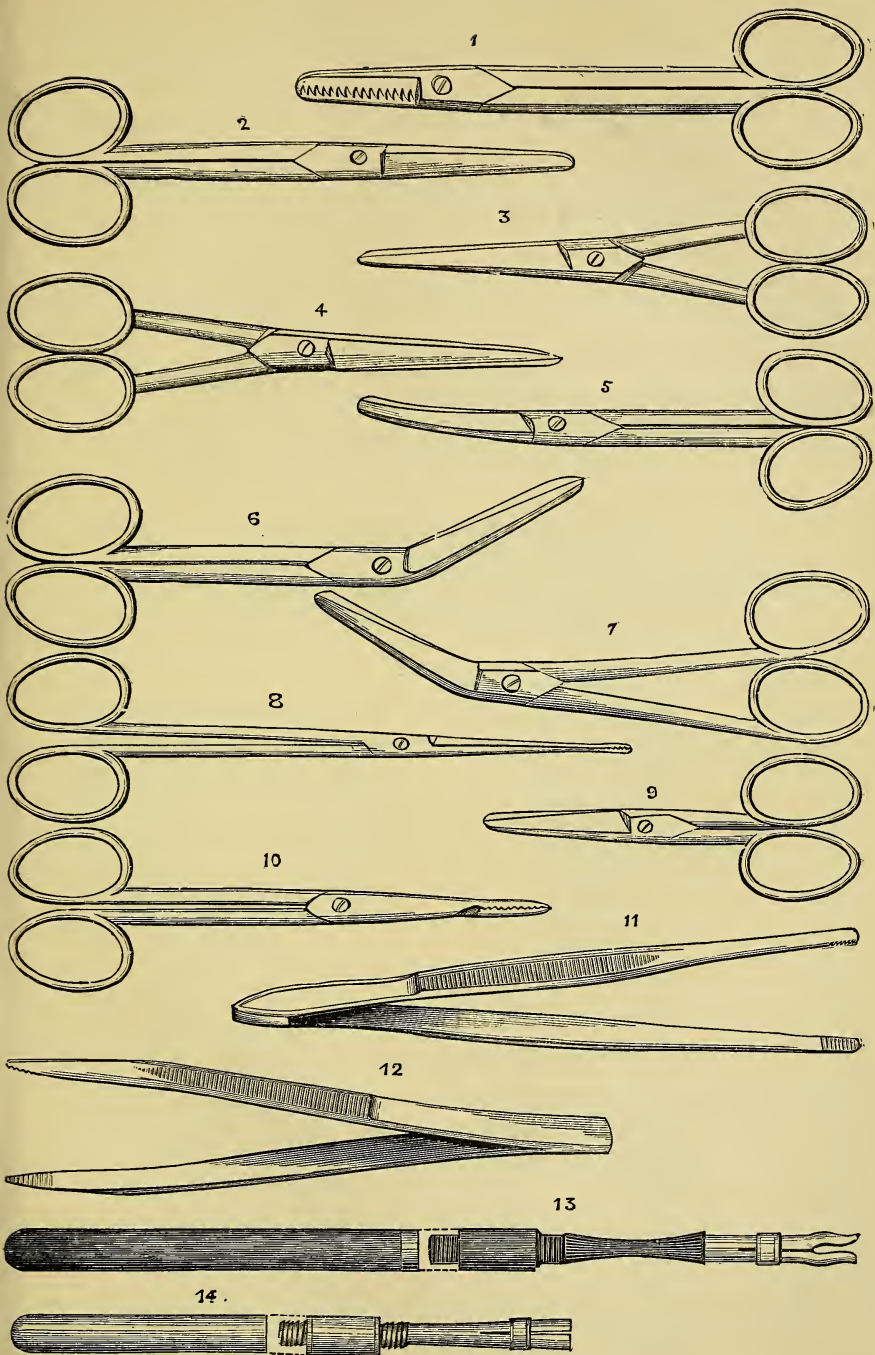


SCISSORS, FORCEPS AND CAUSTIC HOLDERS.

FOR POCKET CASES.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Richardson's Torsion Scissors	...	from	0	10	6
„ 2.	Straight Scissors, blunt pointed	...	„	0	3	6
„ 3.	Sharp Pointed Straight Scissors	...	...	0	2	6
„ 4.	„ „ „ large size	...	...	0	3	6
„ 5.	Curved on Flat Scissors	...	... from	0	5	6
„ 6.	Angular Scissors	...	... ..	0	4	0
„ 7.	„ „ „	...	... ..	0	5	6
„ 8.	Lister's Sinus Forceps	...	4/-, nickel plated	0	5	6
„ 9.	Small Straight Scissors	...	... ..	0	2	0
„ 10.	Bow Dressing Forceps	...	... 3/6 to	0	4	6
„ 11.	Spring „ „	...	... from	0	3	6
„ 12.	„ „ „	...	... „	0	2	0
„ 13.	Ebony Caustic Case, with gilt quill	...	3/6 and	0	4	6
„ 14.	Ivory „ „	...	... ..	0	3	0
	Lunar Caustic Points, No. 4	...	... each	0	0	9

(This is the size which fits the ordinary Caustic Case in
general use.)



SILVER FEMALE CATHETERS.

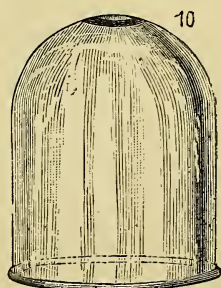
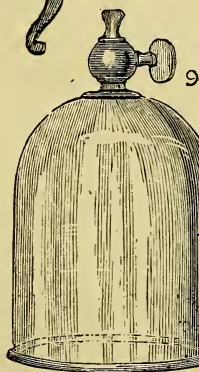
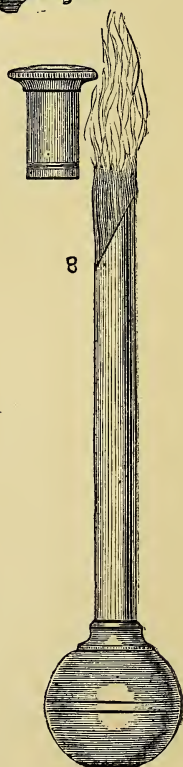
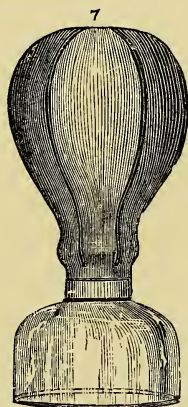
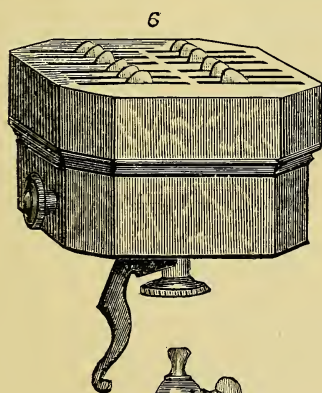
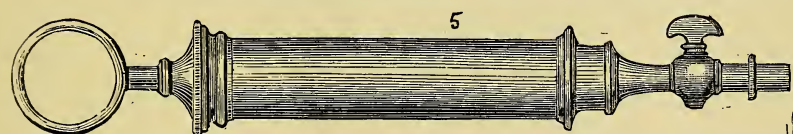
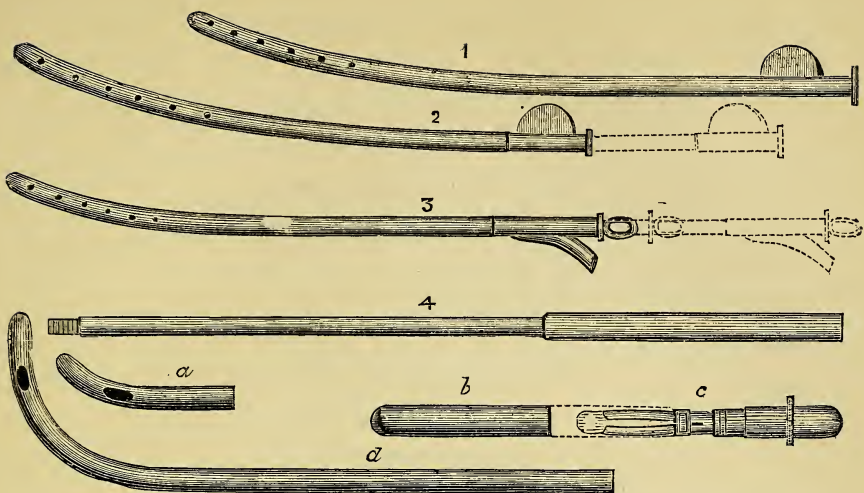
				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Silver Female Catheter	...	...	0	6	0
„ 2.	„ „ „ with sliding arrangement			0	6	6
„ 3.	„ „ „ „ „ and tap			0	7	6
„ 4.	Silver Instrument, combining male and female Catheters, as Figs. <i>a</i> and <i>d</i> , and Caustic Holder, with protecting cap, Figs. <i>c</i> and <i>b</i> ...			1	1	0

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.

Fig. 5.	Brass Air Pump, with three glasses, as Fig. 9, for dry cupping	...	...	...	...	0	15	6
„ 6.	Scarificator, with twelve blades	...	...			1	12	6
„	„ with six blades	...	...	...		1	5	0
„ 7.	Dry Cupping Glass, with strong india-rubber ball	...	...	...	from 2/6 to	0	7	6
„ 8.	Brass Torch, for use with cupping glass	...				0	2	6
„ 9.	Cupping Glass, for use with Pump, Fig. 5	...				0	3	6
„ 10.	Cupping Glass ... per set of 3	...	...	...		0	2	6

CASES OF CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1.	Scarificator, Torch, 2 Nests of Glasses, and Spirit Bottle in Mahogany Case	...	...			2	10	0
No. 2.	Large Scarificator, Small Scarificator, Torch, 2 Nests of Glasses and Spirit Bottle in Mahogany Case	...	...	...	...	3	17	6



CASES OF POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1.

LEATHER CASE, WITH ELASTIC BAND.

Containing—3 Single Pocket Instruments

Scissors

Spring Forceps

Caustic Holder

Director

Probe

Needles and Silk... .. £1 15 0

No. 2.

RUSSIA LEATHER CASE.

With Pocket for Stamps, Cards and Notes.

Containing—1 Double Pocket Instrument

Curved Scissors

Dressing Forceps

Clinical Thermometer

Silver Probe and Director ... £2 17 6

No. 3.

RUSSIA LEATHER CASE.

This is the smallest Case made, being three inches and a-half long, and two inches wide.

Containing—3 Double Pocket Instruments

Artery Forceps

Spring Forceps

Scissors

Director and Probe

Caustic Holder

Needles and Silk £3 3 0

No. 4.

LEATHER CASE, WITH ELASTIC BAND.

Containing—3 Double Pocket Instruments

Scissors

Spring Forceps

Caustic Holder

Probe

Director and Aneurism Needle

Hypodermic Syringe

Spatula

Needles and Silk £3 10 0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

No. 5.

IMITATION CROCODILE SKIN POCKET CASE.

Containing—

3 Double Pocket Instruments
 Artery Forceps
 French Dressing Forceps
 Scissors
 Caustic Holder, with palladium spring Aneurism
 Needle and Director
 Probe
 Hypodermic Syringe
 Silver Female Catheter
 Needles and Silk £4 17 6

No. 6.

RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET CASE.

Containing—

3 Double Pocket Instruments
 Scissors
 Spring Forceps
 Artery Forceps
 Spatula
 Aneurism Needle and Director
 Probe
 Clinical Thermometer
 Caustic Holder and Trocar in silver case
 Silver Female Catheter
 Lancet
 Needles and Silk £5 0 0

No. 7.

RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET CASE.

Containing—

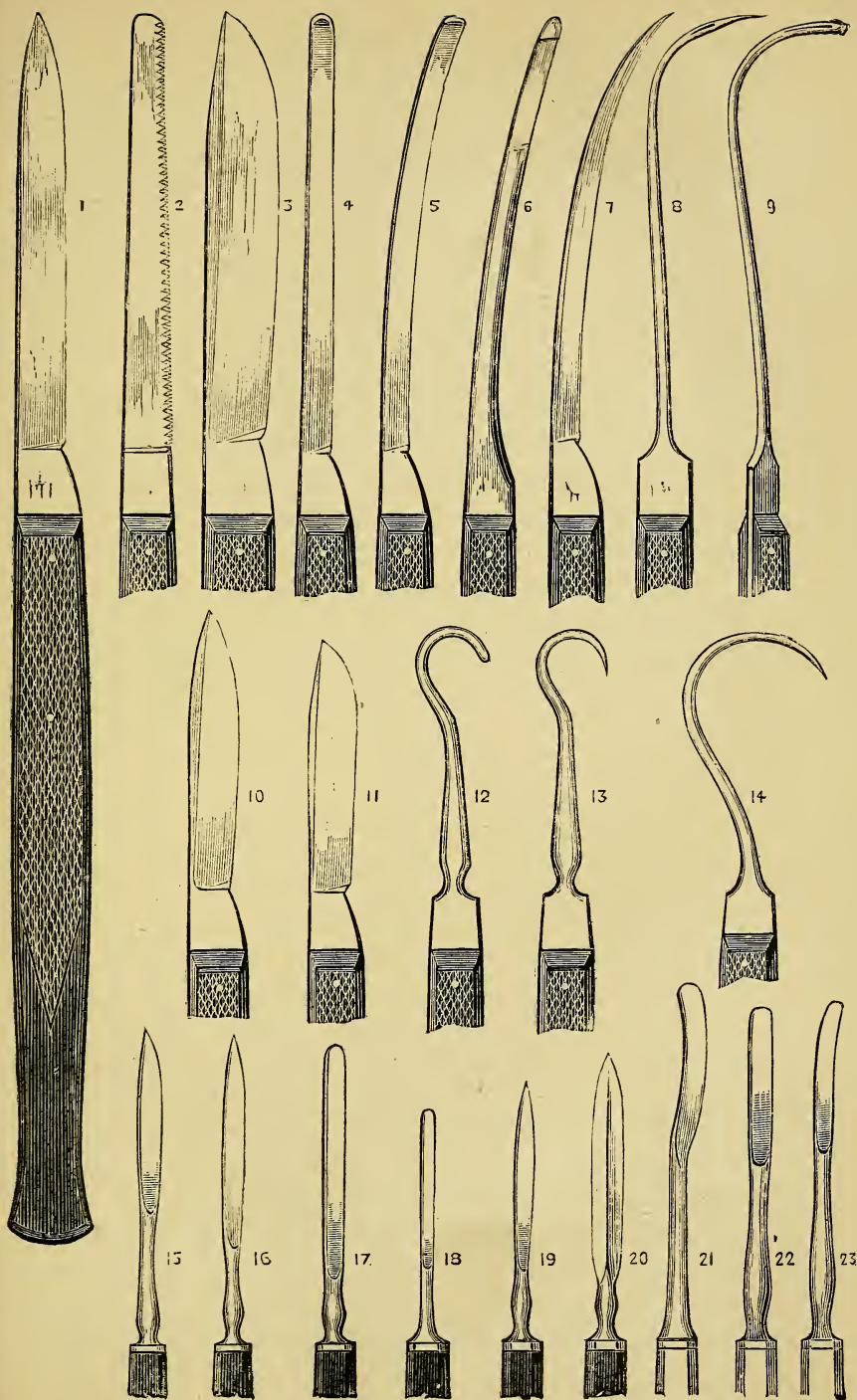
3 Double Pocket Instruments
 Scissors
 Spring Forceps
 Artery Forceps
 Spatula
 Probe
 Director
 Hypodermic Syringe
 Silver Female Catheter
 Caustic Holder
 Lancet
 Needles and Silk £5 5 0

* * *Cases of Pocket Instruments made to order.*

MINOR OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Finger Knife	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 2.	Small Saw	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 3.	Strong Finger Knife	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 4.	Blunt Pointed Straight Bistoury	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 5.	„ Curved „	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 6.	Hernia Knife	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 7.	Sharp Pointed Curved Bistoury	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 8.	Liston's Needle	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 9.	Aneurism Needle	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 10.	Middle Pointed Scalpel	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 11.	Ordinary Scalpel	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 12.	Blunt Hook	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 13.	Sharp Hook	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 14.	Tenaculum	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
„ 15.	Tenotomy Knife, in ebony handle	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 16.	„ „ „	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 17.	Blunt ended Tenotomy Knife, in ebony handle	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 18.	Small „ „ „	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 19.	Short, Pointed „ „	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 20.	Double edged Knife, in ebony handle	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Figs. 21, 22, 23.	Set of Sayre's Tenotomy Knives, in ivory handles	...	...	...	...	0	13	6

*If any of the above Instruments are supplied with Ivory Handles,
the increase of cost will be from 6d. to 1s. each.*



CASES OF MINOR OPERATING INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1.

MAHOGANY BRASS BOUND CASE.

Containing—Four Scalpels, Lister's Needle, Sharp Hook, Aneurism Needle, Sharp Curved Bistoury, Probe Pointed Curved Bistoury, Straight Probe Pointed Bistoury, Hernia Knife, Fenestrated Artery Forceps, Dressing Forceps, Scissors, Needles and Silk

If the Instruments in the above Case are supplied

with Ebony Handles £3 0 0

If with chequered Ivory Handles 3 7 6

No. 2.

MAHOGANY BRASS BOUND CASE.

Containing—Small Saw, Hernia Knife, Sharp Pointed Bistoury, Probe Pointed Bistoury, Finger Knife, Strong Scalpel, Straight Probe Pointed Bistoury, Two Liston's Needles, Aneurism Needle, Three Scalpels, Double-edged Scalpel, Sharp Hook, Blunt Hook, Tenaculum, Scoop and Director, Torsion Forceps, Dressing Forceps, Scissors, Fenestrated Artery Forceps, Langenbeck's Saw, Needles and Silk.

If the Instruments in the above Case are supplied in

Ebony Handles £5 10 0

If with Ivory Handles... .. 6 0 0

No. 3.

MAHOGANY BRASS BOUND CASE.

Containing—Strong Scalpel

Small Saw

Two Liston's Needles

Aneurism Needle

Sharp Pointed Curved Bistoury

Probe „ „ „

Hernia Knife

Straight Probe Pointed Bistoury

Finger Knife

Three Scalpels

Double-edged Scalpel

Tenaculum

Sharp Hook

Blunt Hook

Torsion Forceps

Three Dieffenbach's Artery Forceps

French Dressing Forceps

Curved Scissors

Fenestrated Artery Forceps

Exploring Trocar

Vulsellum Forceps

Straight Scissors,

Dressing Forcep

Langenbeck's Saw

Director

Needles and Silk.

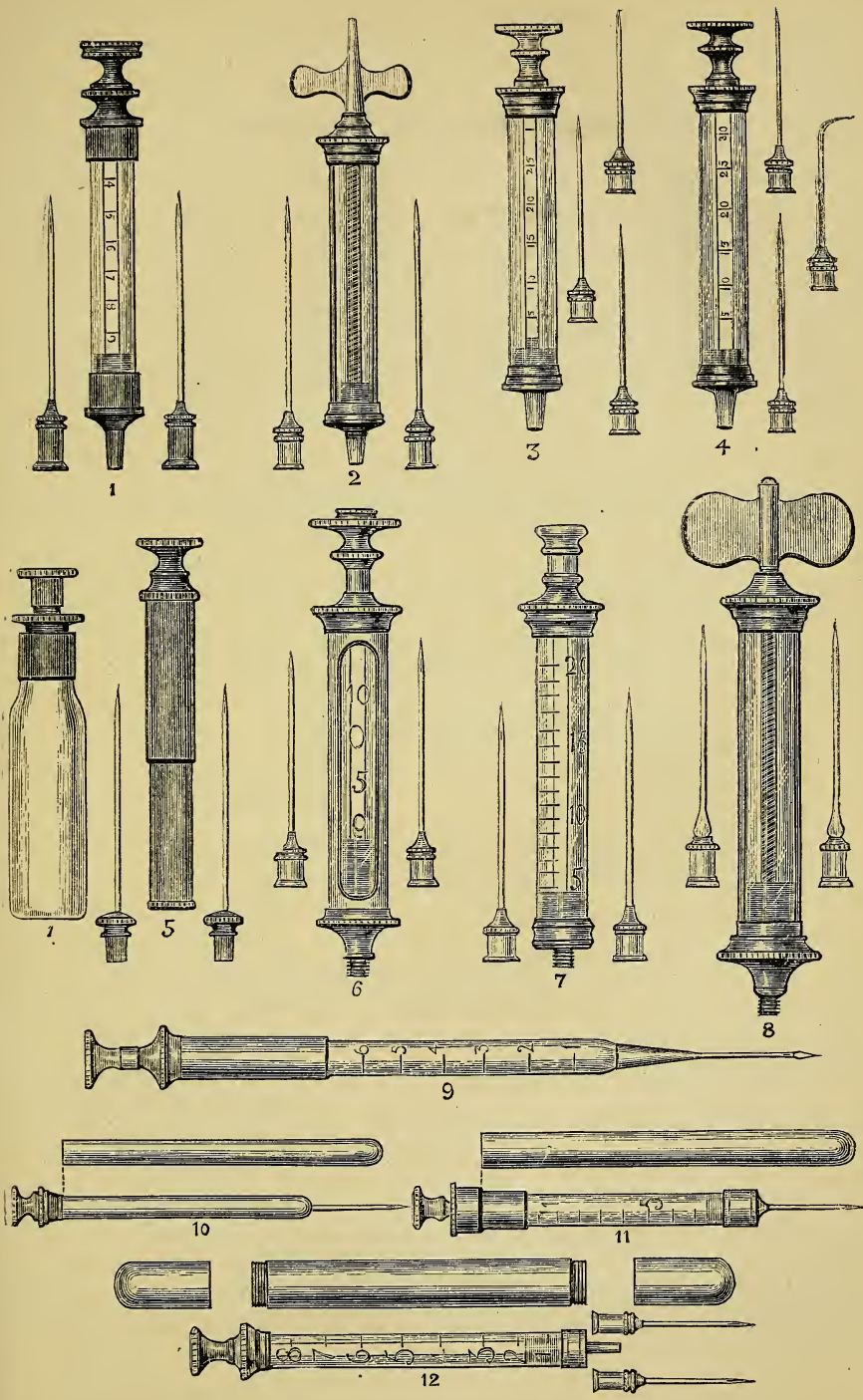
If the Instruments in the above Case are supplied in

chequered Ebony Handles £6 15 0

If in chequered Ivory handles 7 10 0

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Vulcanite Mounted Hypodermic Syringe, for sub-cutaneous injection, with two steel needles, in case	0	8	6
„ 2. Silver Mounted Hypodermic Syringe, screw action, with two steel needles, in case ...	1	1	0
„ 3. Silver Mounted do. with three steel needles, in case	1	5	0
„ 4. Silver Mounted do. with two steel needles and platinum canula for injecting the lachrymal duct, in case	1	5	0
„ 5. Vulcanite Hypodermic Syringe, with two steel needles and bottle for solution, in vulcanite case	0	10	6
„ 6. Buzzard's Hypodermic Syringe, with expanding piston and two Buzzard's needles, in case 25/	1	10	0
„ 7. Hypodermic Syringe, with two steel or gilt needles, in case	0	12	6
„ 8. Large (30 minim) Hypodermic Syringe, for injecting tumors of the neck, in case ...	1	7	6
„ 9. Coxeter's Hypodermic Syringe from 13/6 to	0	17	6
„ 10. Silver Hypodermic Syringe, with palladium needle, in silver case, suitable for carrying in a pocket case	0	10	6
„ 11. Silver do. do.	0	15	0
„ 12. Silver Mounted Hypodermic Syringe, with two needles, in metal case	0	15	0
Leiter's self-acting Hypodermic Syringe, in vulcanite case	0	18	0
<i>Description forwarded on application.</i>			
Hypodermic Syringe, with two needles and two bottles for solution, in chased and engraved aluminium case	2	2	0



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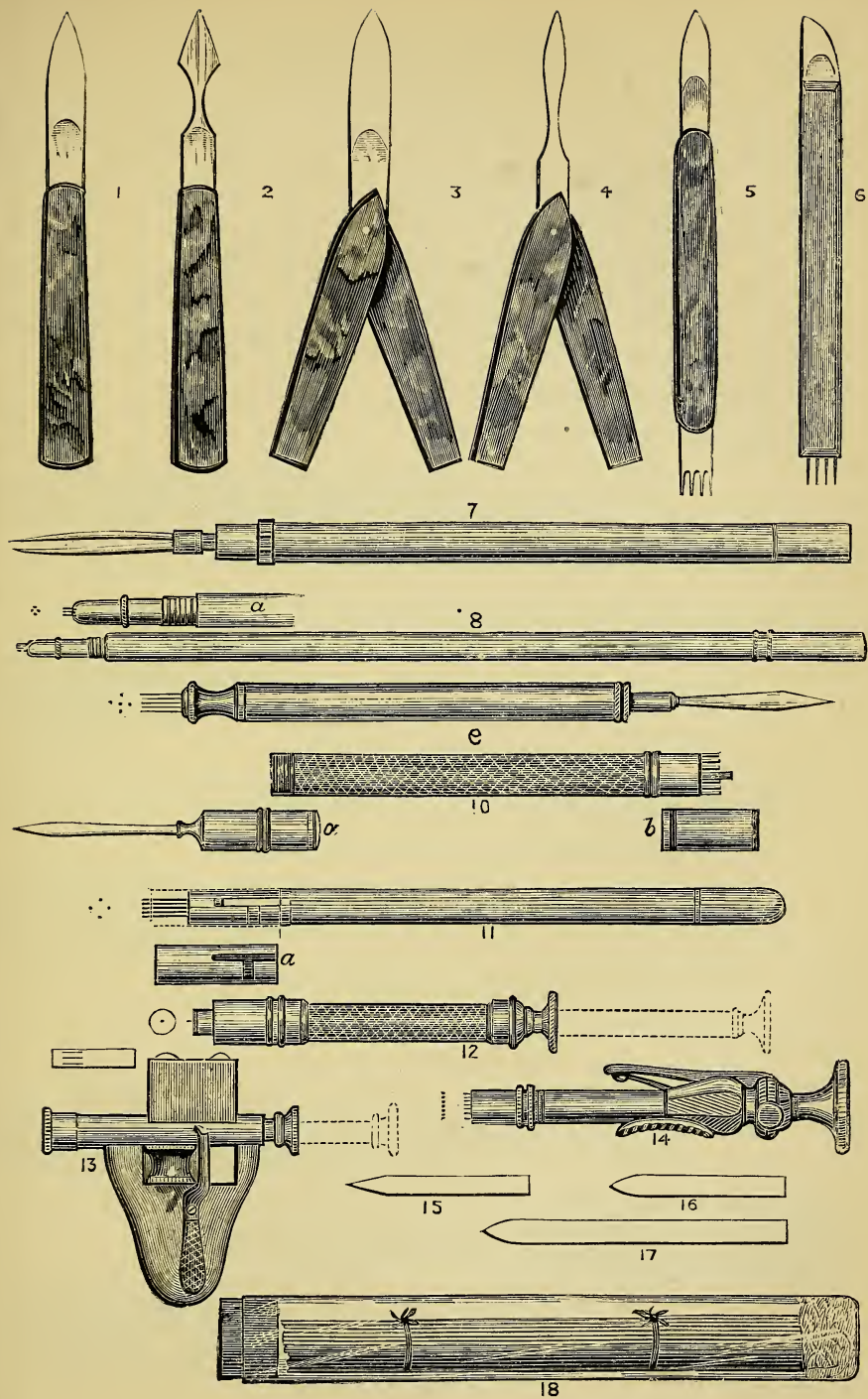
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VACCINATING INSTRUMENTS.

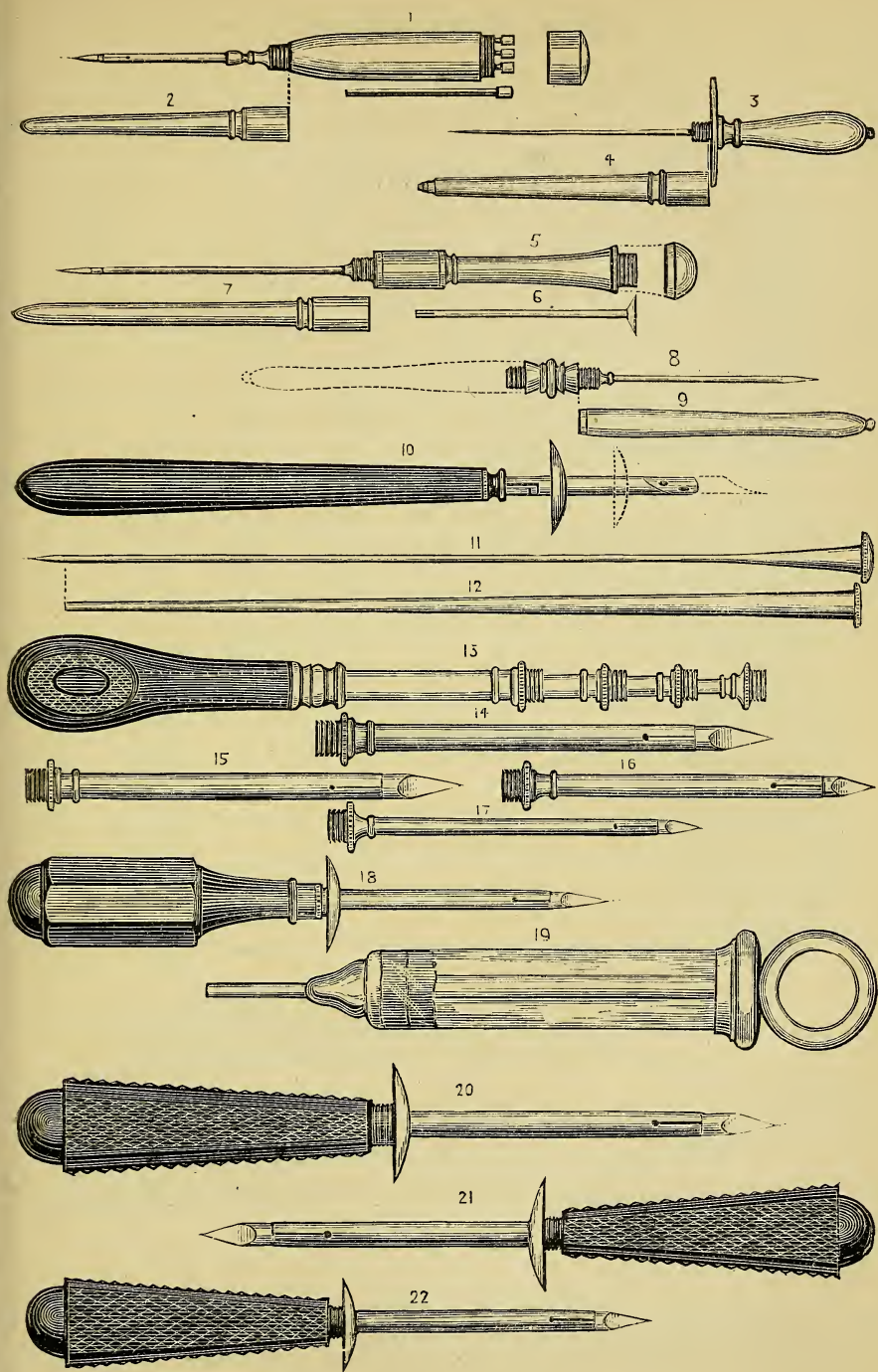
					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Bleeding Lancet	0	2	0
„ 2.	Vaccinating Lancet	0	2	0
„ 3.	Bleeding Lancet	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 4.	Narrow Pointed Lancet	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ 5.	Lancet and Scratcher, in tortoiseshell handle				0	4	0
„ 6.	Weir's Vaccinator	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 7.	Hilliard's Pen Vaccinator	...	...	...	0	12	6
„ 8.	Shortt's Vaccinator (the dotted lines show the form of puncture, <i>a</i> is an enlarged drawing of the needle)	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 9.	Loane's Vaccinator	...	...	...	0	12	6
„ 10.	Salt's Vaccinator, (<i>a</i> shows the lancet on a mount which can be reversed; <i>b</i> shows a cap for protecting the tubes)	...	...	...	0	16	0
„ 11.	Cooper Rose's Vaccinator, (<i>a</i> shows the guarded cap)	...	...	... 6/ and	0	9	6
„ 12.	Warlomont's Vaccinator Trephine, with revolving circular blade	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ 13.	Fridinger's Vaccinator	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 14.	Dawson's Vaccinator	...	...	...	1	5	0
Figs. 15, 16, & 17. Ivory Points from 2/ to 3/6 per 100							
Fig. 18.	Vaccine Tubes	...	...	per 100	0	1	0
Dr. Husband's Vaccine Tubes		...	„		0	1	1
Leather Cases for holding 2 Lancets		...	...	...	0	0	6
„	„ 4 „	...	...	...	0	0	9
„	„ 6 „	...	...	...	0	1	0
„	for 2 Lancets, with bottle for Lymph	...			0	3	6



TROCARS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Southey's Drainage Trocar, with six silver canulas for Anasarca (Fig. 2 represents the shield for the trocar point)	0	10	6
Southey's Drainage Trocar, with india-rubber drainage tube, in box	0	12	6
„ 3. Acupuncture* Needle (Fig. 4 shows the protecting cap)	0	1	6
„ 5. Exploring Trocar, in ivory case (Fig. 6 shows the protecting cap for the trocar; Fig. 7 the silver canula which is passed in the trocar case	0	7	6
„ 8. Ear Piercing Trocar, with (Fig. 9) protecting cap	0	3	6
„ 10. Teevan's Hydrocele Trocar, with bayonet-jointed canula. The dotted lines show the sharp point passed forward for making a puncture; when the trocar is in position the shield is drawn back so that the canula protects the point and prevents a further puncture. It is fixed by the bayonet joint	0	10	6
„ 11. Long Fine Trocar and (Fig. 12) Canula ...	0	5	0
„ 13. Set of Four Trocars, in handle (the trocars are shown separately as Figs. 14, 15, 16 & 17)	1	1	0
Figs. 18 & 19. Hydrocele Trocar and Syringe, in case	0	15	0
„ 20, 21 & 22. Trocars, various sizes, in chequered ebony handles each	0	8	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



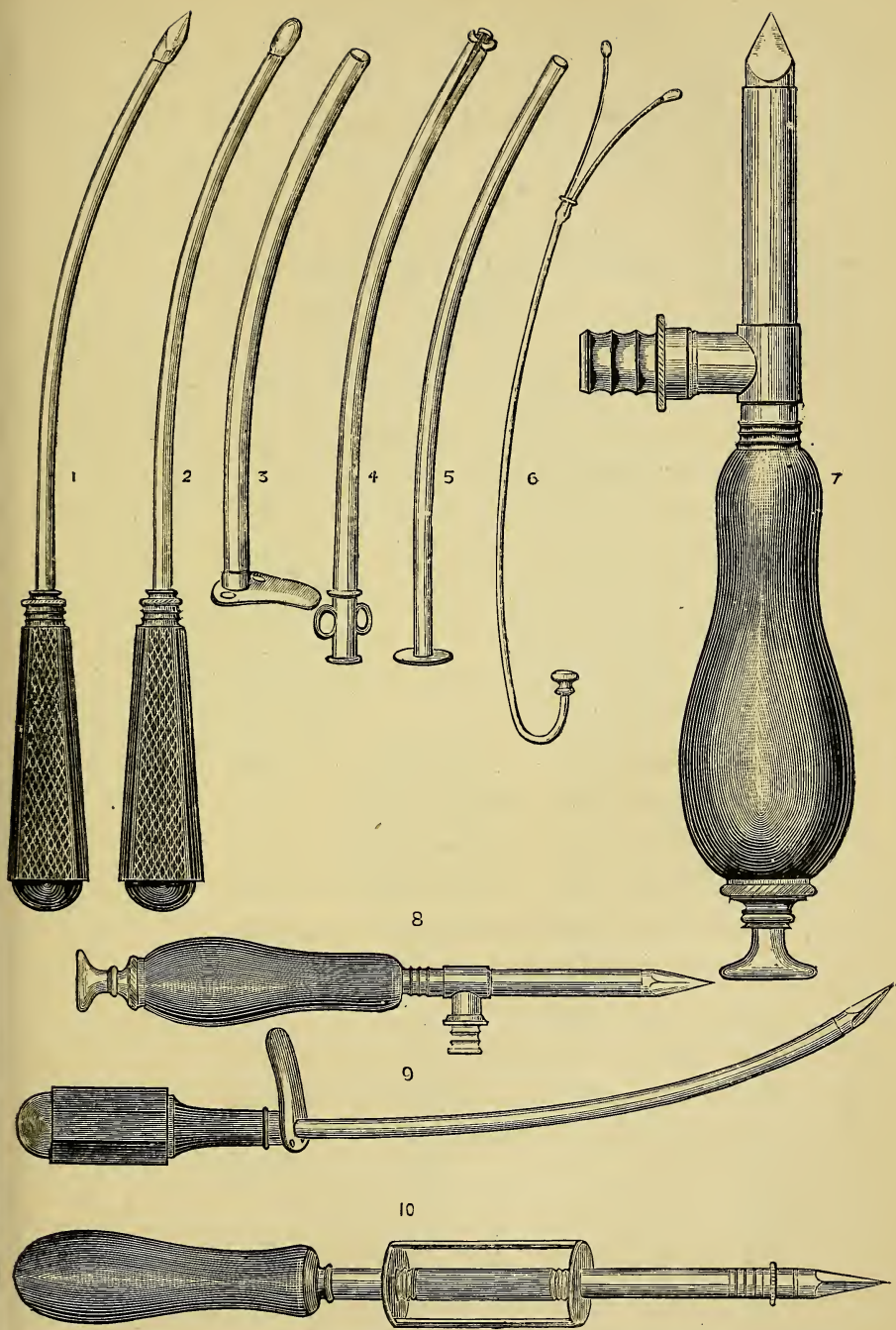
TROCARS.

				£	s.	d.
Figs. 1 to 5.	Cock's Bladder Trocar, with pilot and					
	canulas in case	...	...	2	17	6
Fig. 6.	Wells's expanding Stilette, for retaining the					
	canula of Cock's trocar in position	...		0	7	6
„ 7.	Large Piston Trocar	...	...	2	10	0
„ 8.	Small „ for paracentesis thoracis,					
	with tubing, in case	...	...	1	10	0
„ 9.	Bladder Trocar	...	...	0	12	6
„ 10.	Cooper Forster's Syphon Trocar	...	...	1	15	0

CASES OF TROCARS.

No. 1.	Morocco Case. Containing one Abdominal,					
	one Ascites and one Hydrocele Trocar, mounted					
	in chequered ebony handles, with silver ferrules			1	7	6
No. 2.	Morocco Case. Containing one Abdominal,					
	one Ascites, one Bladder and one Hydrocele					
	Trocar, mounted in chequered ebony handles					
	and silver ferrules	...	...	2	10	0
No. 3.	Morocco Case. Containing one Abdominal,					
	one Ascites, one Hydrocele, one Bladder Trocar					
	and one Hydrocele Syringe	2	15	0

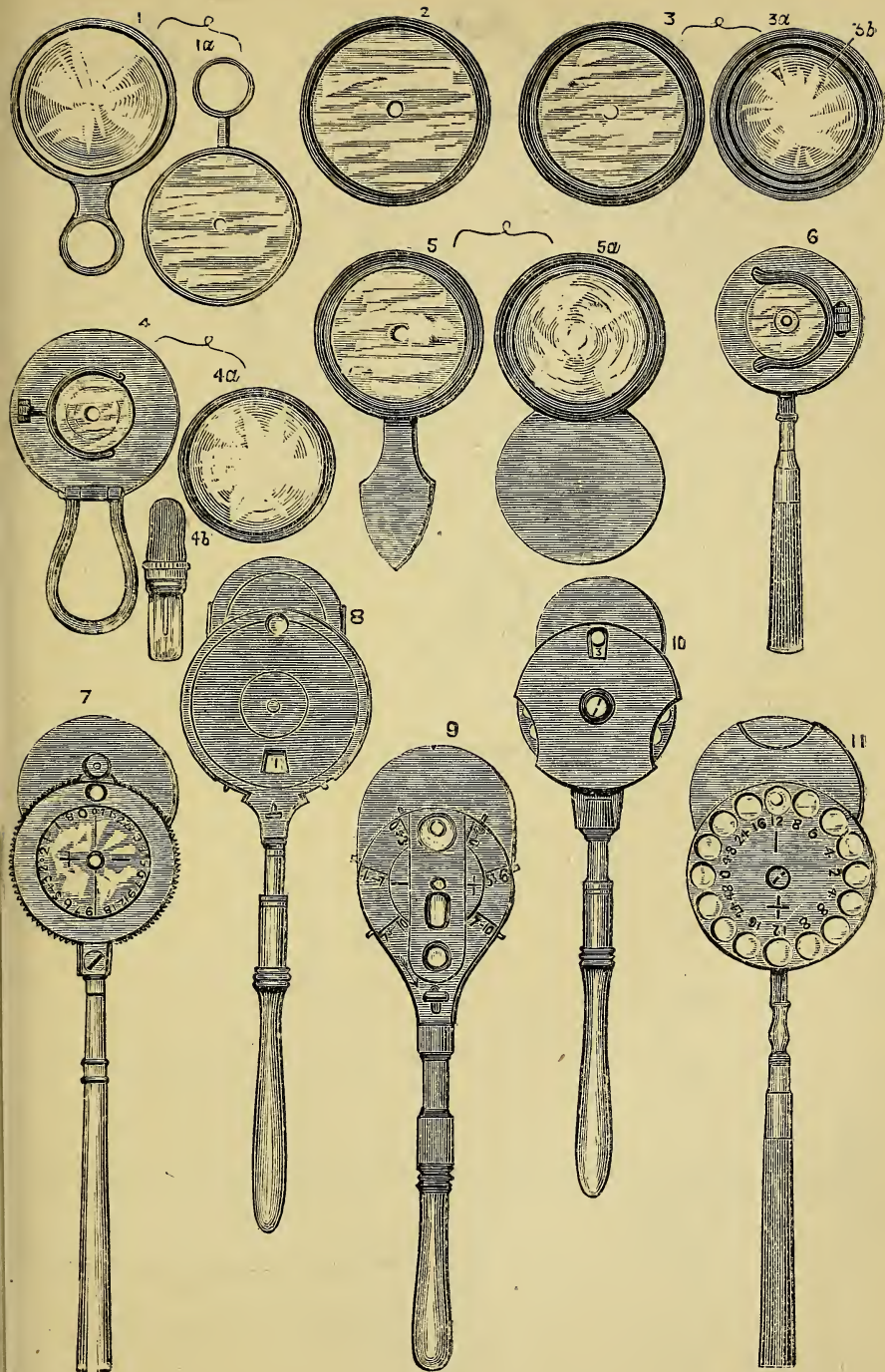
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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

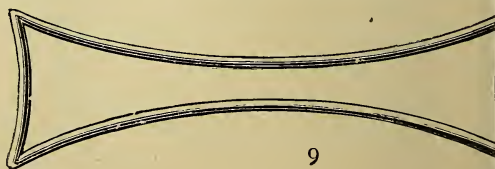
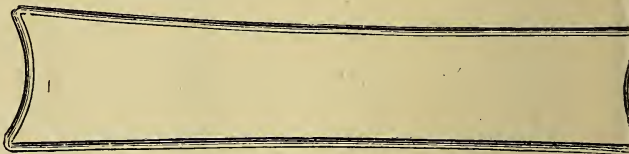
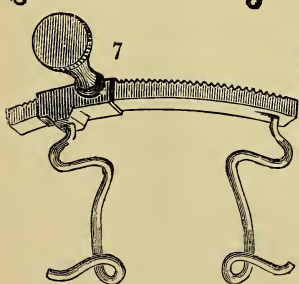
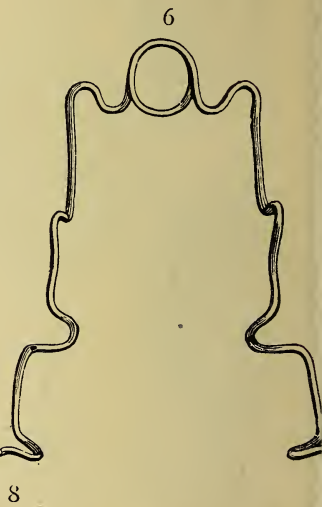
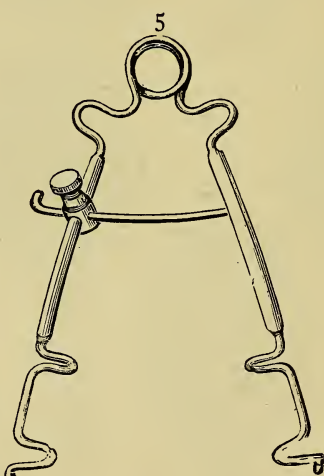
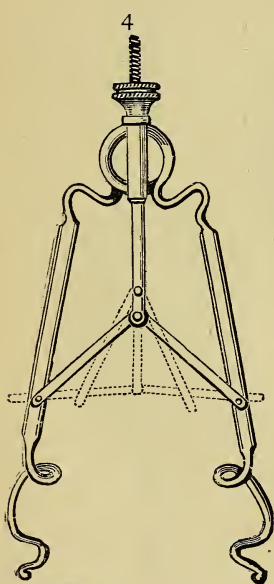
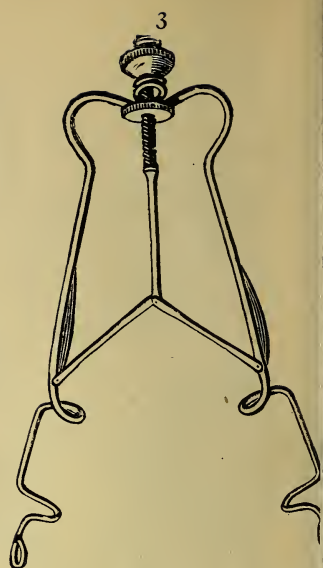
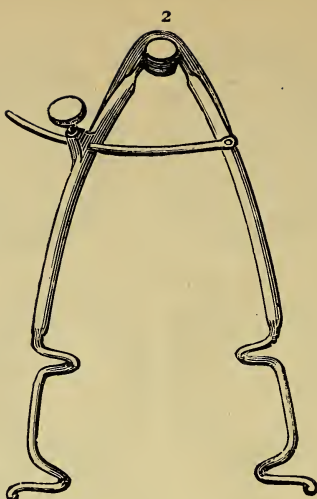
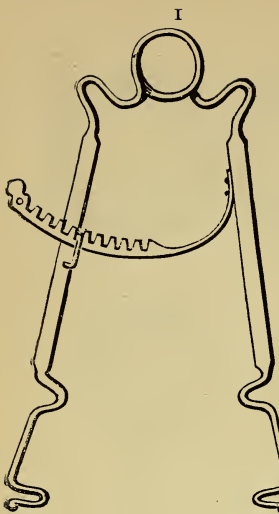


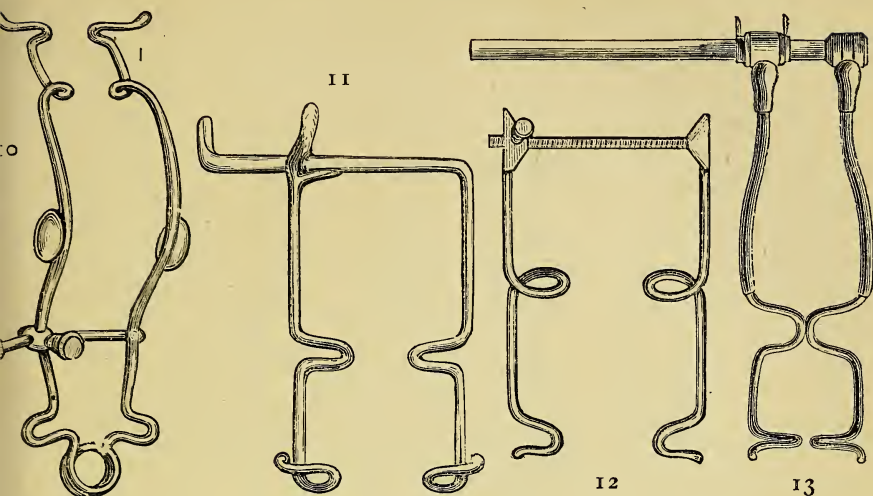
OPHTHALMOSCOPES.

	£	s.	d.
Figs. 1 & 1a. Ophthalmoscopic Lens and Mirror ...	0	12	6
Fig. 2. 30 in. Focus Mirror	0	7	6
„ 3. Ophthalmoscope, in ebony case. 3a shows the case with lens (3b) in it	0	10	6
„ 4. Galezowski's Ophthalmoscope. 4a shows the lens; 4b the drop bottle for atropine ...	0	18	0
Figs. 5 & 5a. Ophthalmoscope	0	8	6
Fig. 6. Liebrich's Ophthalmoscope, in case at 12/6, 18/	1	1	0
„ 7. Loring's Ophthalmoscope	3	3	0
„ 8. Wecker's „ Metrigue	1	18	6
„ 9. Landolt's „	2	12	6
„ 10. Wecker's „ and Refraction ...	1	10	0
„ 11. Knapp's „	2	2	0
Ophthalmoscopes in Leather Cases each	0	10	6
Beale's Demonstrating Ophthalmoscope	3	3	0

Trial Glasses, in cases, at £1 17s. 6d., £2 10s., £4 4s.,
£6 6s. and £10 10s.







EYE SPECULA.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Critchett's Eye Speculum, with rack...	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 2.	Weiss's " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 3.	Noye's " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 4.	Bowman's " with screw adjustment for fixing at any point of dilatation ...	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 5.	Eye Speculum, with stop screw ...	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 6.	Plain silver wire Eye Speculum ...	...	...	...	0	5	0
" 7.	Noye's Eye Speculum, with pinion movements (these specula are made in pairs right and left) ...	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 8.	Pellier's Eye-lid Retractor ...	...	...	...	0	5	6
" 9.	Adams' " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 10.	Graefe's Eye Speculum ...	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 11.	Liebrich's " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 12.	Lüer's " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	7	6
" 13.	Cappez's " " " " " "	...	...	...	0	10	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

EYE INSTRUMENTS.

			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Capsular Forcep, with fine point	...	...	1	10 0
„ 2.	„ „ „	...	...	1	10 0
„ 3.	„ „ White Cooper's, with curved blades	...	...	1	10 0
„ 4.	Bowman's Canaliculus Dilator. The dotted lines show the blades when open	...	...	1	17 6
„ 5.	Wilde's Iris Scissors	...	...	1	12 6
„ 6.	Taylor's style	...	...	0	2 0
„ 7.	Walton's „	...	...	0	2 6
„ 8.	Bowman's „	...	...	0	2 0
„ 9.	White Cooper's Entropium Forcep	...	...	0	5 0
„ 10.	Guarded Hook	...	...	1	15 0
„ 11.	Walton's Guarded Curette. This instrument is shown open and closed	...	...	1	12 6
„ 12.	Bowman's Canula Lancet	...	...	1	10 0
Figs. 13, 14, & 16.	Bowman's Lachrymal Duct Probes			0	4 6
Fig. 15.	Critchett's Director	0	2 0
The Set of Four. Bowman's Probes and one					
Critchett's Director in a Case				0	7 6

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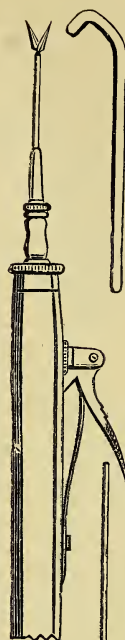
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EYE INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Beer's Cataract Knife...	0	4	0
„ 2.	Tyrrell's „	0	4	0
„ 3.	Sichel's „	0	4	0
„ 4.	„ short „	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 5.	White Cooper's do.	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 6.	Liebrich's Paracentesen Needle and Probe...				0	8	6
„ 7.	Liebrich's Cataract Instrument, comprising Graefe's knife, cystotome and ivory scoop on one handle	...	...	18/ and	1	1	0
„ 8.	Dixon's Cataract Knife	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 9.	Convex Secondary Knife	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 10.	Straight „ „	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	Guthrie's Strabismus Knife	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 12.	Stopped Keratome. The side view shows angle...	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 13.	Angular Keratome	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 14.	„ „	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 15.	Straight „	0	4	6
„ 16.	Jaeger's Hollow Cataract Knife. These are made both right and left	0	5	6

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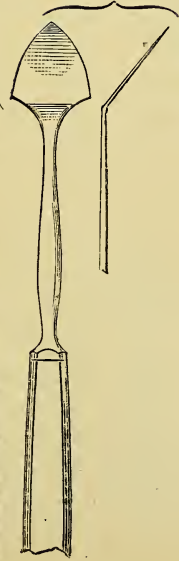


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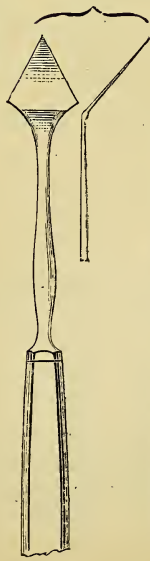


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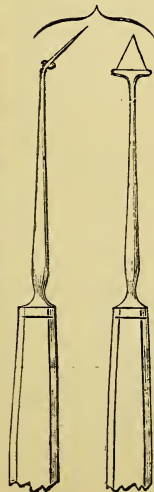
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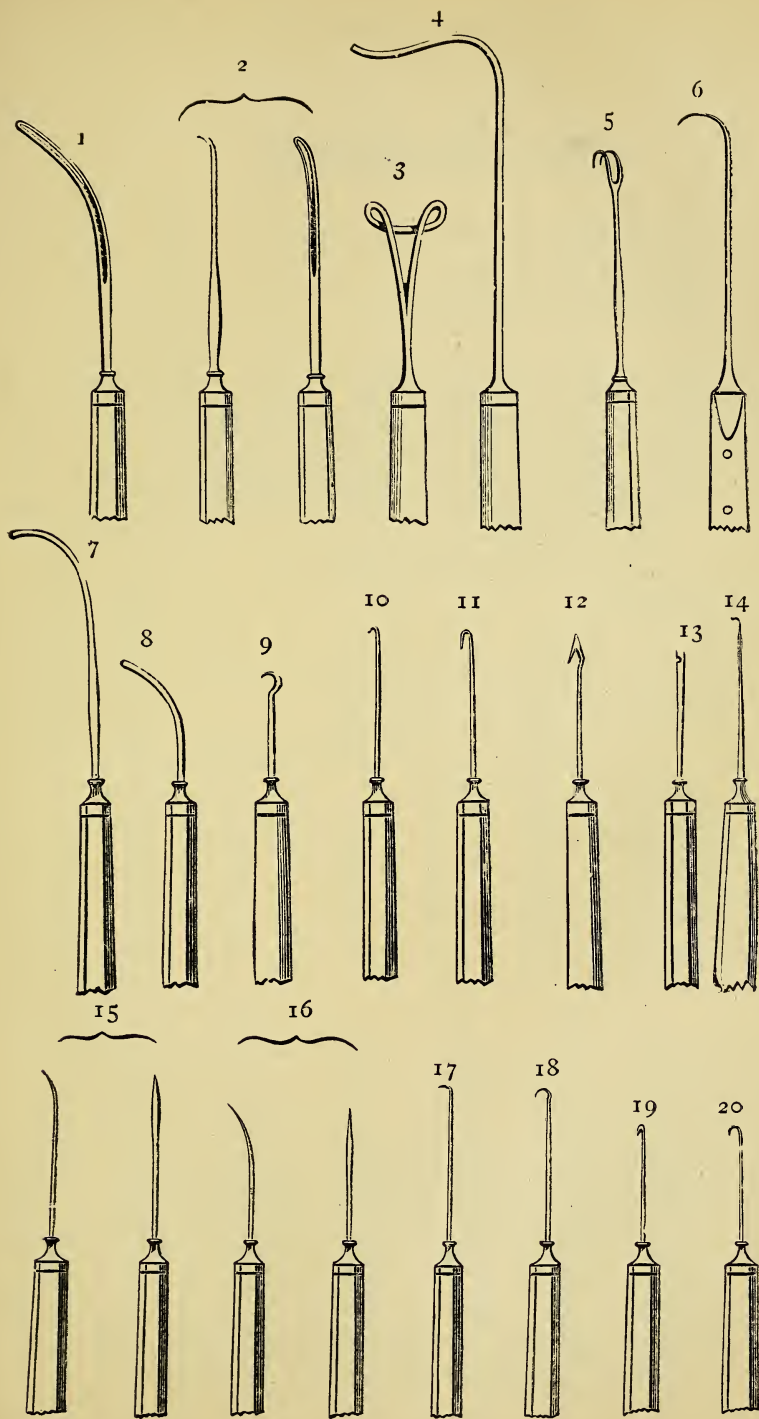


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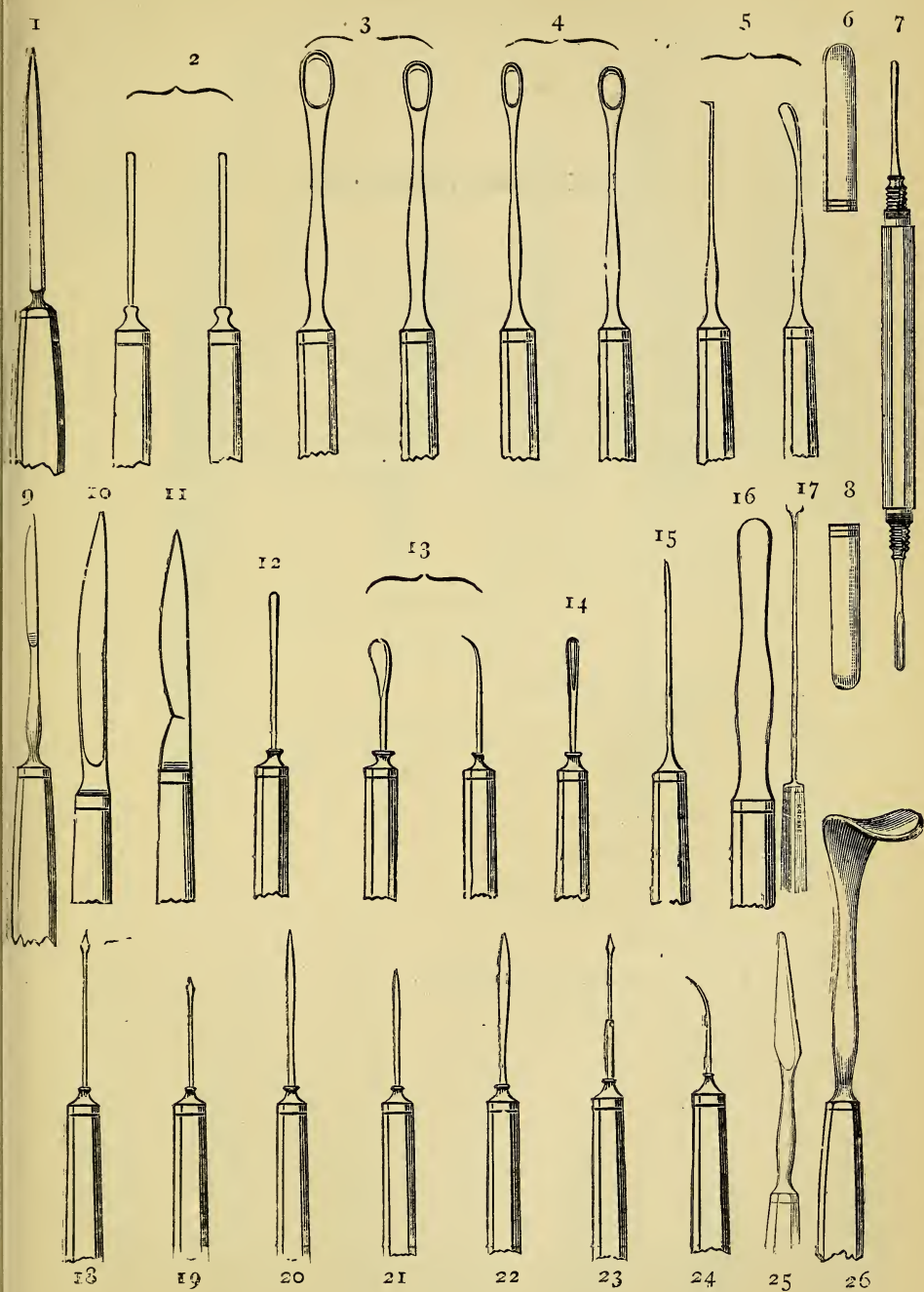
EYE INSTRUMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Guthrie's Strabismus Director	0	5	0
„ 2.	Curette and Cystotome	0	7	6
„ 3.	Walton's Lid Retractor	...	...	0	5	0
„ 4.	„ Nasal Duct Probe	...	...	0	4	0
„ 5.	Hook for Fixing the Eye Ball	...	...	0	5	0
„ 6.	Hulke's Suture Needle	...	...	0	5	0
„ 7.	Strabismus Hook	...	...	0	3	6
„ 8.	Walton's Strabismus Hook	...	...	0	3	6
„ 9.	„ Artificial Pupil Hook	...	...	0	4	0
„ 10.	Tyrrell's Hook, modified by Bowman	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	„ „ „	...	...	0	4	0
(The two last instruments are made of platinum, so that the operator can alter their shape if desirable.)						
„ 12.	Bowman's Needle Hook, for artificial Pupil...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 13.	Streatfield's Spatula Hook	...	...	0	5	0
„ 14.	Higgins' Gilt Hook	...	...	0	5	0
„ 15.	Scarpa's Needle, for reclinatio	...	...	0	3	6
„ 16.	Walton's „ „	...	...	0	3	6
„ 17.	Lens Hook	...	...	0	3	6
„ 18.	„ „ „	...	...	0	3	6
„ 19.	Walton's Hook, for artificial pupil	...	...	0	4	6
„ 20.	Lens Hook	...	...	0	4	6



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

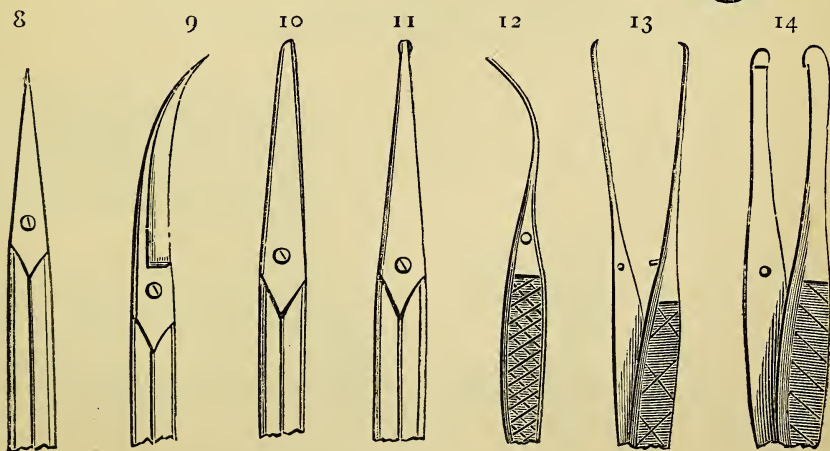
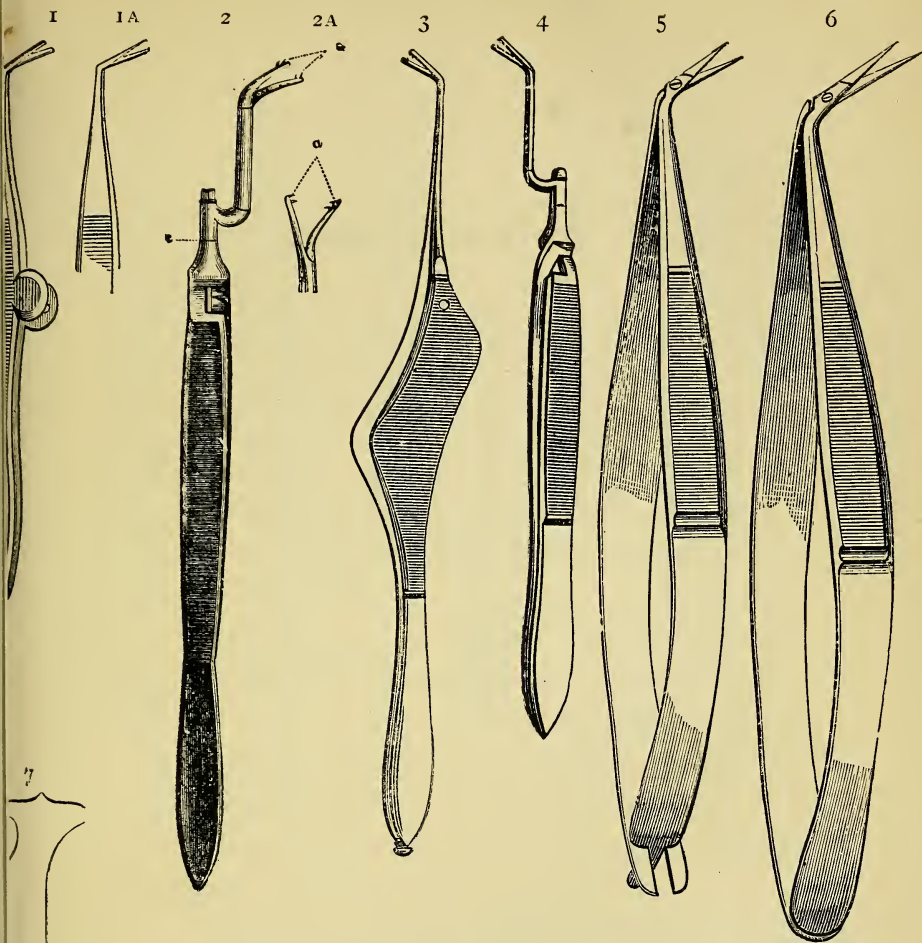
					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Graefe's Knife...	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 2.	Bowman's Double Spud	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 3.	Schult's Iridectomy Scoops	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 4.	„ „ „	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 5.	Graefe's Cystotome and Curette	...	...	...	0	7	6
Figs. 6, 7, & 8. Spud and Gouge, fitted in one handle with protecting cap on each end. These double instruments are made containing various instruments ...							
	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
„ 9.	Liebriech's Lachrymal Duct Knife	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 10.	Walton's „ „	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	„ Scalpel	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 12.	Spud for Removing Foreign Bodies	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 13.	Walton's Curette and Cystotome	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 14.	„ Gouge for Removing Foreign Bodies	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 15.	Bowman's Punctum Knife	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 16.	Scarifying Knife	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 17.	Fixateur	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 18.	Beer's Needle for solution	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 19.	Dalrymple's „ „	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 20.	Saunders' „ „	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 21.	„ short „ „	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 22.	Broad „ „ „	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 23.	Bowman's Stop Needle	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 24.	Jacob's Needle	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 25.	Stilling's Lachrymal Duct Knife	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 26.	Desmarre's Eye-lid Retractors. These are made in three sizes ...	...	...	...	0	5	0



EYE INSTRUMENTS.

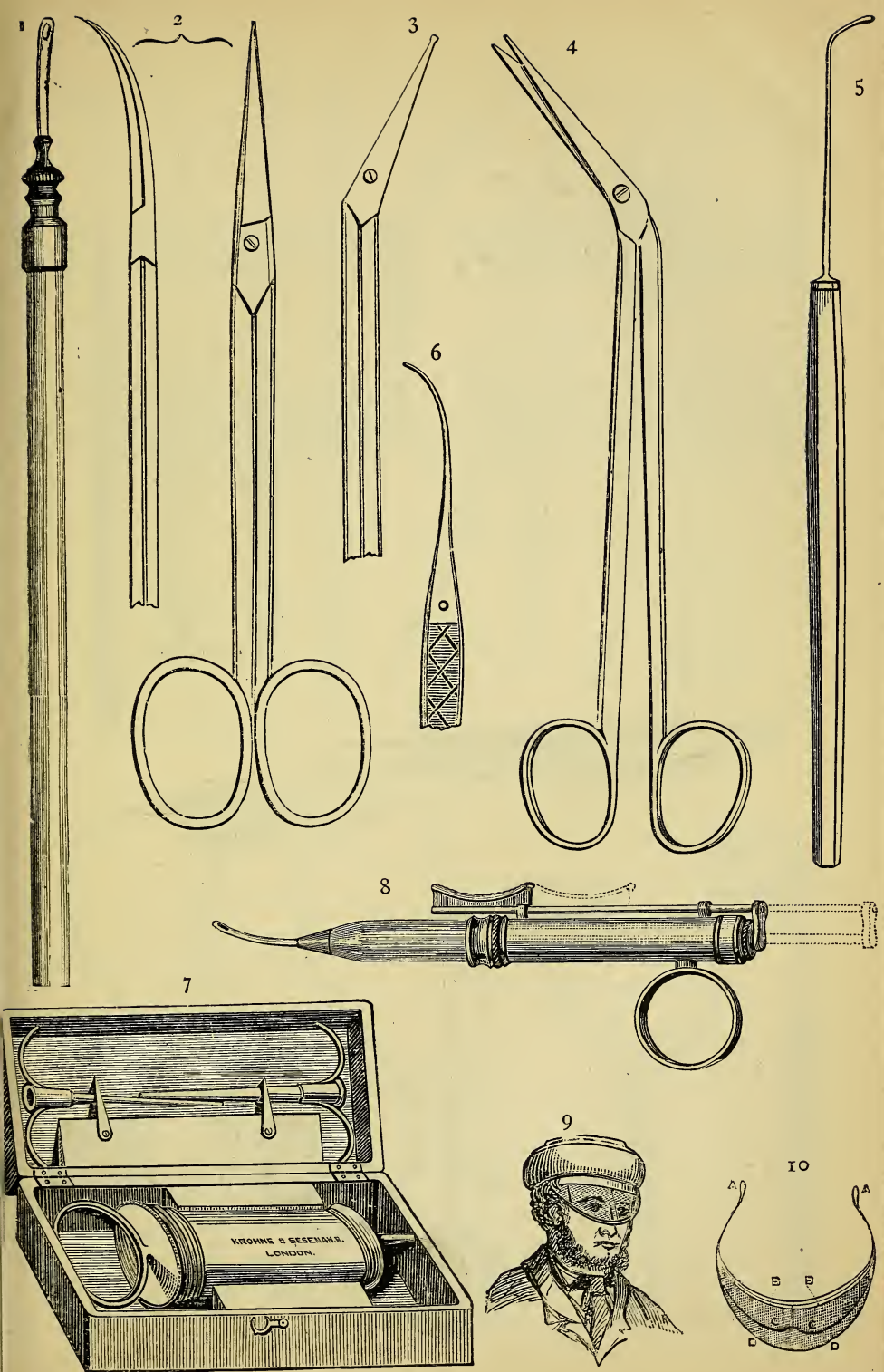
£ s. d.

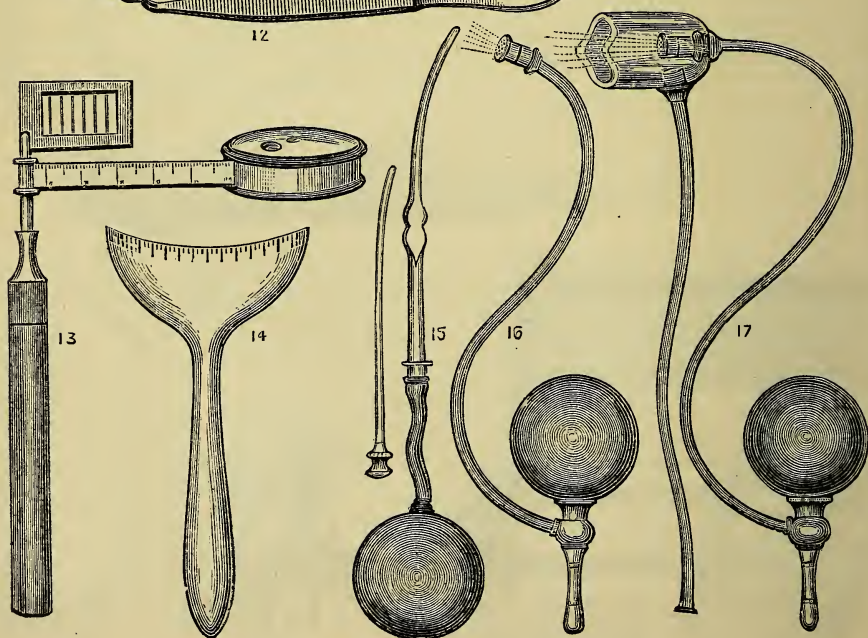
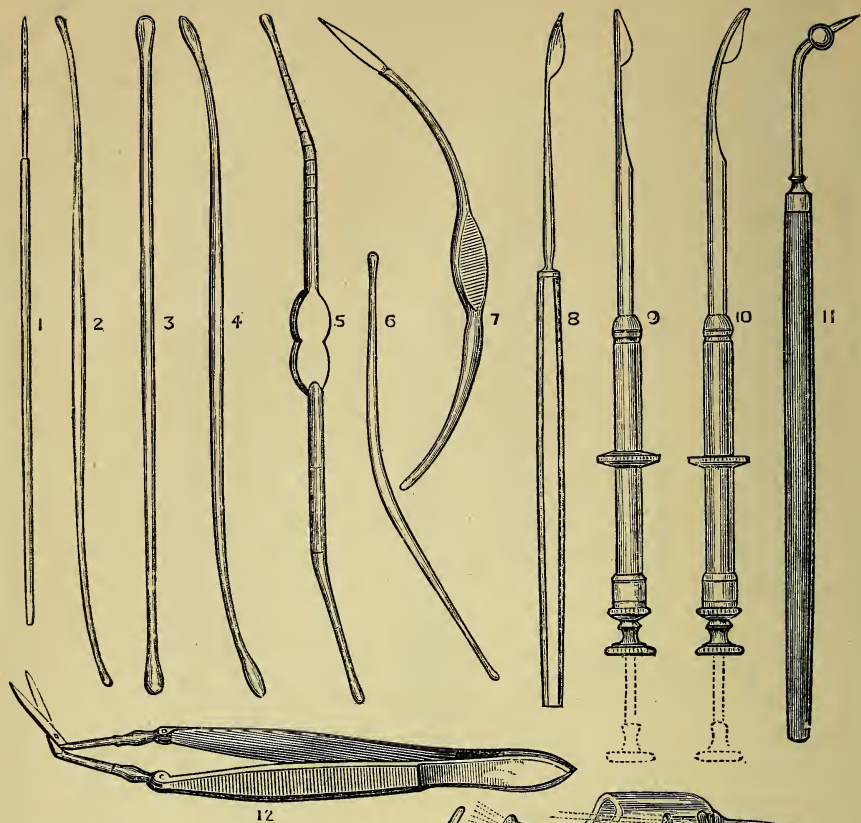
Fig. 1.	Wecker's Iris Scissors, in case.	Fig. 1A represents these scissors modified by Mr. C. Higgens, one blade being pointed and the other rounded	...	...	...	...	1	7	6
„ 2.	Higgens' Capsule Forceps, for tearing opaque capsule.	Fig 2A gives an enlarged view of the teeth	...	..	...	...	1	7	6
„ 3.	Liebriech's Iris Forcep	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
„ 4.	„ „ improved by Matthieu	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
„ 5.	„ „ Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
„ 6.	Noyes' Iris Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
„ 7.	Taylor's Vectis, for extracting soft lens. The curved line shows the curve of this instrument	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
„ 8.	Straight Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 9.	Sickle Shaped Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6
„ 10.	Strabismus „	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	Bowman's Strabismus Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6
„ 12.	Curved Iris Forcep	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 13.	Straight „	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 14.	Cilia „	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0

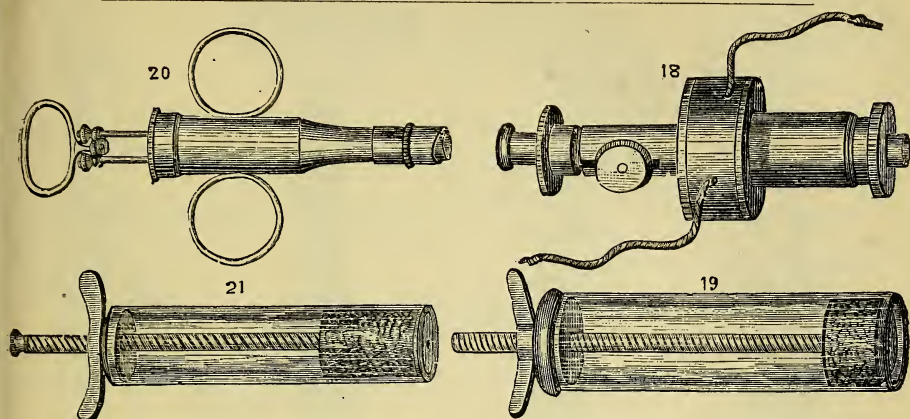


EYE INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Teale's Suction Instrument, for the extraction of soft cataract	0	8	6
„ 2. Curved Iris Scissors, with side view showing the curve	0	5	6
„ 3. Maunoir's Probe-pointed Angular Scissors ...	0	5	6
„ 4. Spencer Watson's Strabismus Scissors ...	0	6	6
„ 5. „ „ „ Hook	0	5	0
„ 6. Curved Iris Forceps	0	5	0
„ 7. Liebrich's Silver Syringe, for injecting the lachrymal duct	2	2	0
„ 8. Bowman's Suction Instrument, for the extrac- tion of soft cataract in case	1	5	0
Figs. 9 & 10. Calkin's Occhiombra. This eye shade is the lightest and coolest appliance of the kind made, being composed of a fine wire frame, over which is stretched an extremely fine transparent gauze	0	5	6
Silver Lachrymal Duct Probe, with a bulb on one end, various sizes each	0	1	6



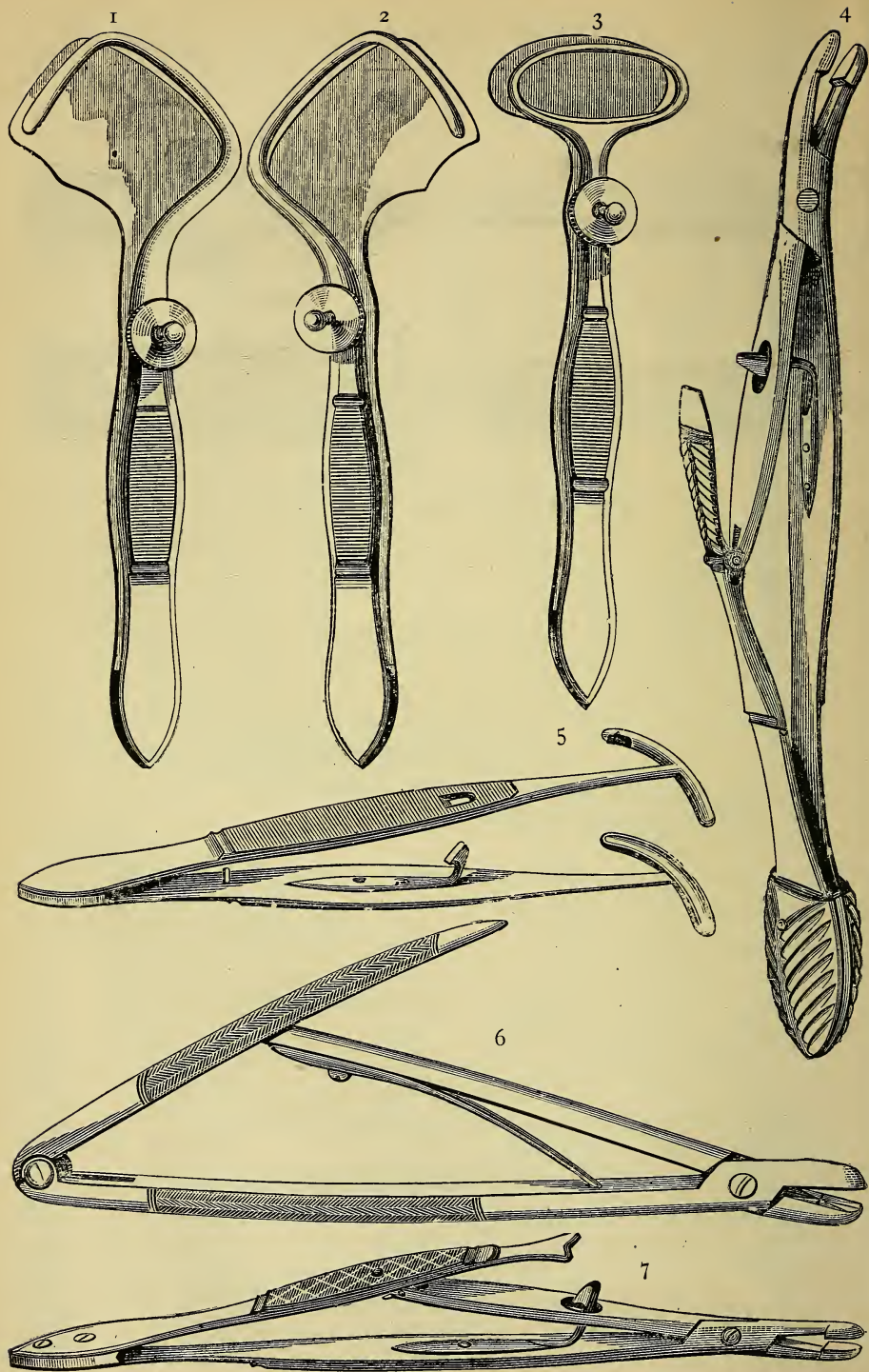


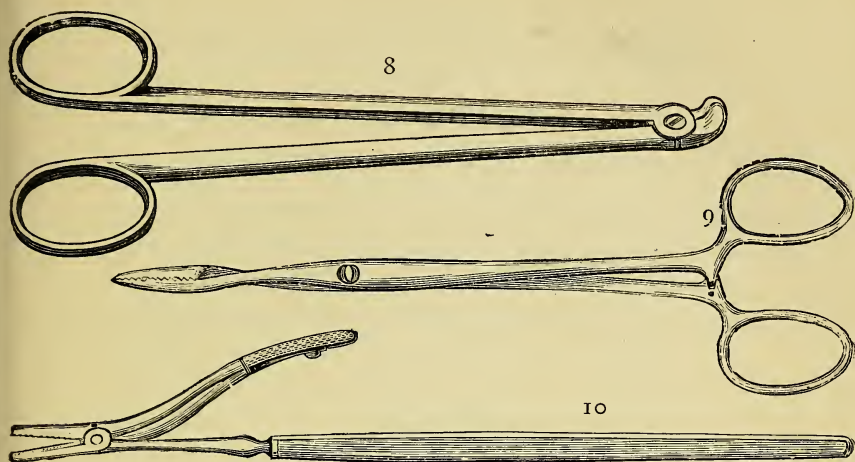


EYE INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Critchett's Director	0	2	6
„ 2. Bowman's Probe	0	1	6
„ 3. Teale's Probes, per set of four, in case ...	0	12	0
„ 4. Bowman's Probe	0	2	6
„ 5. Weber's Lachrymal Duct Probe	0	4	6
„ 6. Liebrich's „ „	0	2	6
„ 7. „ Probe and Lachrymal Duct Knife ...	0	9	6
„ 8. Noye's Lachrymal Duct Knife on pliable stem	0	6	6
„ 9. Straight Guarded Lachrymal Duct Knife ...	0	17	6
„ 10. Curved „ „	0	17	6
„ 11. Cautery for Lachrymal Fistula	0	4	0
„ 12. Adams's Iris Scissors	1	7	6
„ 13. Optometer	0	15	0
„ 14. Strabisometer	0	8	6
„ 15. Wecker's Lachrymal Duct Catheter, with stilette and syringe	0	10	6
„ 16. Eye Douche	0	5	0
„ 17. „ with glass chamber	0	10	6
Figs. 18 & 19. Artificial Leech, in case, with four exhausters	2	2	0
„ 20 & 21. Heurteloup's Artificial Leech, with gilt revolving cutter, and two glass exhausters with cork piston	2	5	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.





NEEDLE-HOLDERS AND ENTROPIUM FORCEPS.

					£	s.	d.
Figs. 1 & 2. Desmarre's right and left Entropium							
Forceps	...	...	...	each	0	9	6
Fig. 3. Wylde's Tarsal Tumor Forcep	...	...	...		0	10	6
„ 4. American Needle-holder, with ivory knob	...	...	...		0	18	0
„ 5. Curved Entropium Forceps	...	...	...		0	9	6
„ 6. American Needle-holder	...	...	...		0	18	0
„ 7. „ „ with catch	...	...	...		0	18	0
„ 8. Spencer Wells' „	...	...	7/6 and		0	9	0
„ 9. Needle-holding Forcep, with pin catch	...	...	...		0	8	6
„ 10. Needle-holder, in ivory handle	...	...	...		0	12	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

CASES OF EYE INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1.

LEATHER CASE, WITH SPRING FASTENER.

Containing—Beer's Knife, Curette and Cystotome,
 Tyrrell's Hook, Broad Needle, Fine Needle, Iris
 Scissors, Iris Forceps, Cilia Forceps, Lachrymal
 Duct Probe, Critchett's Director and Speculum £2 15 0

No. 2.

MOROCCO CASE.

Containing—Two Beer's Knives, Broad Needle, Fine
 Needle, Angular Needle, Sharp Hook, Curette
 and Cystotome, Noye's Speculum, Straight
 Scissors, Curved Scissors, Set of Lachrymal
 Duct Probes and Director, Cilia Forceps, Iris
 Forceps and Fixing Forceps £4 0 0

No. 3.

MOROCCO CASE, LINED WITH SILK VELVET.

Containing—Two Beer's Knives, Two Graefe's Knives,
 Jaeger's Iridectomy Knife, Two Fine Needles,
 Two Broad Needles, Two Angular Needles,
 Curette and Cystotome, Double Scoop, Tyrrell's
 Hook, Spud and Gouge, Two Scissors, Cilia
 Forceps, Curved Iris Forceps, Straight Iris
 Forceps, Bowman's Probe, Critchett's Director,
 Spring Speculum, Speculum with stop screw,
 Improved Iris Forceps, Wecker's Iris Scissors ... £9 7 6

No. 4.

MOROCCO CASE, LINED WITH SILK VELVET.

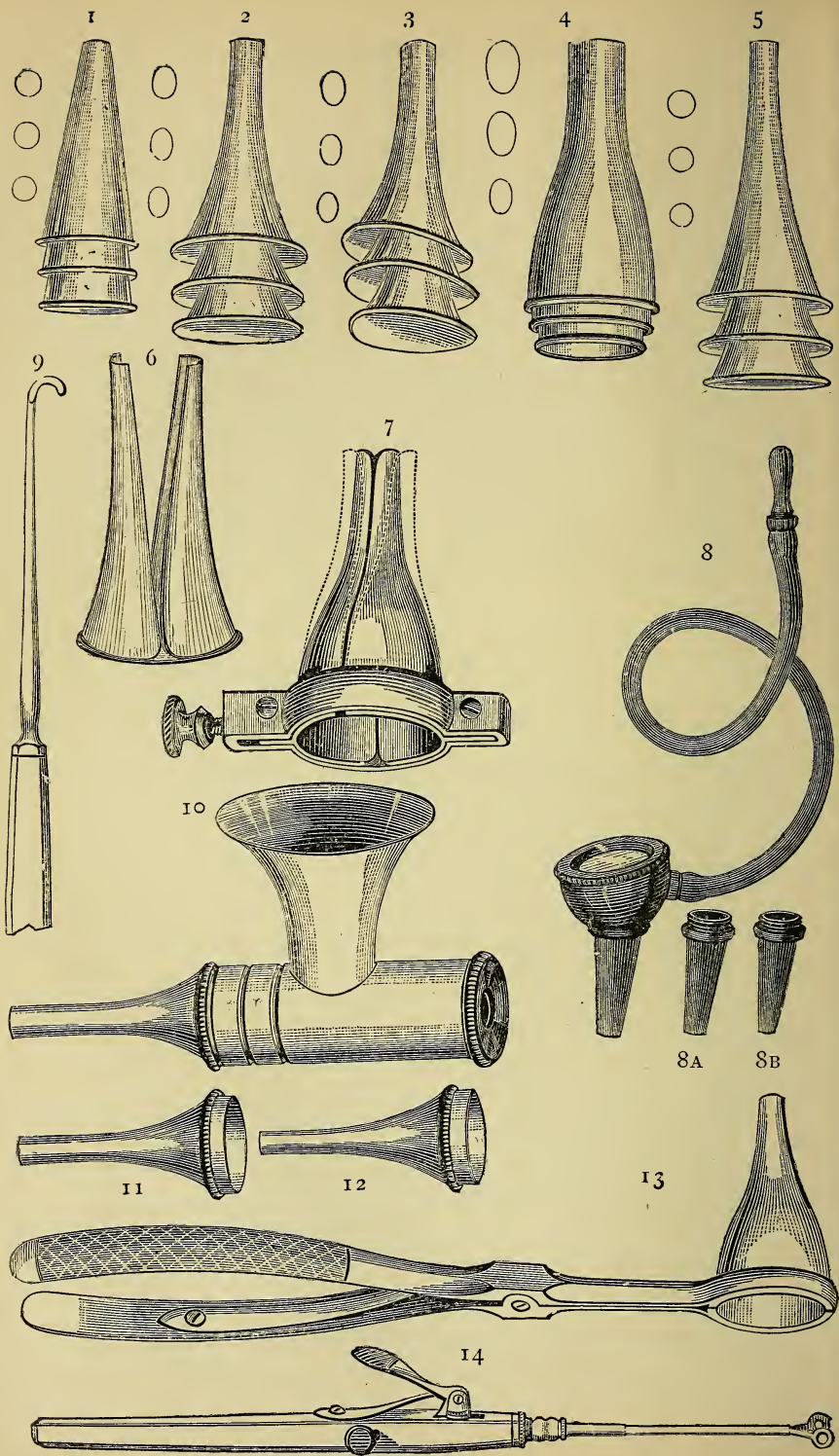
Containing—Two Beer's Knives, Two Graefe's Knives,
 Two Jaeger's Knives, Two Secondary Knives,
 Two Broad Needles, Two Fine Needles, Two
 Angular Needles, Spud and Gouge, Curette and
 Cystotome, Fixateur, Tattooing Needle, Lachry-
 mal Duct Knife, Tyrrell's Hook, Stopped Needle,
 Strabismus Hook, Critchett's and Bowman's
 Scoops, Critchett's Director and Bowman's
 Probes, Straight Iris Forceps, Curved Iris
 Forceps, Two Entropium Forceps, Cilia Forceps,
 Fixing Forceps, Strabismus Scissors, Angular
 Scissors, Curved Scissors, Spring Speculum,
 Speculum with stop screw, Eye-lid Retractor,
 Needles and Silk £12 0 0

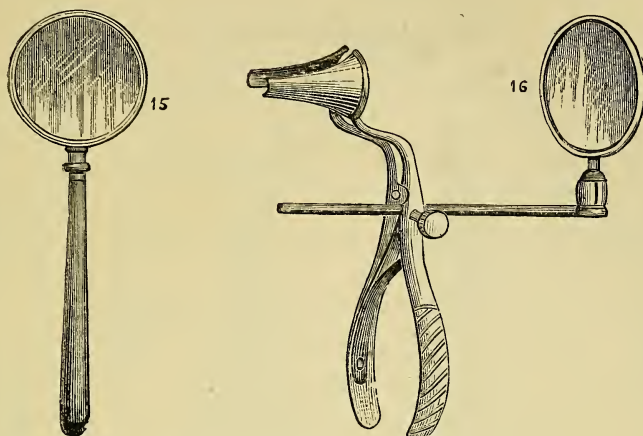
No. 5.

MOROCCO CASE, LINED WITH SILK VELVET.

Containing—Two Beer's Knives, Two Graefe's Knives,
 Two Jaeger's Iridectomy Knives, Two Jaeger's
 Cataract Knives, Two Secondary Knives, Three
 Broad Needles, Three Fine Needles, Two Curved
 Needles, One Stopped Needle, Two Angular
 Needles, Curette and Cystotome, Double Spud,
 Gouge, Critchett's and Bowman's Scoop, Tatto-
 oing Needle, Fixateur, Probe and Paracentesis
 Needle, Lachrymal Duct Knife, Guarded
 Lachrymal Duct Knife, Two Small Scalpels, Iris
 Hook, Strabismus Hook, Two Entropium For-
 ceps, Wylde's Tarsal Tumor Forceps, Straight
 Iris Forceps, Curved Iris Forceps, Improved
 Iris Forceps, Noye's Iris Scissors, Capsular
 Forceps, Strabismus Scissors, Angular Scissors,
 Curved Scissors, Curved on Flat Scissors, Teale's
 Instrument for suction of soft Cataract, Critchett's
 Director and Bowman's Probes, Spring Speculum,
 Weiss's Speculum, Eye-lid Retractor, Needles
 and Silk £21 10 0

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EAR SPECULA, ETC.

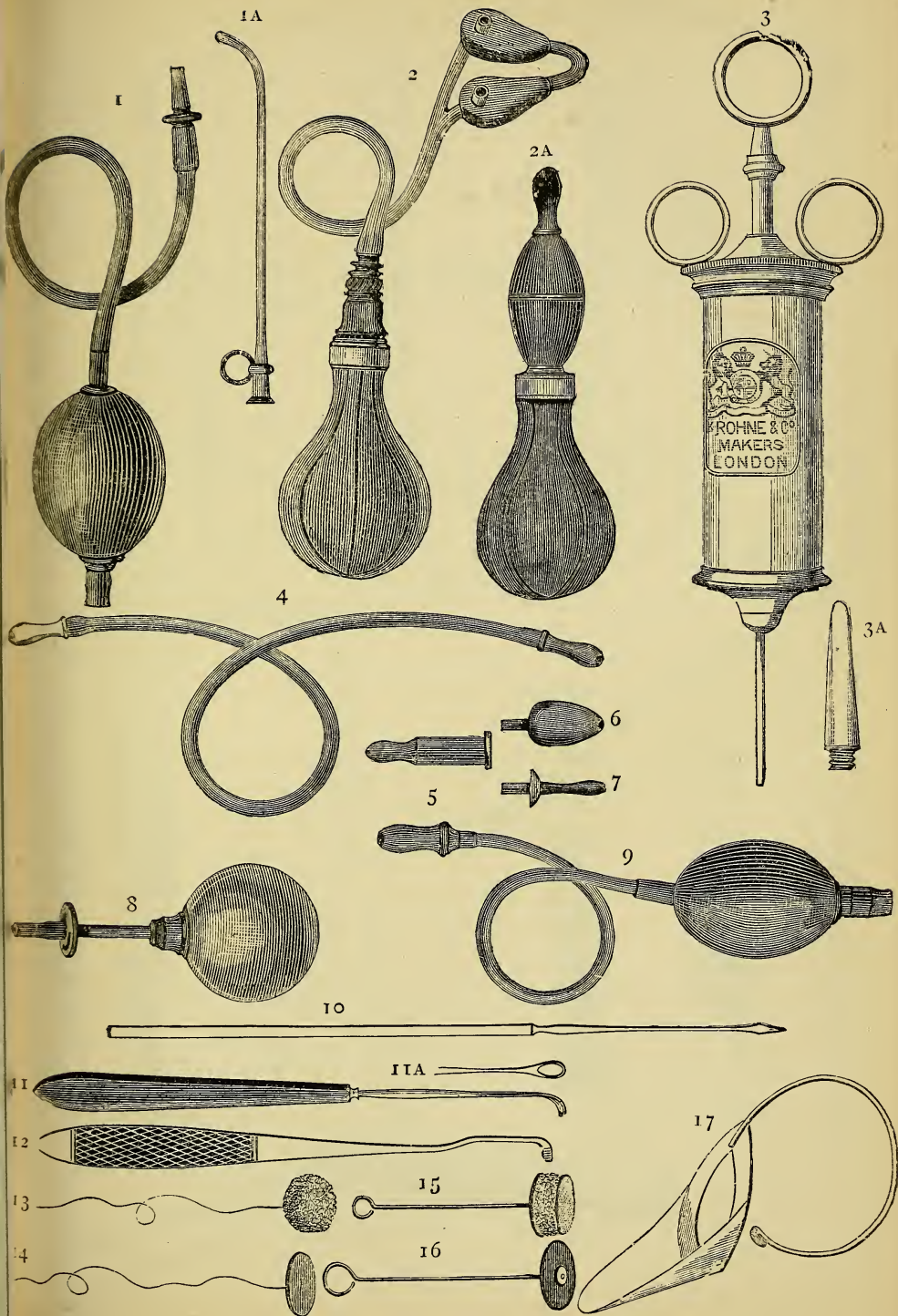
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Wylde's Ear Specula, silver. Set of Three (this shape is also called Pollitzer's) ...	1	1	0
„ 2. Yearsley's Set of Three Silver Ear Specula ...	1	1	0
„ 3. Turner's „ „ ...	1	1	0
„ 4. Grüber's „ Vulcanite Ear Specula	0	5	0
„ 5. Toynbee's „ Silver „	1	1	0
„ 6. Speculum, with Spring	0	8	6
„ 7. Coxeter's Ear Speculum	0	10	6
„ 8. Siegle's Vulcanite Pneumatic Ear Speculum... }	0	15	0
Figs. 8A & 8B. Specula, supplied with Siegle's Speculum }			
Fig. 9. Whittell's Knife Hook, for aural polypi ...	0	6	0
„ 10. Brunton's Auriscope			
Figs. 11 & 12. Specula, supplied with Brunton's } Auriscope	1	10	0
Fig. 13. Kramer's Aural Speculum	0	9	6
„ 14. Toynbee's Canula Ring Forcep for aural polypi	1	10	0
Vulcanite Ear Specula are kept in various forms, price per set of three sizes	0	4	0
„ 15. Mirror, on handle, in leather case, for use with Ear Specula	0	12	6
„ 16. Miot's Ear Speculum, with reflector... ..	0	17	6

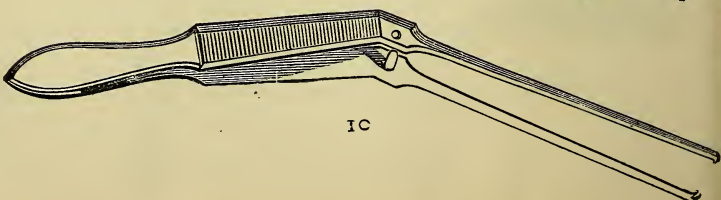
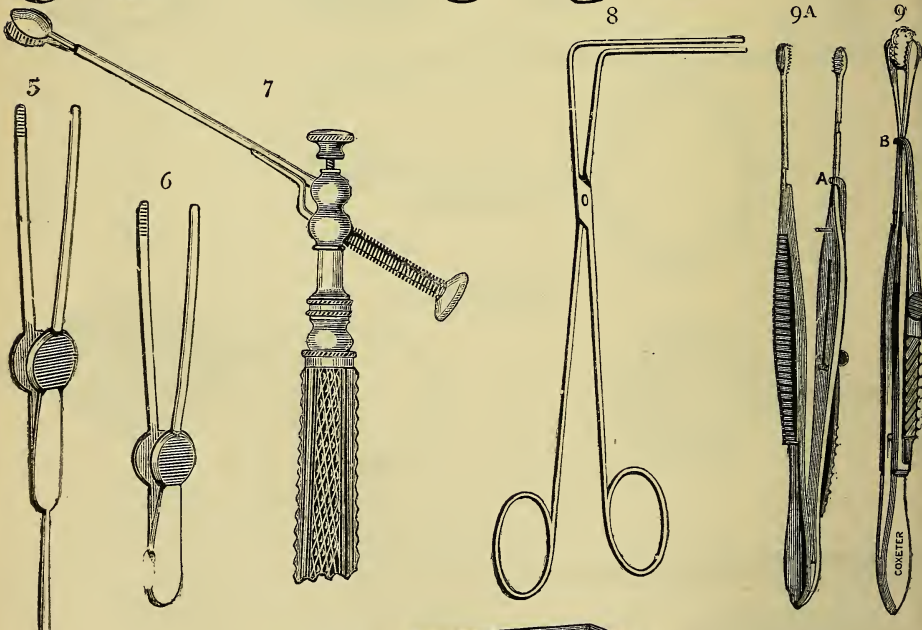
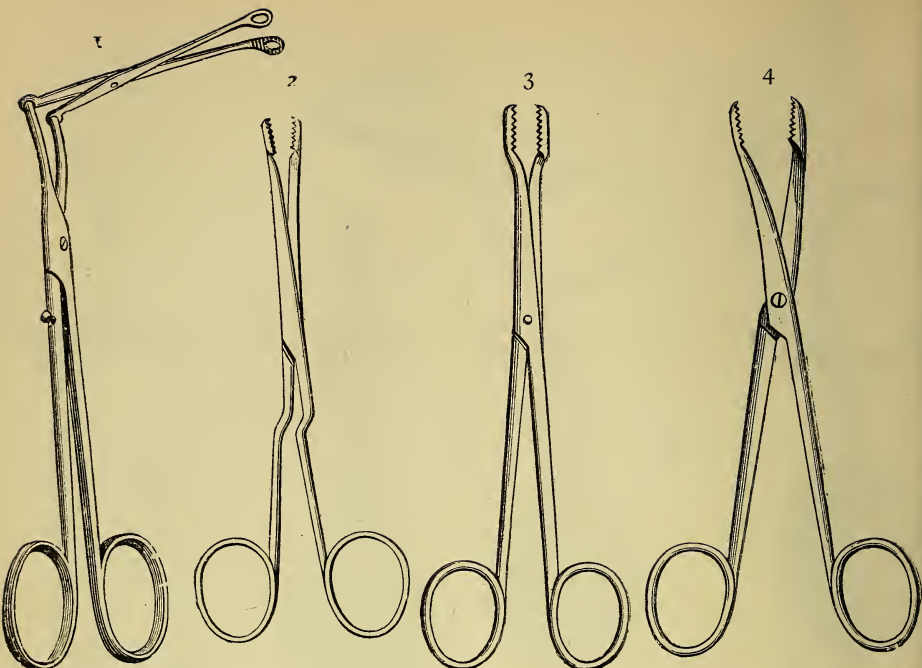
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

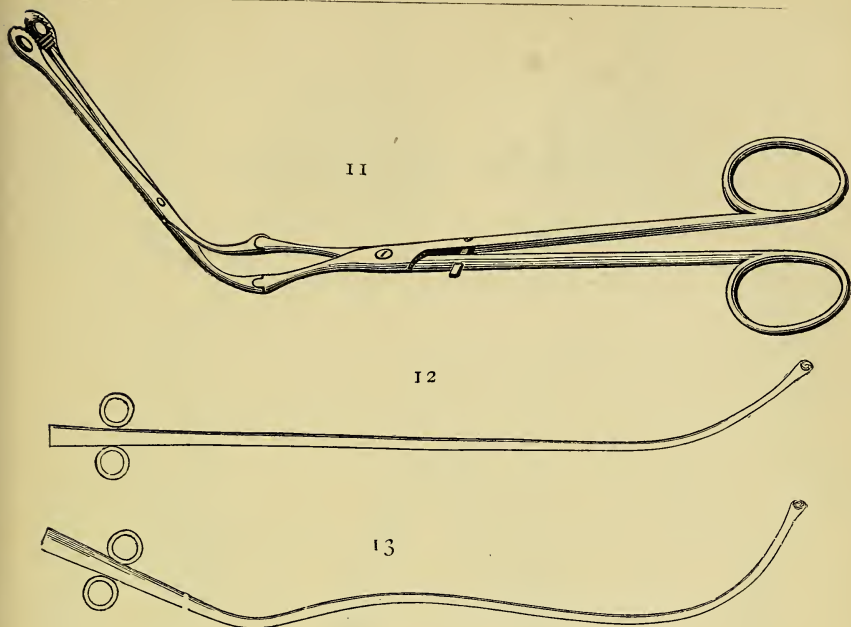
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d
Figs. 1 & 1A. Insufflator, with Vulcanite Eustachian Catheter	0	8	6
Fig. 2. Pollitzer's Insufflator, with Allen's improved Nasal Pad	0	15	0
Pollitzer's Insufflator, with plain Vulcanite Nasal Tube	0	12	6
„ 2A. Pollitzer's Insufflator, fitted with vulcanite box for sponge charged with Iodine ...	0	12	6
Figs. 3 & 3A. Compound Ear Syringe, in case ...	0	15	0
Ear Syringe, with glass chamber	0	10	6
Fig. 4. Otoscope	0	3	6
Figs. 5, 6, & 7. Vulcanite Mounts, for Nasal and Aural Douche	0	5	0
„ 8. Ear Syringe, with shield and soft india-rubber tube	0	4	0
„ 9. Lennox Browne's Air Douche	0	5	0
„ 10. Myringotome	0	2	6
„ 11. Imray's Ear Scoop (11A. Side view)... ..	0	2	6
Durham's Sharp Curette, for polypi	0	5	0
„ 12. Lister's Ear Scoop	0	2	0
„ 13. Yearsley's Cotton Wool Tympanum per box	0	1	0
„ 14. Toynbee's Tympanum	0	1	0
„ 15. Field's „	0	2	0
„ 16. Toynbee's „ on silver wire stem ...	0	1	6
„ 17. Ear Channel, for conducting fluid from a patient's ear, when it is being syringed, and to prevent the clothes being soiled ...	0	5	0
Grüber's Case of Ear Instruments, containing Polypi Snare, Probe and 4 Knives, fitting in one handle. This Case is very portable, and has the appearance and size of a small cigar case, when closed	1	15	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.







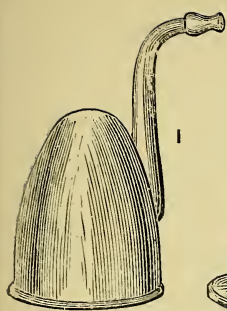
EAR INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Toynbee's Rectangular Aural Forcep ...	0	12	6
Figs. 2, 3 & 4. Yearsley's Set of 3 Aural Forceps each ...	0	4	6
Fig. 5. Ear Forcep, with probe-ended stem, for applying and removing cotton wool tympani ...	0	5	0
„ 6. Ear Forcep, for applying „ „ etc. ...	0	4	0
„ 7. Avery's Aural Forcep... ..	1	5	0
„ 8. Toynbee's Rectangular Aural Forcep ...	0	8	6
„ 9. Matthieu's Aural Polypi Forcep. Fig. 9A shows the Forcep open	0	10	6
„ 10. Wyld's Rectangular Forcep... ..	0	4	0
„ 11. Toynbee's Improved Rectangular Aural Forcep, with extra joint	0	15	0
„ Durham's Aural Forcep	0	8	6
„ Noyes' „ „ „ „	0	10	6
„ 12. Kramer's Eustachian Catheter	0	5	6
„ 13. Pilcher's „ „ „ „	0	5	6
Vulcanite Eustachian Catheter ... 2/6 and	0	3	0

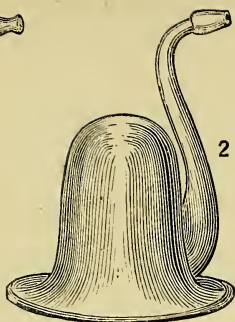
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

HEARING INSTRUMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Bronzed Ear Trumpet, made in various sizes, from	0	8	6
„ 2.	Electro-plated Ear Trumpet	2	12	6
„ 3.	Electro-plated Ear Trumpet, engraved	3	10	0
„ 4.	Telescopic Ear Trumpet, bronzed	0	10	6
„ 5.	Silver Ear Trumpet, from	5	5	0
„ 6.	Ear Trumpet, bronzed. This instrument is much superior in power to the majority of patterns, and is recommended by Mr. G. Field, Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital 12s. 6d. and	1	1	0
„ 7.	Pair of Ear Cornets 15s. and	1	1	0
„ 8.	Williams' Vulcanite Ear Trumpet, 10s. 6d. and	0	12	6
„ 9.	Vulcanite Ear Tubes, for keeping open the meatus, per pair	0	5	6
„ 10.	Silver do. do. per pair, 10s. 6d. and	0	12	6
„ 11.	Conversation Tube, ivory mounted	2	2	0
„ 12.	„ „ mounted with vulcanite, 8s. 6d., 15s., and	1	1	0



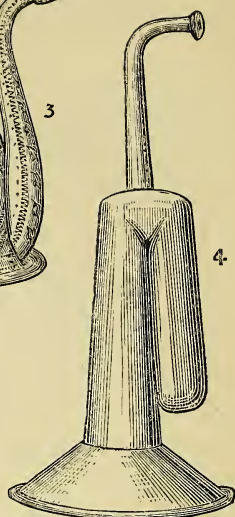
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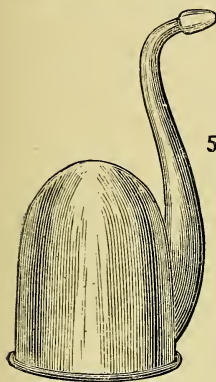
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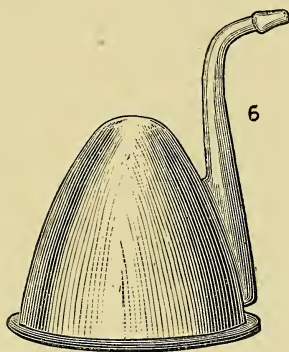
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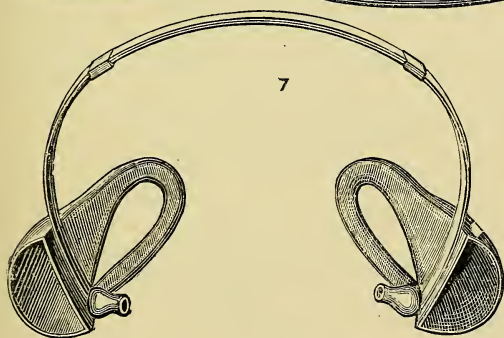
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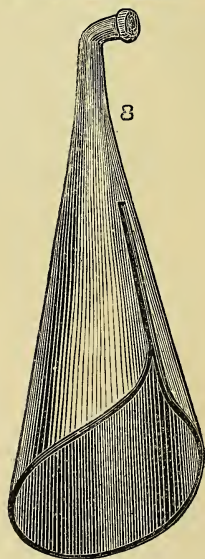
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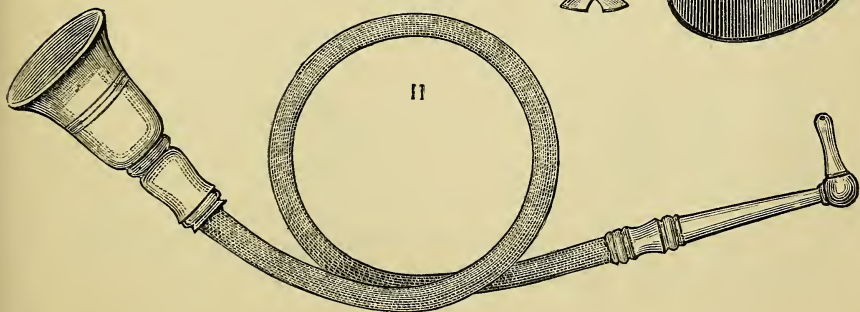
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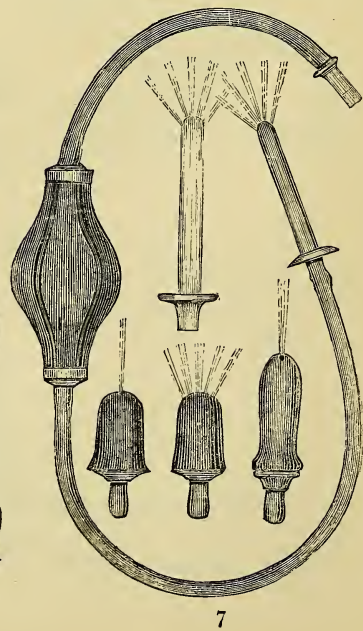
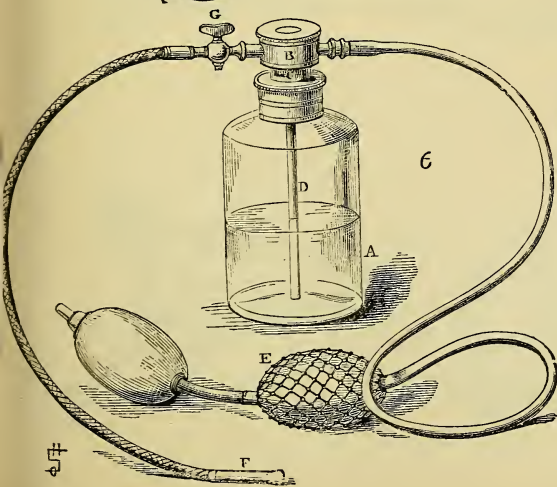
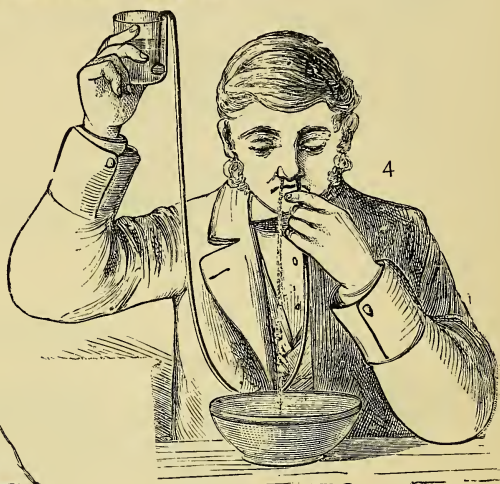
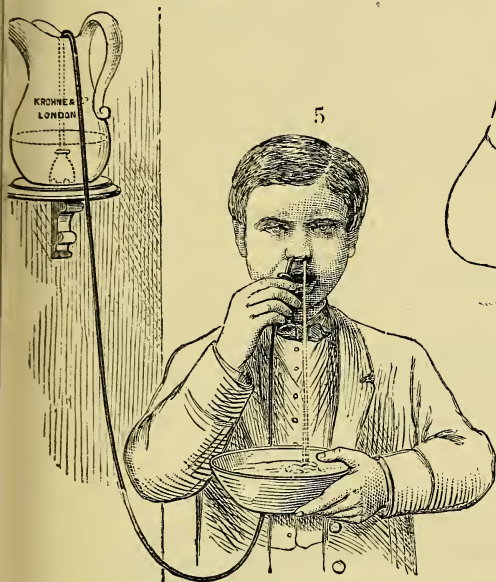
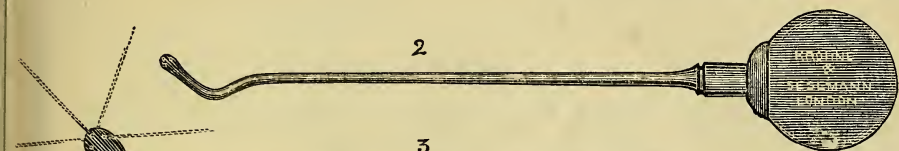
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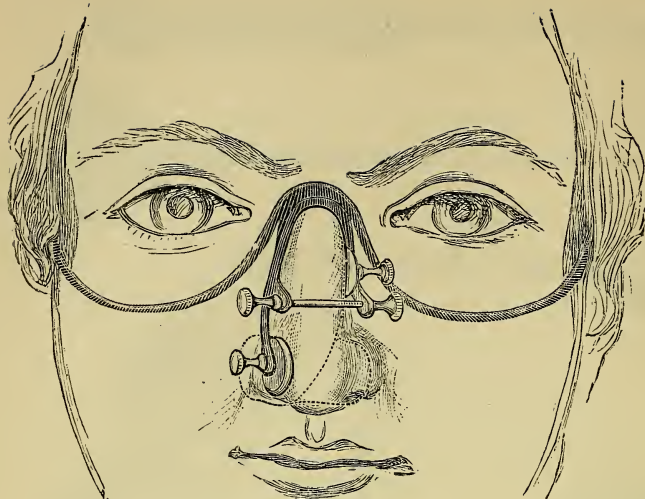


11

NASAL SYRINGES.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Lennox Browne's Vulcanite Post Nasal Syringe 10/6 and	0	15	0
„ 2.	Lennox Browne's Ball Post Nasal Syringe, with vulcanite tube	0	8	6
„ 3.	An enlarged drawing of Post Nasal Pipe ... Lennox Browne's Ball Post Nasal Syringe, with silver tube, the same shape as fig. 2	15/	and	1 1 0
„ 4.	Lennox Browne's Nasal Douche, with soft rubber nasal mount. (To be used with tepid water or medicated solutions for the treatment of Ozoena, Hay Fever, bleeding from the nose, and all inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, producing Polypus, offensive discharges, dryness of throat, thickness of speech, and deafness)	0	5	0
„ 5.	S. Watson's Nasal Douche, consisting of eight feet of india-rubber tubing, metal weight, tap and vulcanite nasal pipe 10/6 and	0	12	6
„ 6.	Pneumatic Nasal Syringe, in case	1	5	0
„ 7.	Nasal Syringe, with glass or vulcanite pipe from	0	8	6
Various Nasal Mounts are shown, viz. : glass pipe, soft rubber mount, vulcanite mount with five holes, and vulcanite mount with one hole.				



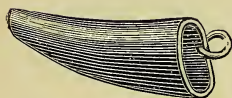


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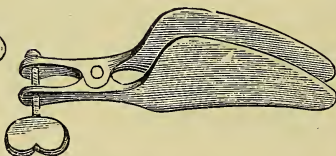


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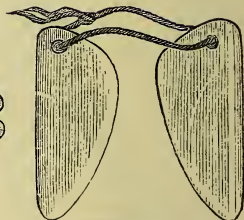
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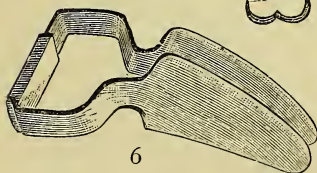
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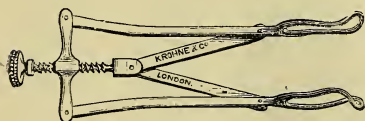
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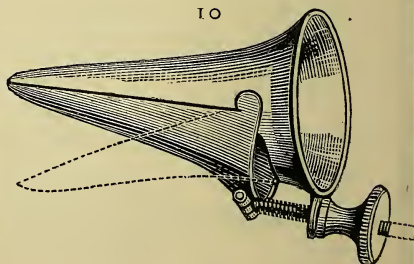
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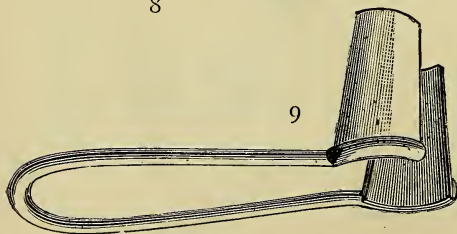
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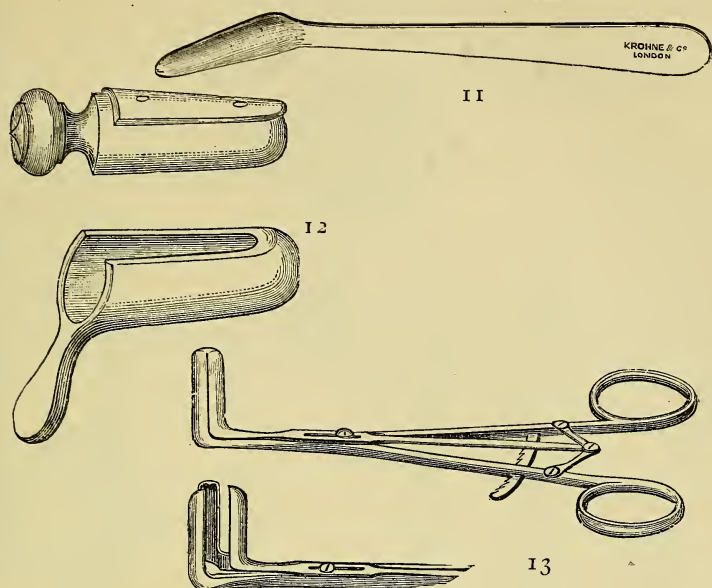


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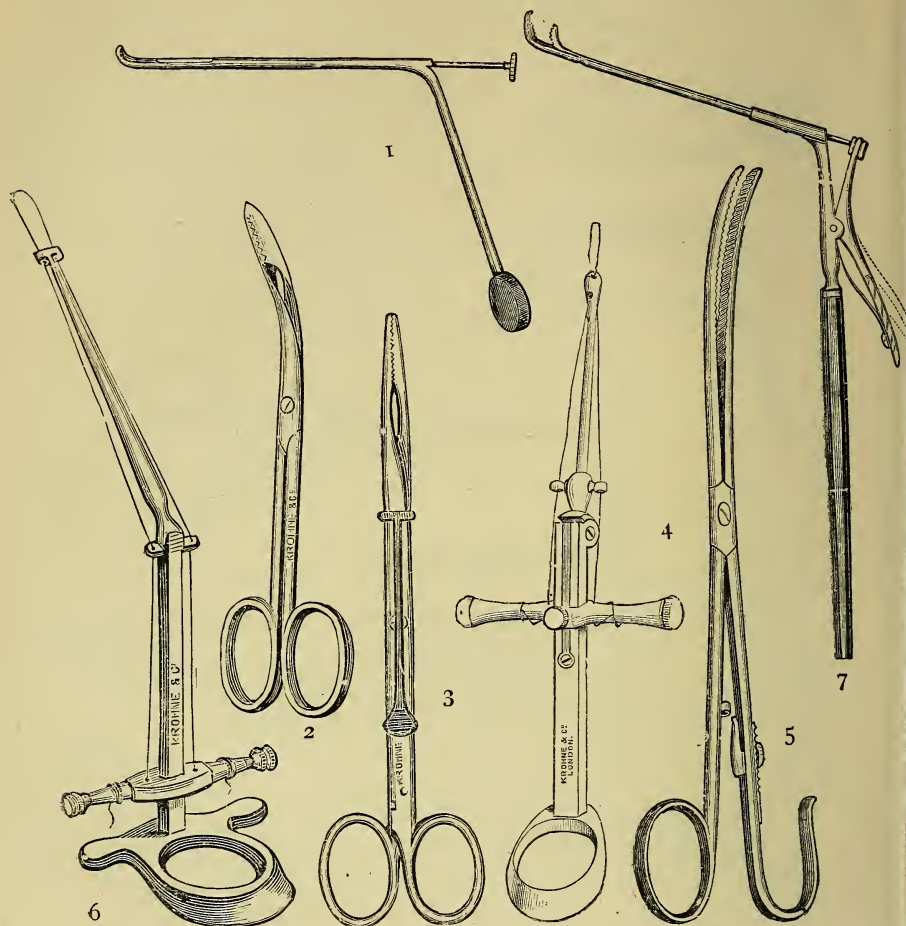
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NASAL INSTRUMENTS.

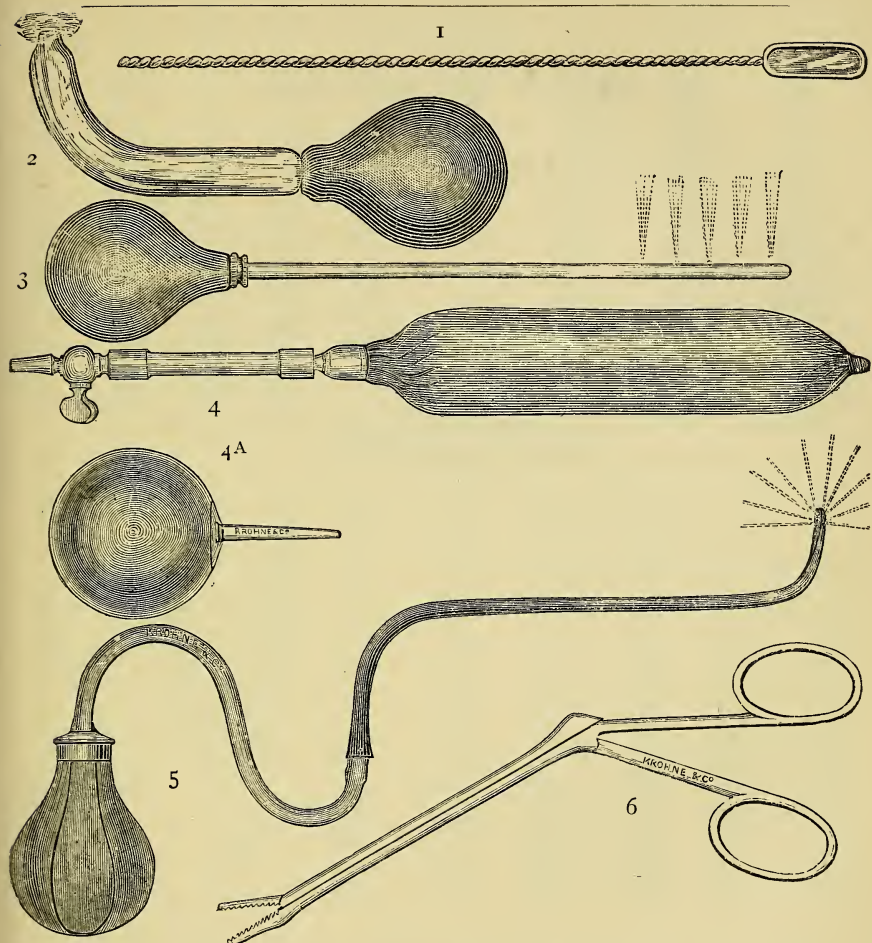
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Spencer Watson's Spectacle Frame, with ivory pads for straightening nose (a supposed malformation is shown by the dotted line)	2	2	0
„ 2. Bellocq's Canula, for epistaxis	0	6	6
„ 3. Langenbeck's Leadern Nasal Tube	0	3	6
„ 4. Adams's Instrument with screw adjustment for straightening nasal septum	0	12	6
„ 5. Adams's Ivory Plates, for straightening nose per pair	0	4	0
„ 6. Maunder's Instrument for straightening septum of nose	0	10	6
„ 7. Adams's Forceps for forcibly straightening nose	0	10	6
„ 8. Frankel's Nasal Speculum	0	8	6
„ 9. Thudicum's „	0	4	0
„ 10. Duplay's „	0	8	6
„ 11. Spencer Watson's Nasal Retractor	0	5	0
„ 12. Lennox Browne's Ivory Nasal Speculum and plug	0	7	6
„ 13. Elsberg's Nasal Speculum, with rack. (An enlarged drawing of the blades is shown)	1	5	0



INSTRUMENTS FOR NASAL POLYPI.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Nasal Polypi Forceps...	...	...	0	17	6
" 2.	" " " "...	...	...	0	5	0
" 3.	Strong Nasal Polypi Forceps, with slide	...	...	0	12	6
" 4.	Durham's Nasal and Aural Polypi Snare	...	...	1	5	0
" 5.	Nasal Polypi Forceps, with catch	...	...	0	10	6
" 6.	Wilde's Nasal and Aural Polypi Snare 18/and	...	...	1	1	0
" 7.	Nasal Polypi Forceps...	...	...	1	7	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



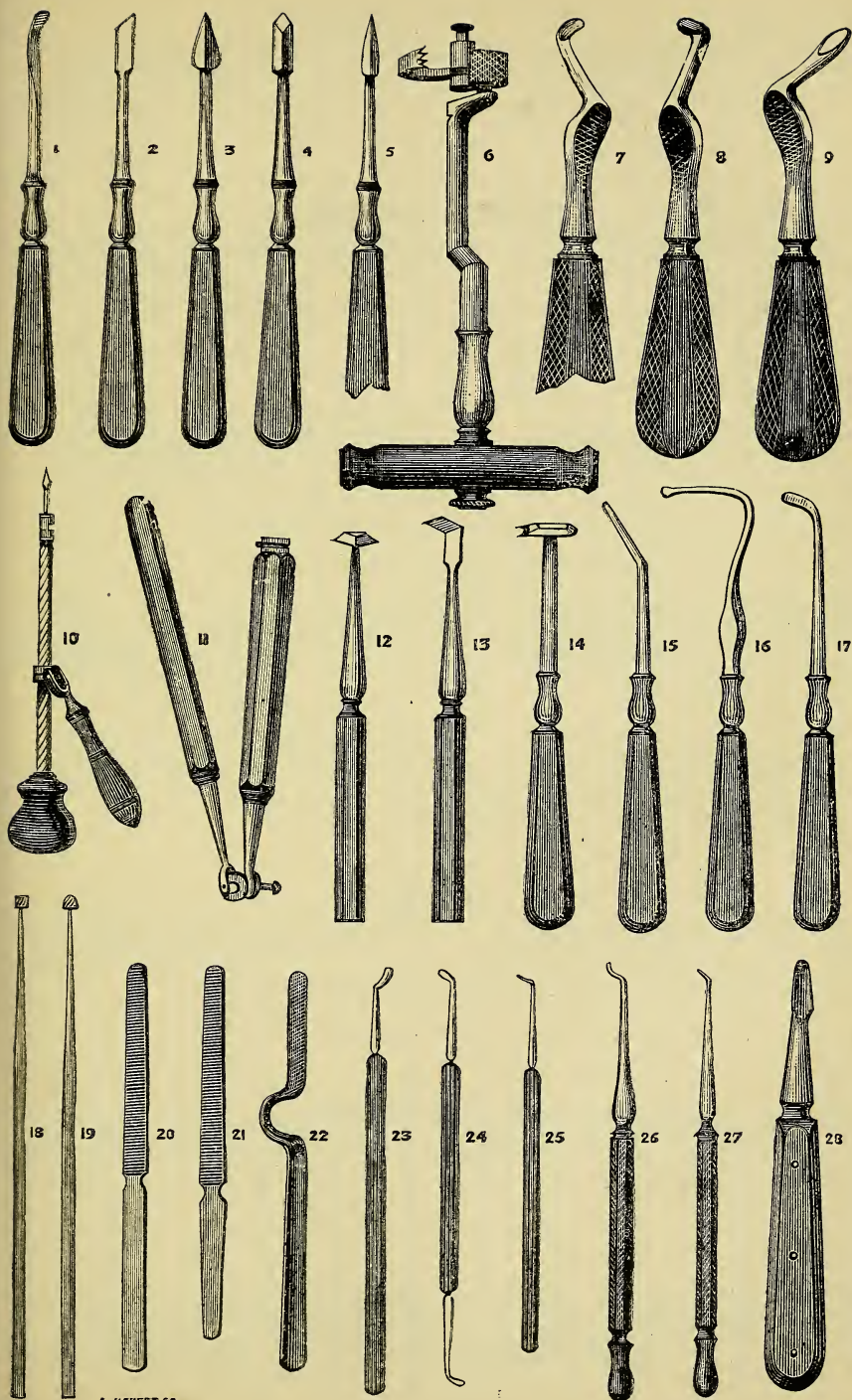
NASAL INSTRUMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Rumbold's Post Nasal Mirror, on twisted silver wire stem	0	5	6
„ 2.	Spencer Watson's Nasal Insufflator ... from	0	3	6
„ 3.	Rumbold's Post Nasal Syringe	0	5	0
„ 4.	Cooper Rose's Nasal Plug for epistaxis, with inflating ball, as fig. 4A	0	7	6
„ 5.	New Post Nasal Syringe	0	7	6
„ 6.	Crocodile Mouth Forcep, for nasal polypi ...	0	15	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

TOOTH INSTRUMENTS.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Dental Scaling Instrument	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 2.	" "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 3.	" "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 4.	" "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 5.	" "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 6.	Tooth Key ...	...	...	...	5/ and	0	8	6
" 7.	Thompson's Elevator, left	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
" 8.	" " right	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
" 9.	" " straight	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
" 10.	Archimedean Drill	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 11.	Rose-head Drill	...	...	...	...	0	18	6
" 12.	Dental Scaling Instrument	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 13.	" " "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 14.	" " "	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
" 15.	" Stopping "	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 16.	" " "	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 17.	" " "	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 18.	File-cut Drill	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 19.	" Rose-head Drill	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 20.	Stump File	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
" 21.	"	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
" 22.	Dividing File, with trowel handle	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 23.	Handle, with 12 Excavators	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 24.	Double Plugging Instrument...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
" 25.	Excavating Instrument	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 26.	" "	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 27.	Stopping Instrument	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 28.	Tome's Elevator	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Small Cases of Scaling Instruments		...	...	...	...	0	12	6



A. JICHET & CO.

TOOTH FORCEPS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Lower Molar Circular-jointed Tooth Forcep.	0	7	6
„ 2. Upper Molar, right „ „	0	7	6
„ 3. „ „ left „ „	0	7	6
„ 4. Lower Wisdom „ „	0	7	6
„ 5. Upper „ „ „	0	7	6
„ 6. Upper Central Incisors and Canines do. ...	0	7	6
„ 7. Upper Lateral Incisors and Bicuspides do. ...	0	7	6
„ 8. Lower Incisors and Canines do. ...	0	7	6
„ 9. Lower Bicuspides do. ...	0	7	6
„ 10. Upper „ do. ...	0	7	6
„ 11. Lower Stumps do. ...	0	7	6
„ 12. Upper „ do. ...	0	7	6
„ 13. Lower Temporary Molar do....	0	7	6
„ 14. Upper „ „ do....	0	7	6
„ 15. Upper Temporary Incisors do. ...	0	7	6
„ 16. Lower „ „ do. ...	0	7	6

Figs. 13, 14, 15 and 16 represent Children's Forceps.

Tooth Forceps, with box-joints of various

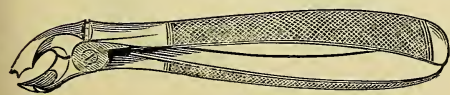
forms... per pair 0 6 6

Tooth Forceps, with single joint „ 0 4 0

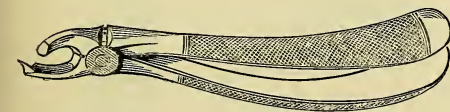
TOOTH FORCEPS.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 17. Lower Molar Stumps Circular-jointed Tooth								
	Forceps	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 18.	Upper Molar Stumps, right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 19.	„ - „ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 20.	Lower Molar, right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 21.	„ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 22.	„ right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 23.	„ „ do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 24.	„ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 25.	Lower Bicuspid, right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 26.	„ „ „ do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 27.	„ „ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 28.	Upper „ right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 29.	„ „ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 30.	Lower „ right do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 31.	„ „ left do.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 32.	Lower Bicuspid	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
	Tooth Forceps, with box-joints of various forms							
		per pair	0	6	6
	Tooth Forceps, with single joints					„	0	4 0

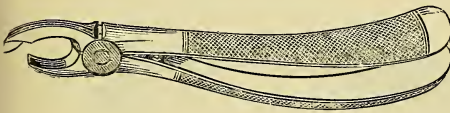
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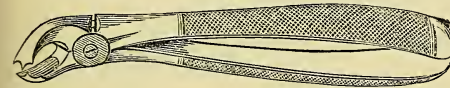
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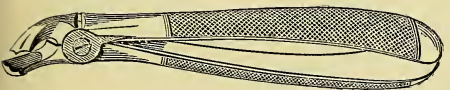
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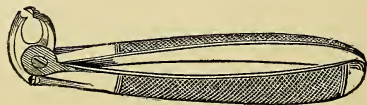
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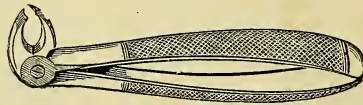
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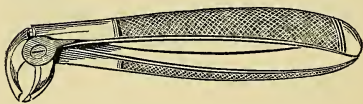
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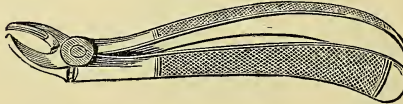
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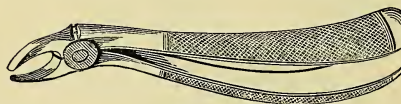
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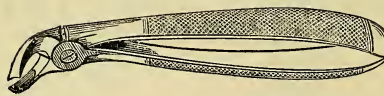
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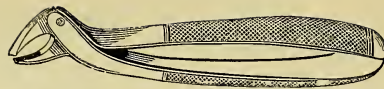
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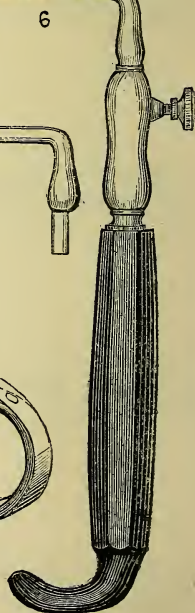
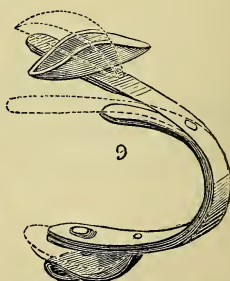
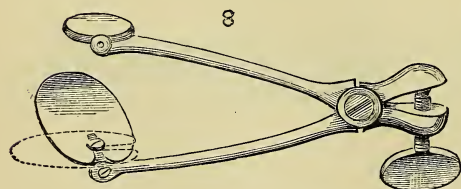
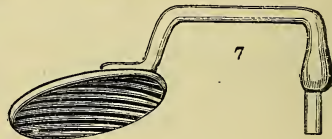
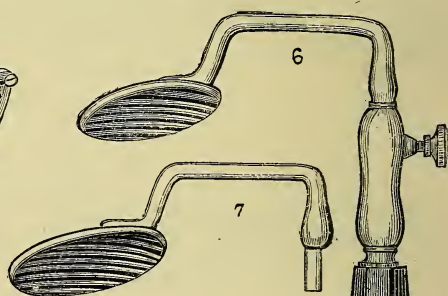
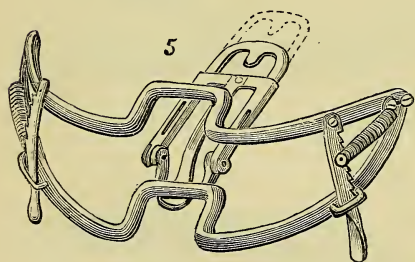
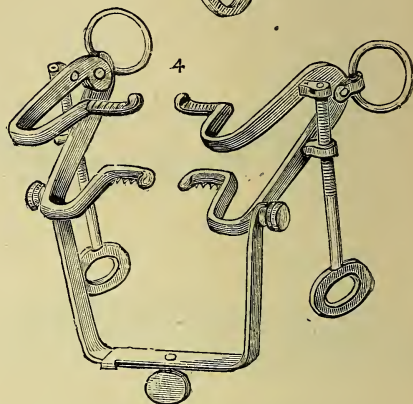
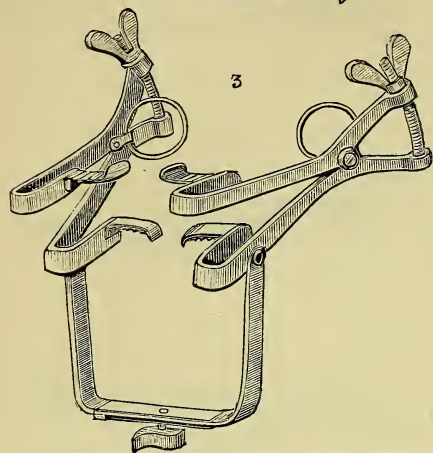
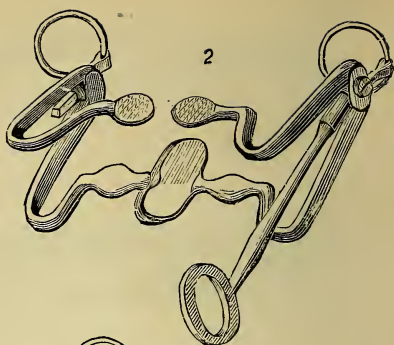
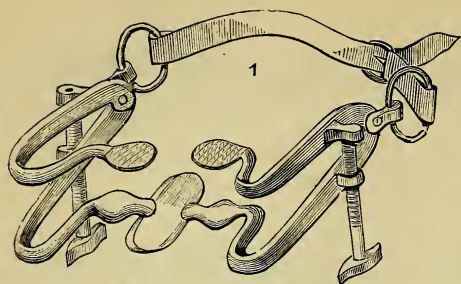


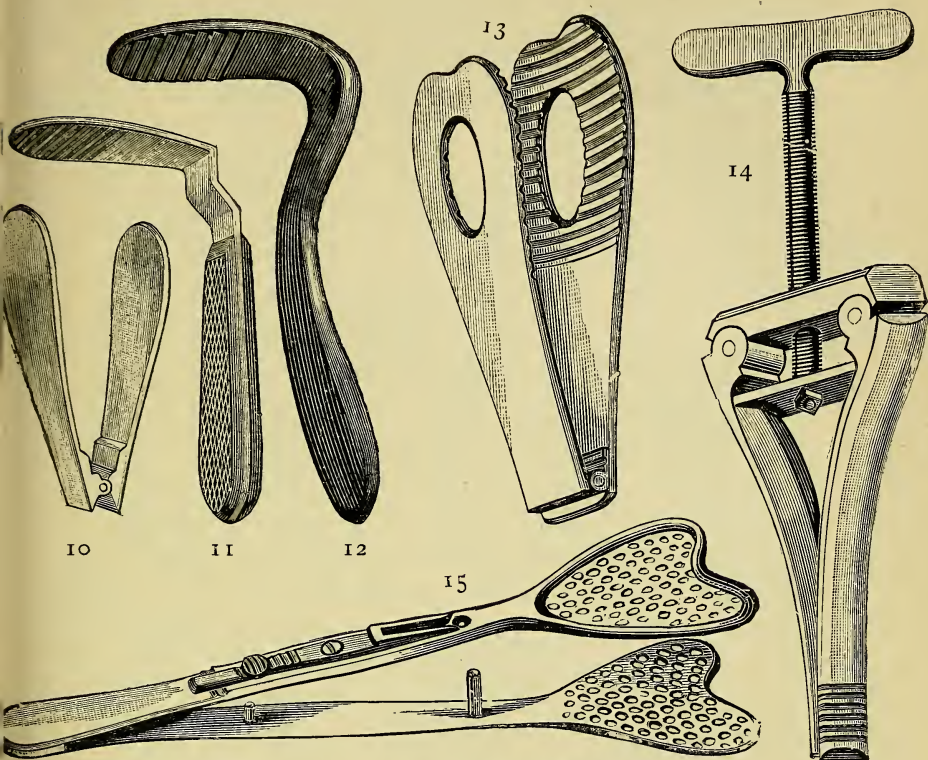
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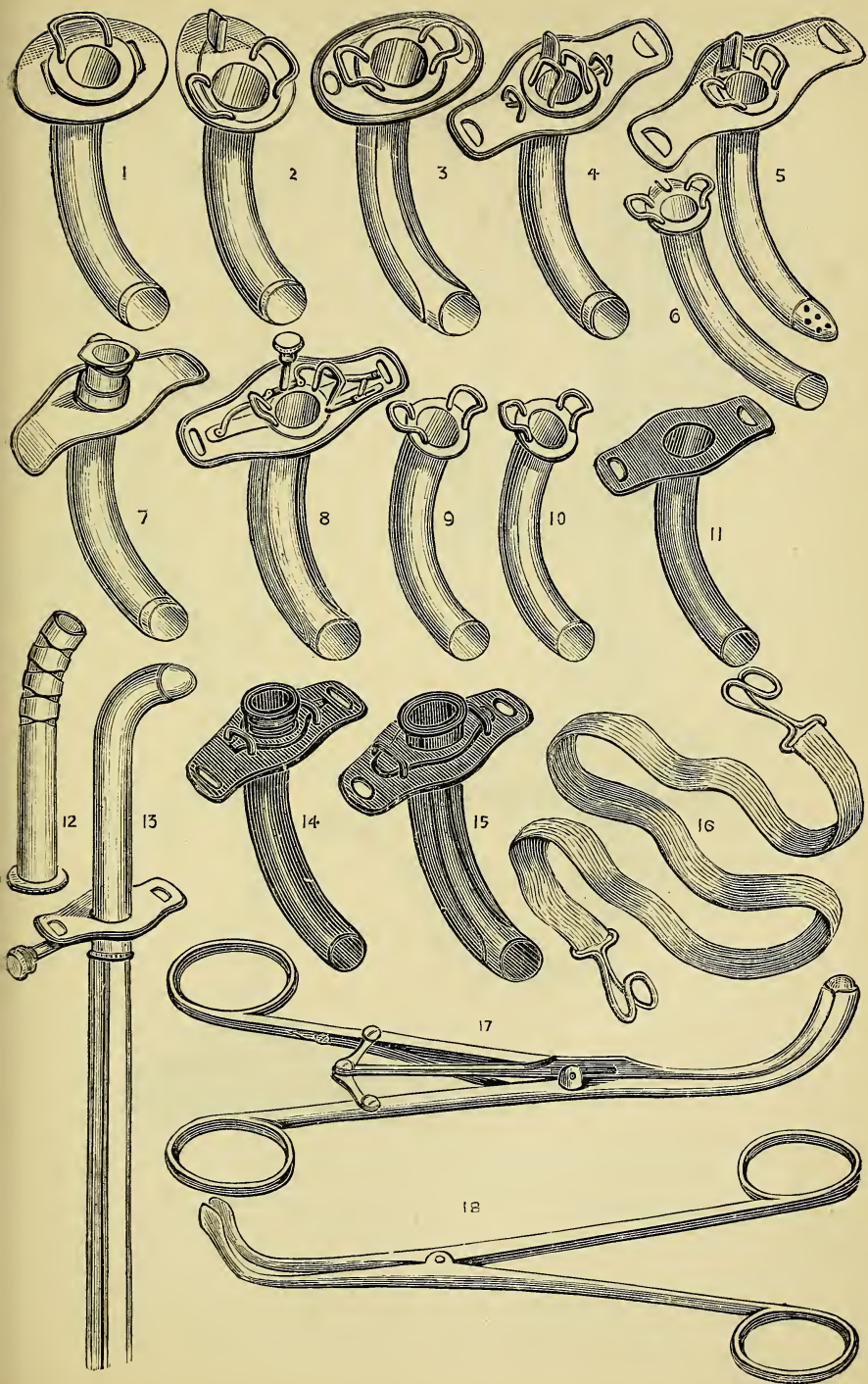
MOUTHGAGS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Modification of Smith's Mouthgag	2	2	0
" 2.	Smith's Mouthgag	2	2	0
" 3.	Wood's "	...	...	2	2	0
" 4.	Modification of Wood's Mouthgag	...	...	2	2	0
" 5.	Whitehead's Mouthgag	...	...	2	7	6
" 6.	Türk's Tongue Depressor (fig. 7 shows a large depressor fitting in the same handle)	...	...	0	10	6
" 8.	Mouth Dilator...	...	...	1	7	6
" 9.	Hutchinson's Mouthgag	...	...	0	8	6
" 10.	Plated Tongue Depressor, jointed with gilt ends	...	...	0	8	6
" 11.	Tobold's " "	...	...	0	5	0
" 12.	Vulcanite " "	...	...	0	4	0
" 13.	Fenestrated Tongue Depressor	...	...	0	9	6
" 14.	Mouth Dilator...	...	...	0	15	0
" 15.	Dobell's Tongue Forcep	...	...	0	18	0

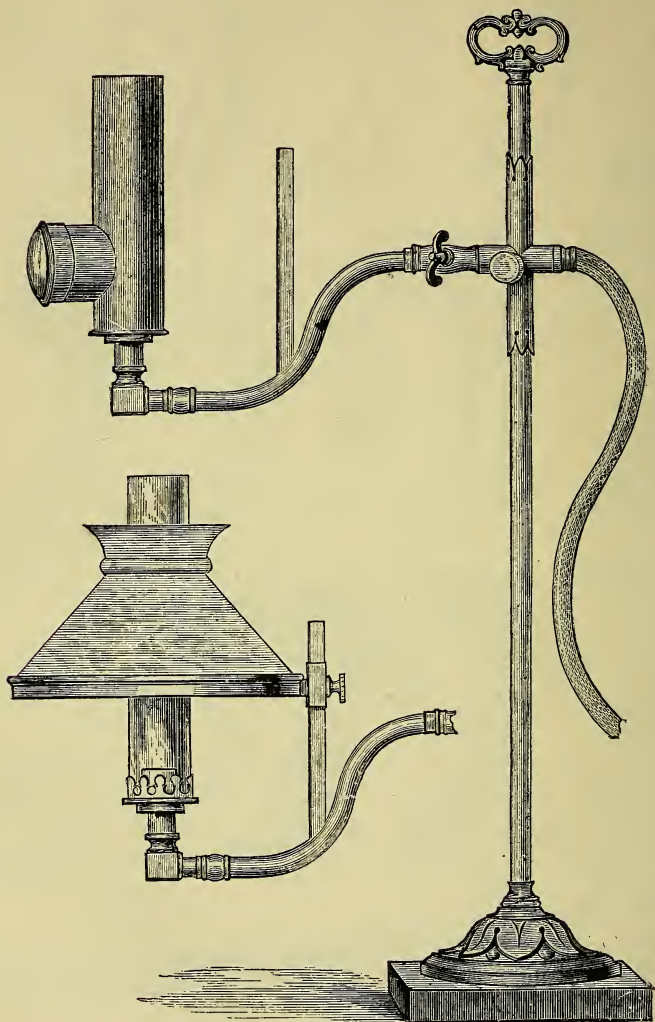
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

TRACHEOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Silver Trachea Tube, plain from	0	17	6
„ 2.	„ „ „ with catch ... „	0	17	6
„ 3.	Bivalve Trachea Tube 11/6 to	0	17	6
„ 4.	French Pattern Trachea Tube ... 17/6 to	1	5	0
„ 5.	Dr. Henriette's „ „ with perforated introductory tube ; Fig. 6 shows the inner canula	1	5	0
„ 7.	Bryant's Trachea Tube ; this pattern is made in four sizes. No. 1, 15/ ; No. 2, 16/6 ; No. 3, 18/6 ; and No. 4	1	1	0
„ 8.	Richardson's Trachea Tube, with three inner canulas, Figs. 9 and 10. The advantage of this tube is that by means of the adjusting movement on the plate the two sides of the tube can be brought together, it can then be passed through the incision made by a scalpel, and dilated when in the trachea ...	2	12	6
„ 11.	Baker's India-rubber Trachea Tube	0	4	0
Figs. 12 & 13.	Durham's Trachea Tube, with ivory handled pilot ; these tubes are made in four sizes. No. 1, 27/6 ; No. 2, 31/6 ; No. 3, 35/ ; No. 4	2	0	0
Fig. 14.	Vulcanite Trachea Tube	0	10	6
„ 15.	Bivalve „ „ „ ... 10/6 and	0	12	6
„ 16.	Band, with hooks, for keeping a trachea tube in position	0	2	0
„ 17.	Three-Bladed Dilating Tracheotomy Forceps	0	18	0
„ 18.	Two „ „ „ „	0	5	0

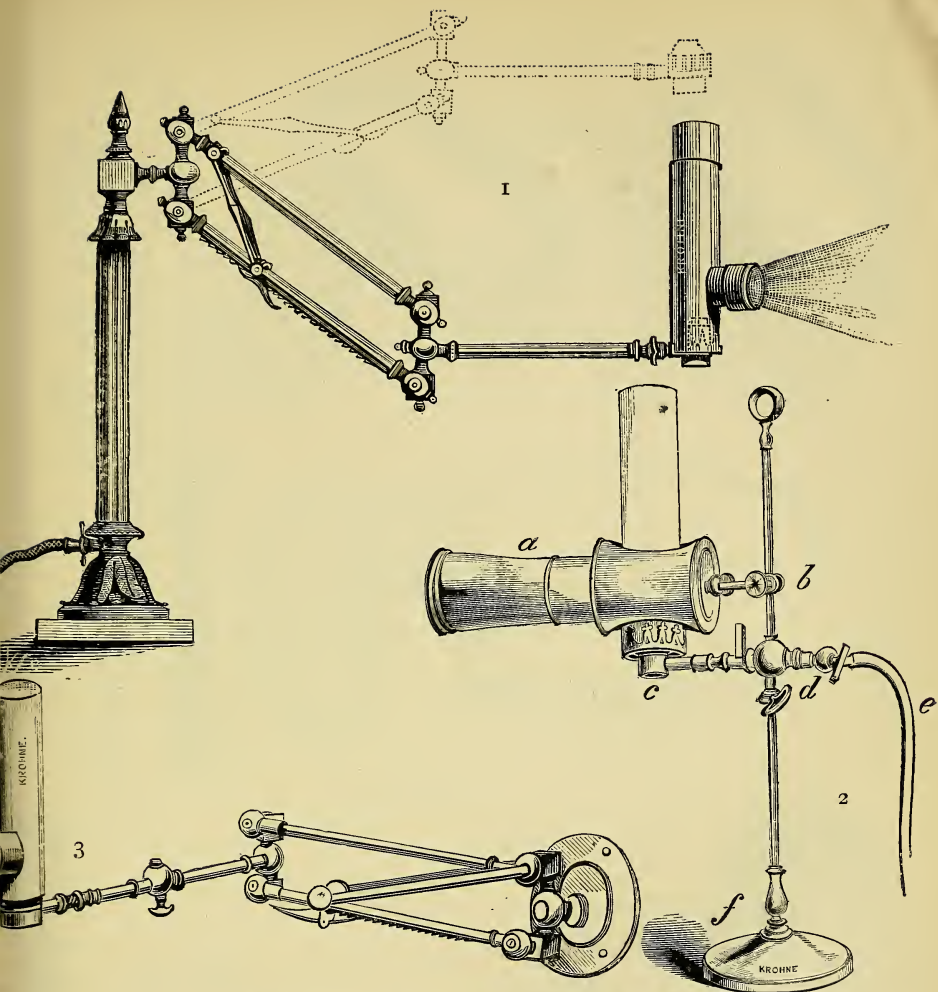


LARYNGOSCOPIC LAMP.



Lennox Browne's Laryngoscopic Lamp on standard,
 fitted with metal chimney, condenser and opal
 shade £2 7 6

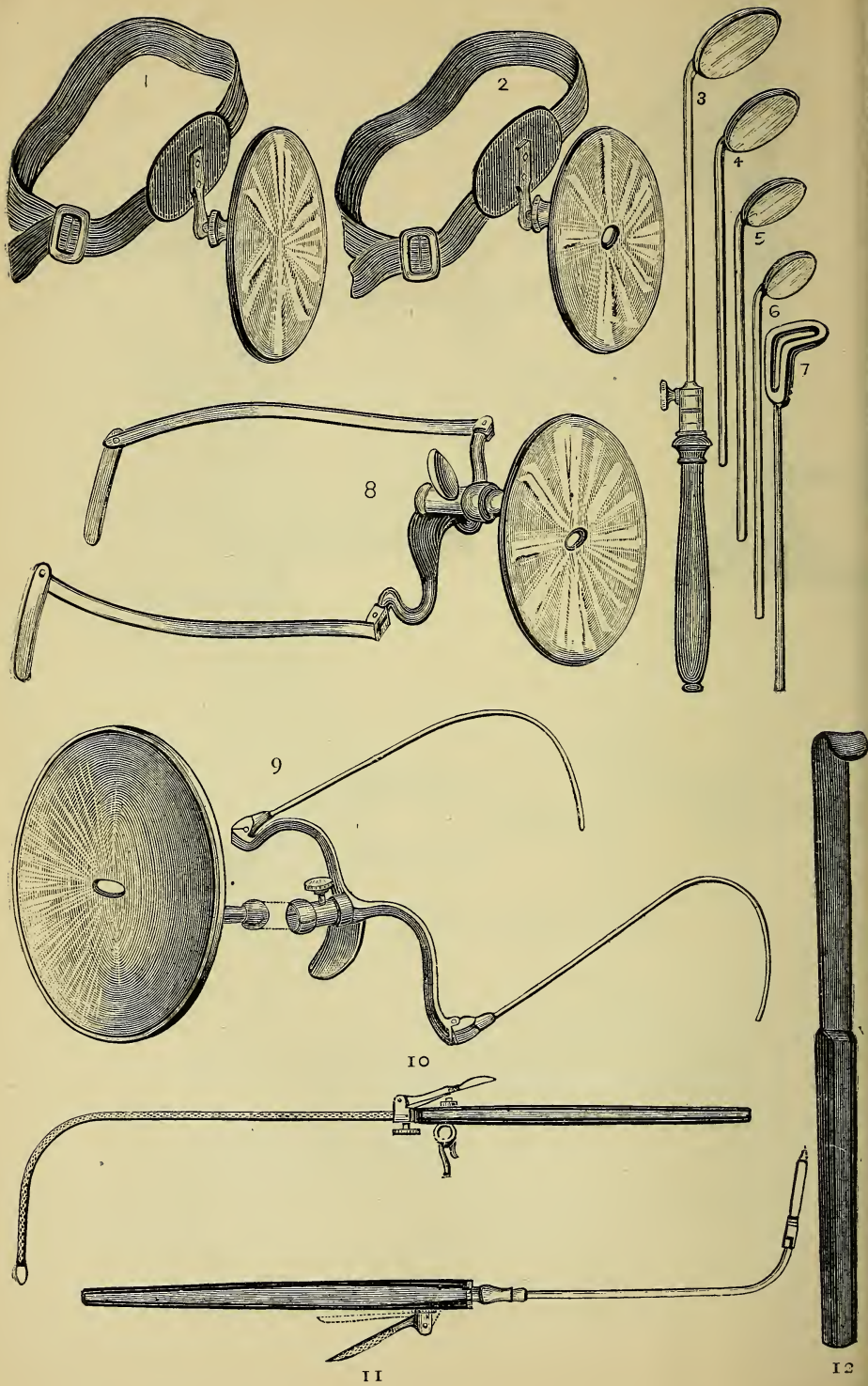
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
 and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

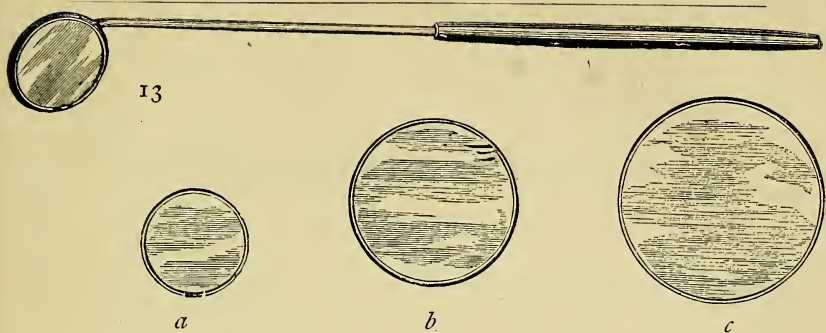


LARYNGOSCOPIC LAMPS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Mackenzie's Laryngoscopic Lamp, on standard, with metal chimney and condenser and argand burner	4	7	6
„ 2. Tobold's Laryngoscopic Lamp on standard. (a) shows condenser, (b) screw for fixing condenser to standard, (c) argand burner, (d) tap at end of flexible gas tubing, (e) flexible gas tubing	3	10	0
„ 3. Mackenzie's Laryngoscopic Lamp, with ratchet movement for fixing against a wall, and condenser in metal chimney fitted up with plain tubing. (The above lamp fitted up with ornamental reeded tubing)	3	17	6
The above Lamp, with plain tubing	3	10	0

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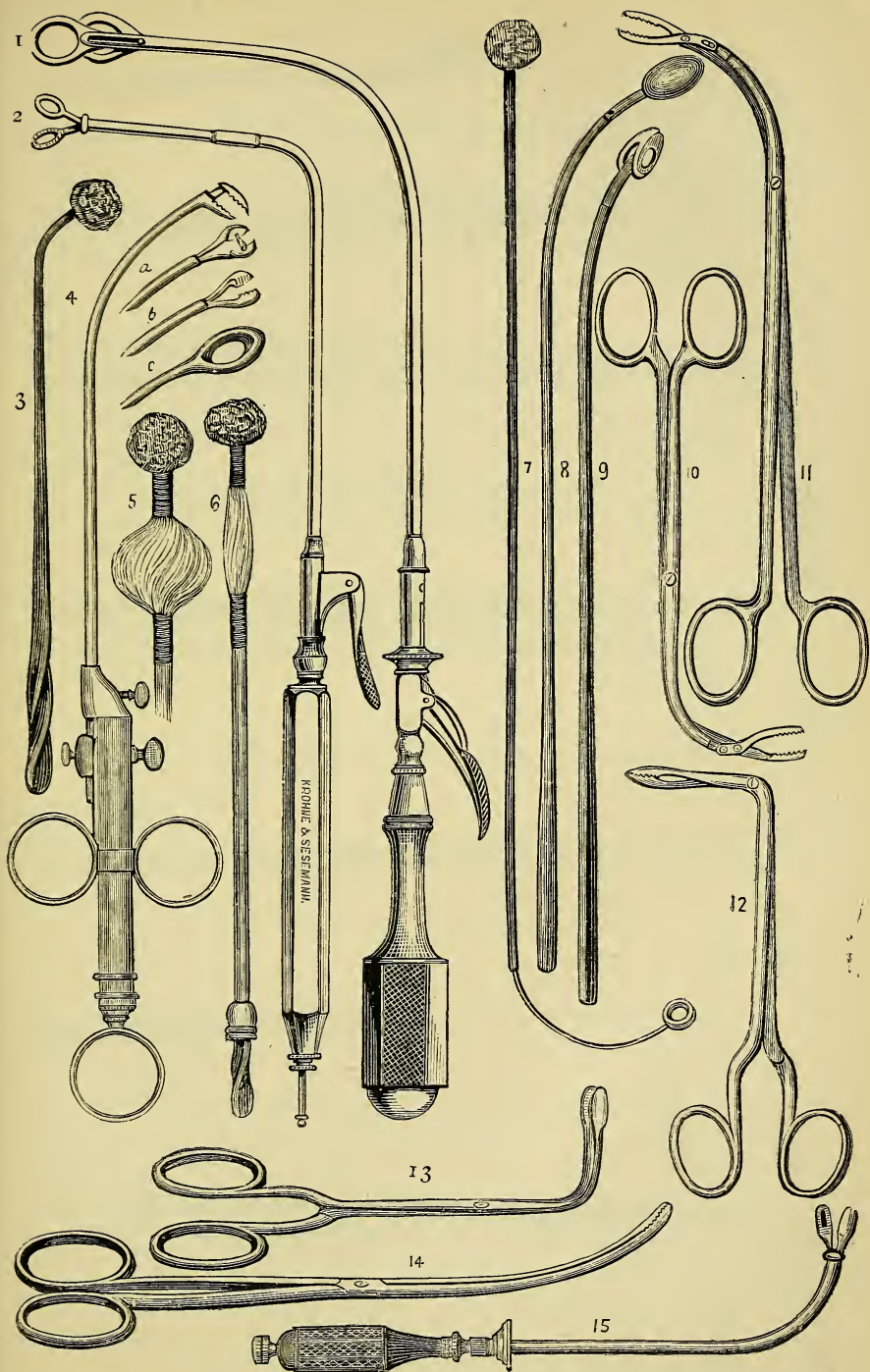
LARYNGEAL INSTRUMENTS.

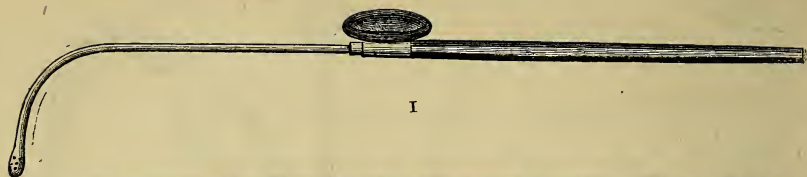
£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Laryngoscope, with large concave mirror on elastic head-band, four laryngeal mirrors, uvula hook, and two handles, in morocco case (Johnson's)	1	10	0
„ 2. Laryngoscope, with perforated large concave mirror on elastic head-band, four laryngeal mirrors, uvula hook, and two handles, in morocco case (Gibb's)	1	15	0
Figs. 3, 4, 5 & 6. Laryngeal Mirrors fitting in one handle. Price of each mirror and handle...	0	5	0
Fig. 7. Uvula Hook, with handle	0	5	0
„ 8. Mackenzie's Laryngoscope, with large concave mirror, perforated, on spectacle frame, with four mirrors, uvula hook, and two handles, in case	2	2	0
„ 9. Lennox Browne's Laryngoscope, with large concave mirror, perforated, on spectacle frame, three laryngeal mirrors, and handle, in morocco case	2	5	0
„ 10. Mackenzie's Laryngeal Rheophore, with neck-band	0	12	6
„ 11. Laryngeal Lancet	1	10	0
„ 12. Whalebone Retractor	0	4	0
„ 13. Laryngeal Mirror, in fixed handle (figs. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i> give the various sizes of the mirrors)	0	4	0

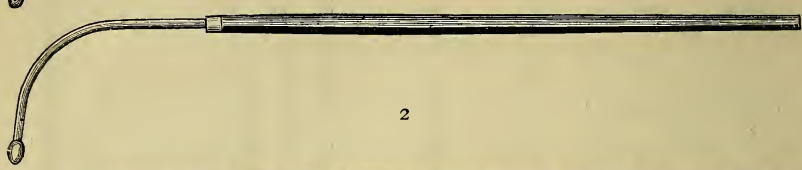
LARYNGEAL INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Laryngeal Guillotine (Voltolini's)	1	15	0
„ 2. Mackenzie's Laryngeal Polypi Instrument, with three forceps fitting on one handle ...	2	2	0
„ 3. Sponge Probang	0	1	6
„ 4. Set of Störck's Laryngeal Instruments, viz.: angular forceps on handle, (a) forceps with pins, (b) forceps with side teeth, (c) guarded polypotome	3	3	0
Figs. 5 & 6. Probang, with bristles (Fig. 5 shows the probang with the bristles expanded) ...	0	5	0
Fig. 7. Probang and Coin Catcher on long whalebone stem	0	8	6
„ 8. Esophagus Bougie, with steel bulb	0	6	0
„ 9. Coin Catcher on whalebone stem	0	6	0
„ 10. Laryngeal Forceps, with extra joint (Durham's)	0	18	0
„ 11. Esophagus „ „ „ „ „ „	0	18	0
„ 12. Mackenzie's Laryngeal Forceps	0	10	6
„ 13. „ „ „ „ „ „	0	10	6
„ 14. Throat Forceps	0	7	6
„ 15. Bryant's Canula Rotating Forceps	1	10	0

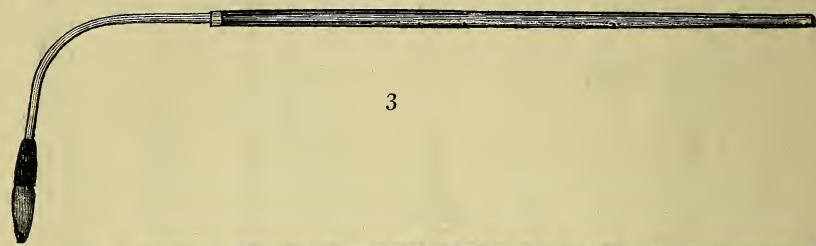




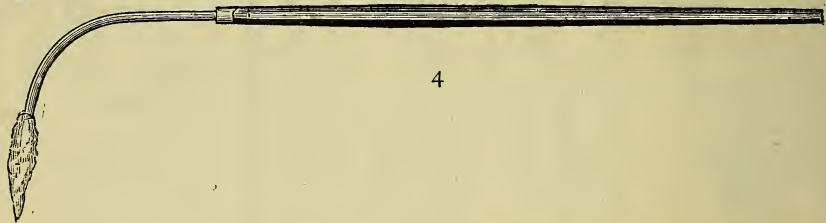
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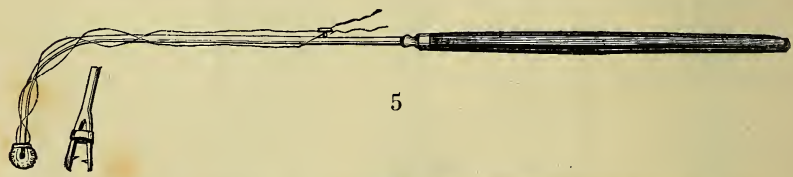
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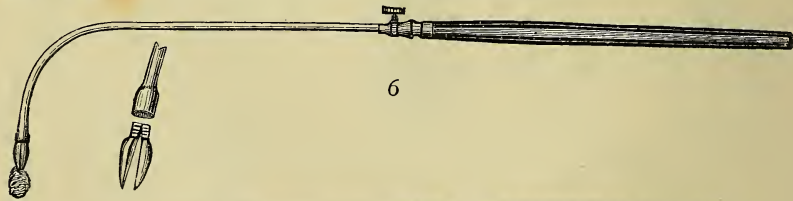
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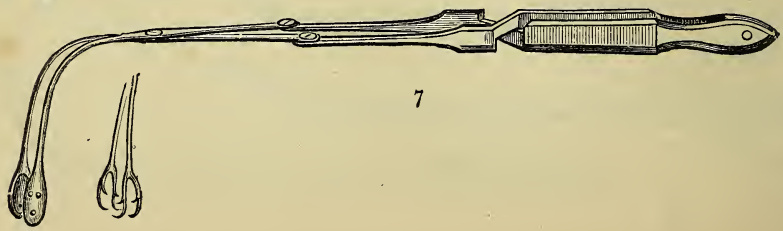
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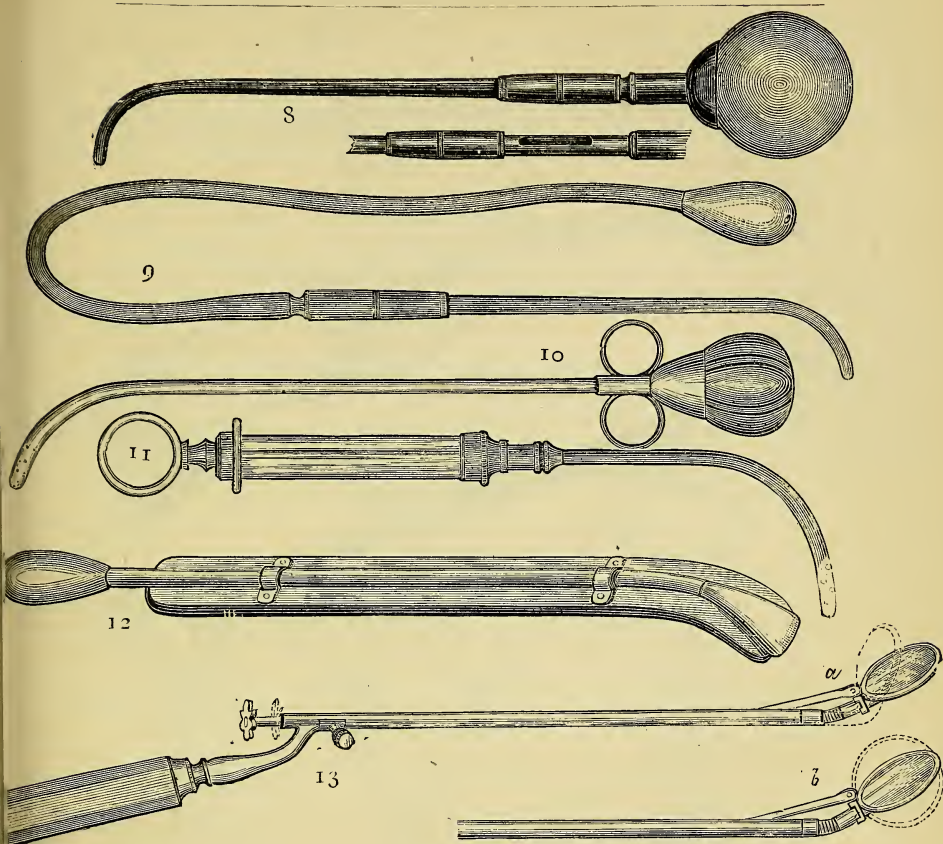
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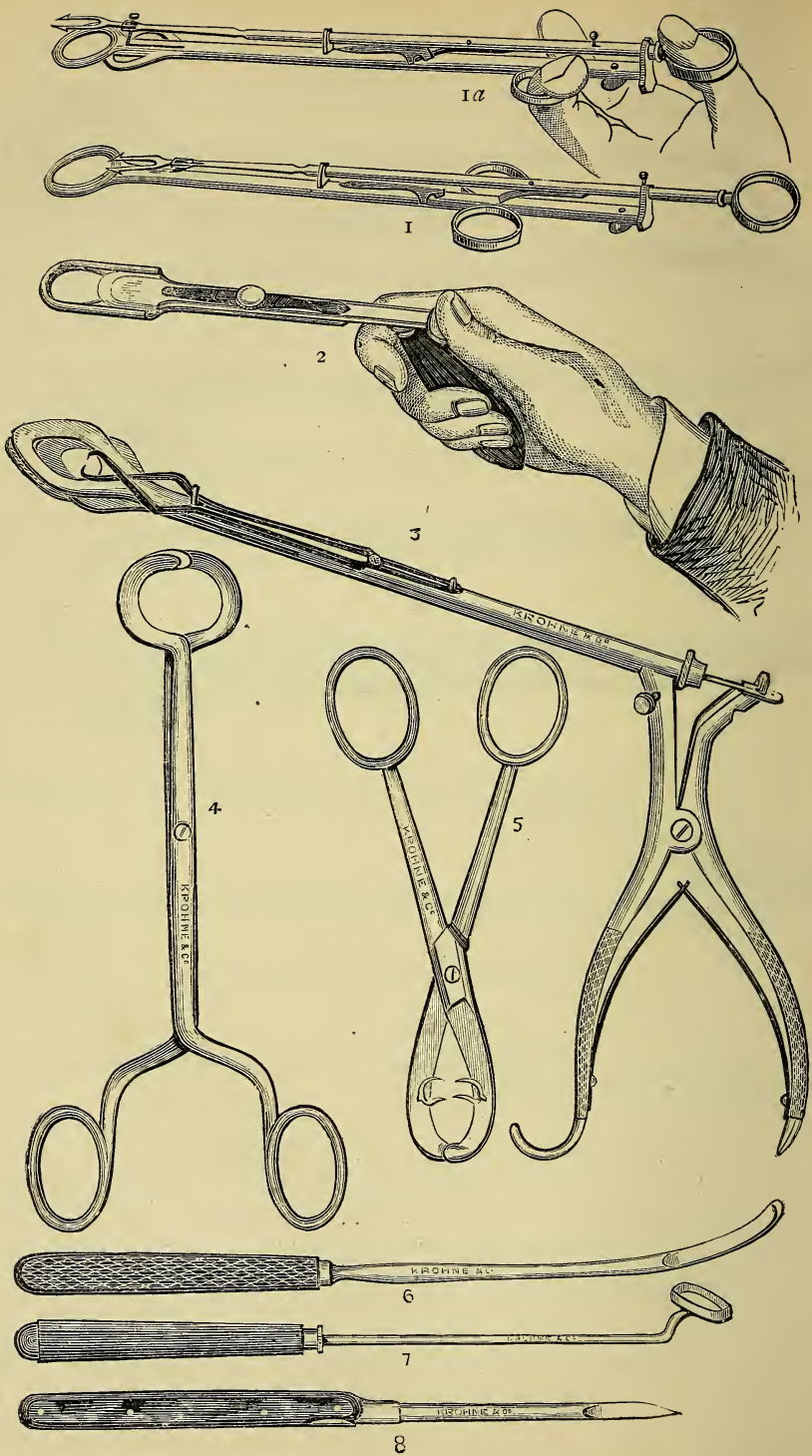
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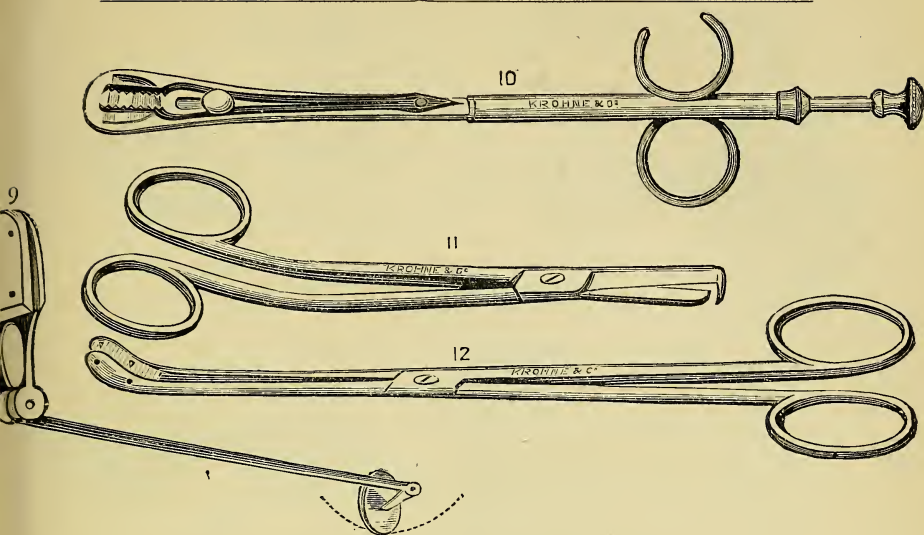


LARYNGEAL INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Laryngeal Syringe	vulcanite 8/6, silver	0	15	0
" 2.	" Porter Caustique	...	...	...	0	2	0
" 3.	" Brush, on aluminium stem	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 4.	Smyly's Cotton Wool Brush...	...	...	...	0	2	0
" 5.	Sponge Holder	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 6.	"	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 7.	Sponge-holding Forceps	...	...	nickel-plated	0	17	6
" 8.	Laryngeal Insufflator, with ball (Rauchfuss's)	...	...	...	0	5	0
" 9.	" " with mouthpiece	...	...	...	0	5	0
" 10.	Silver Laryngeal Syringe	...	...	...	0	17	6
" 11.	Vulcanite " "	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 12.	Asch's " Insufflator	...	...	...	0	6	0
" 13.	Stille's Revolving Laryngeal Mirror.	(The dotted line <i>a</i> shows the movement forwards; <i>b</i> shows movement sidewise)			1	5	0

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INSTRUMENTS FOR OPERATING ON THE TONSILS AND THE UVULA.

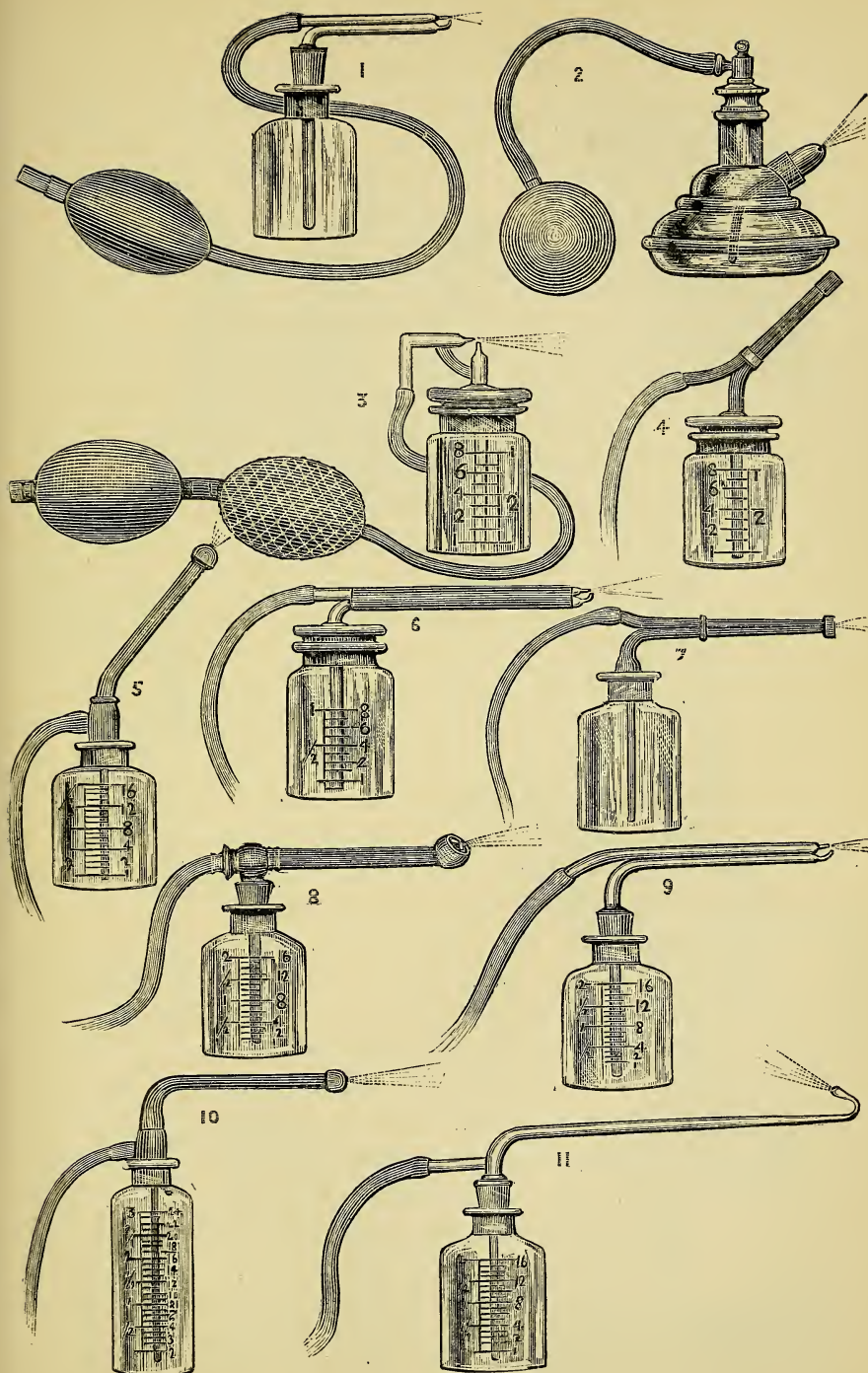
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Matthieu's Tonsil Guillotine (fig. 1a shows the method of using the guillotine)	1	10	0
Ditto, fitted with McEwen's Gag	1	17	6
„ 2. Mackenzie's Tonsilotome, with adjustment for fixing the handle on either side... ..	1	15	0
Ditto, without the above adjustment... ..	1	10	0
Set of three Mackenzie's Tonsilotomes in morocco case	4	10	0
„ 3. Tonsil Guillotine, with double hook for seizing the tonsil	2	5	0
„ 4. Tonsil Scissors	0	12	6
Tonsil Scissors with sliding point for fixing the tonsil	1	15	0
„ 5. Tonsil Scissors, with hooks	0	12	6
„ 6. Tonsil Bistoury	0	6	0
„ 7. Caustic Paste Applier... ..	0	2	6
„ 8. Lichtenberg's Tonsil Bistoury	0	6	0
„ 9. Moore's Caustic Applier for the tonsils	0	17	6
„ 10. American Uvulatore	1	10	0
„ 11. Uvula Scissors... ..	0	12	6
„ 12. Uvula Forceps, with pins	0	10	6

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SPRAY PRODUCERS.

For the application of remedies to the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Soft Metal Handball Spray Producer	...		0	6	0
,, 2.	Metal Spray Producer	...	...	0	2	6
,, 3.	Clarke's Glass Spray Producer	...	...	0	8	6
,, 4.	Vulcanite Nasal Spray Producer, with metal tubes...	...	...	0	10	6
,, 5.	Vulcanite Nasal Spray Producer, with cup protection	...	...	0	18	0
,, 6.	Maunder's Glass Spray Producer	...	...	0	10	6
,, 7.	Vulcanite Spray Producer, with metal tubes...			0	10	6
	„ „ „ as fig. 7, with vulcanite tubes	...	...	0	12	6
,, 8.	Vulcanite Spray Producer, with cup protection			0	18	0
,, 9.	Moore's Silver Spray Producer	...	...	1	5	0
,, 10.	„ „ Vulcanite Spray Producer. The bottle supplied with this instrument has a hole near the neck, the advantage of which is that the spray can be stopped at any moment, as follows :—While spraying, the forefinger is kept on the hole, and when the spray is to be discontinued remove the finger ; by this action the air which is passed from the bellows escapes through the hole in the bottle...			1	1	0
,, 11.	Posterior Nasal Spray Producer	...	...	0	17	6



STEAM SPRAY PRODUCERS,

For the employment by inhalation of Medicated Sprays.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Siegle's Inhaler for the treatment of the various diseases of the throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi and lungs.

Small Tin Inhaler	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
Large Tin Inhaler	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
Small Brass Inhaler	...	...	...	...	0	12	6

„ 2. Section of Inhaler.

Extra Glass Spray Tubes	...	...	each	0	1	6
Vulcanite or Glass Cone, for condensing the spray and conducting it direct to the throat, useful where the medicated spray used is apt to discolor the teeth or the clothes, each				0	2	0

„ 3. The Traveller's Inhaler, in a morocco case.

This is a very portable apparatus, being $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. It is so constructed that it can be easily either fitted together or taken to pieces for packing in the case. The boiler is made to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, but 7 drachms only are required for one inhalation; by means of this inhaler one ounce of fluid can be atomised in thirteen minutes 1 5 0

„ 4. Inhaler, with stand and screen. A represents

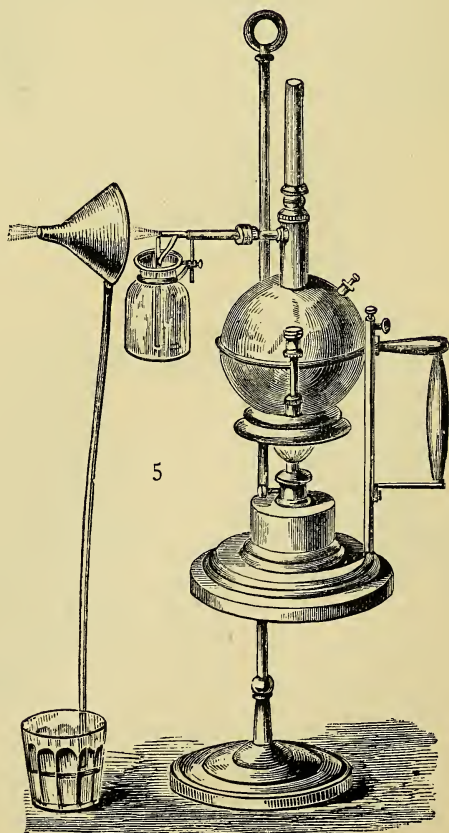
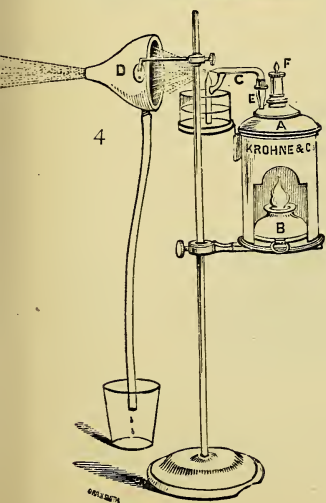
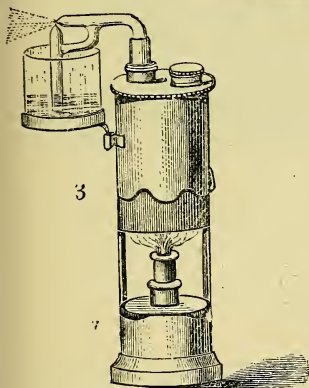
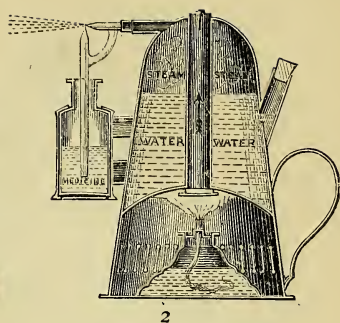
the boiler, B the spirit lamp, C glass spray tube, D screen, E tube for inserting spray tube, F safety valve 1 4 0

„ 5. Siegle's Improved Inhaler, with stand and

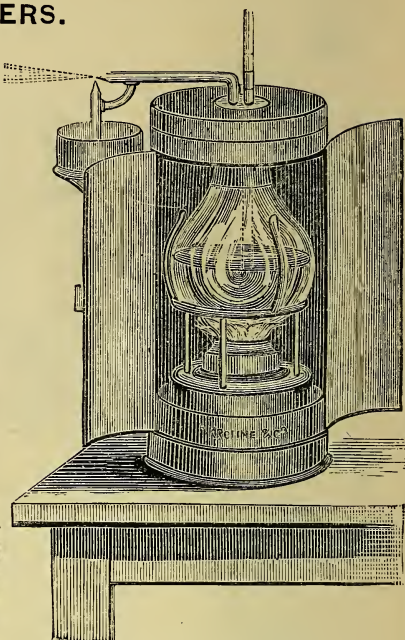
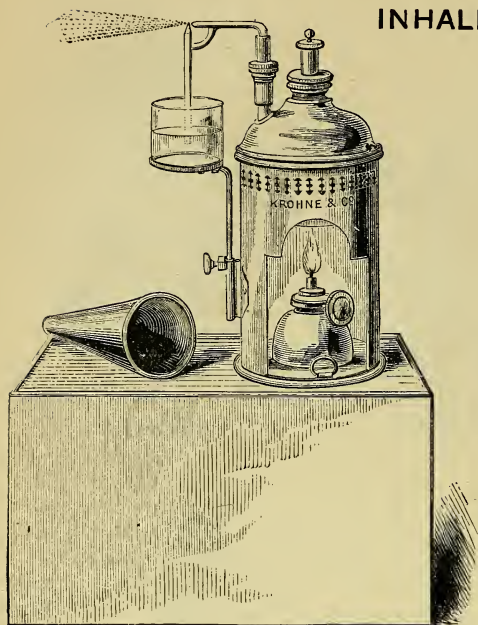
screen. This Inhaler is fitted with a water gauge and safety valve 3 5 0

Inhaler, without stand and screen 2 10 0

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INHALERS.

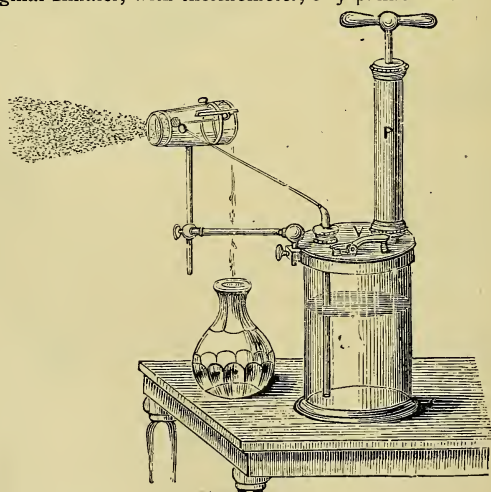


Inhaler, with glass or vulcanite cone in cedar box, the lid of which is fitted as a stand, with an arrangement for holding the inhaler when in use

£1 1 0

Siegle's Original Inhaler, with thermometer, in japanned case

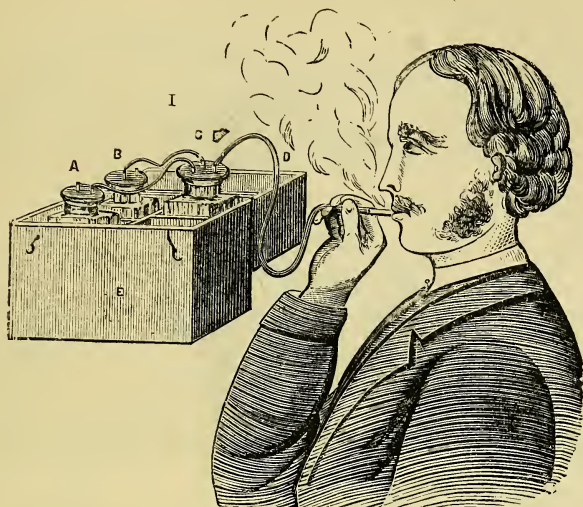
0 15 0



Lewin's Pump Atomiser

2 2 0

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Inhaler for chloride of ammonia vapour, in its nascent state, as fig. 1	£	s.	d.
Inhaler for volatile medicaments—Lennox Browne's	0	15	0
„ „ „ Nelson's	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ „ „ The Eclectic	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6

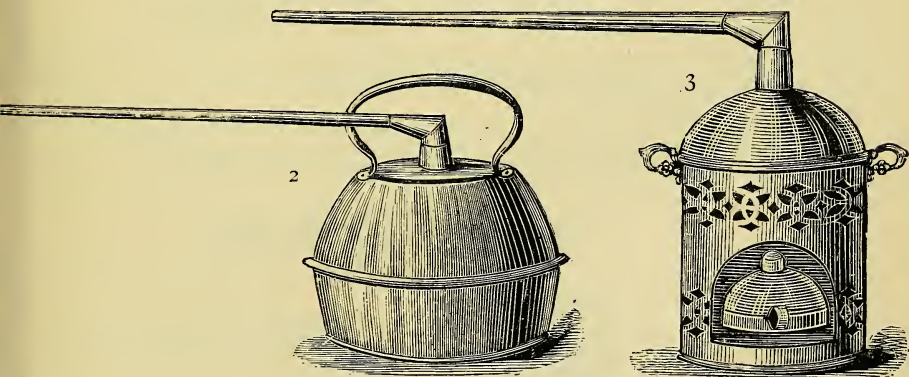
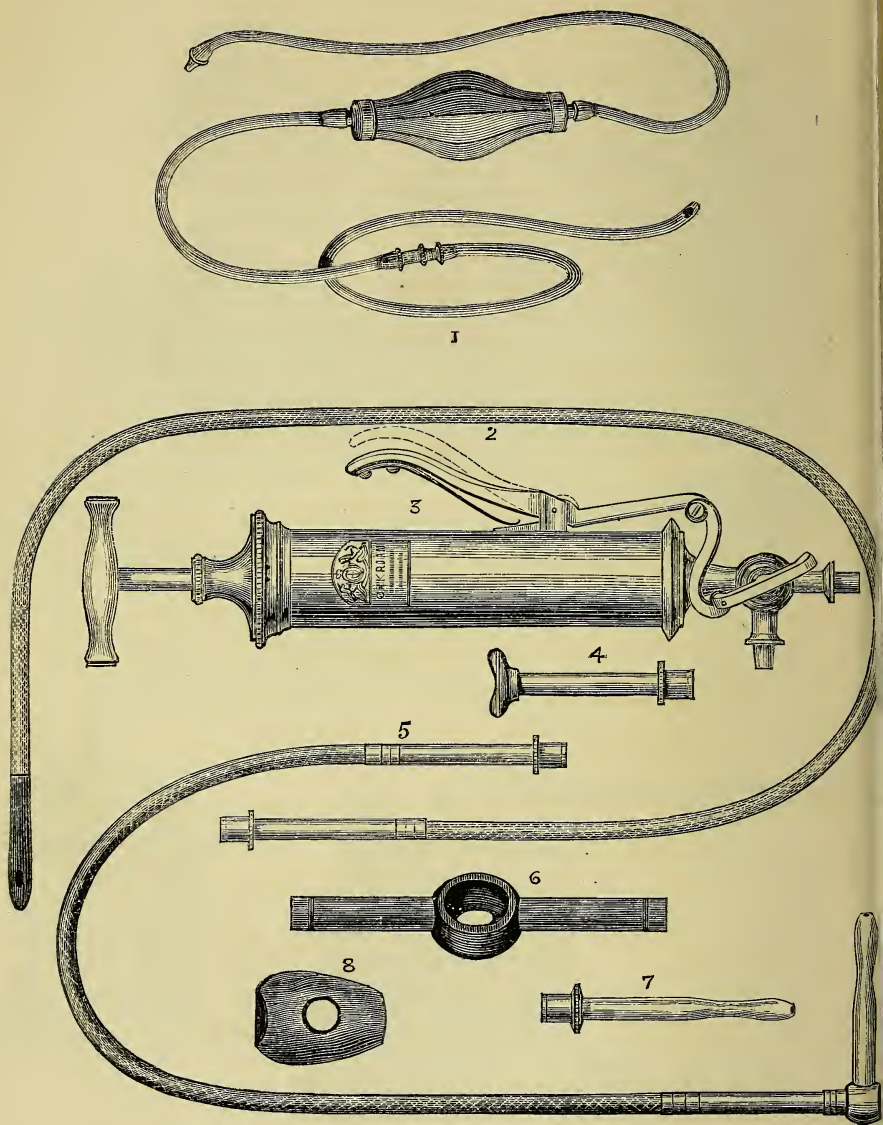
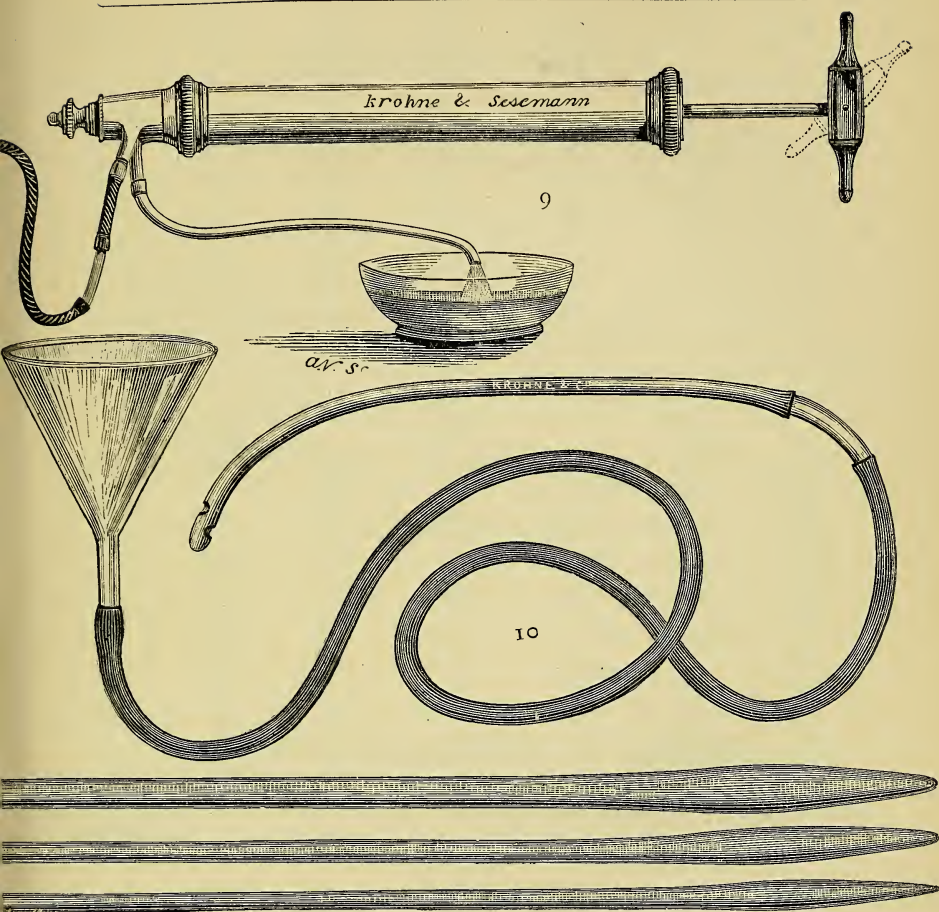


Fig. 2. Bronchitis Kettle, for moistening the atmosphere and rendering it less irritating to the bronchial tubes of a patient	0	7	6
„ 3. Bronchitis Kettle, with spirit lamp	0	15	0

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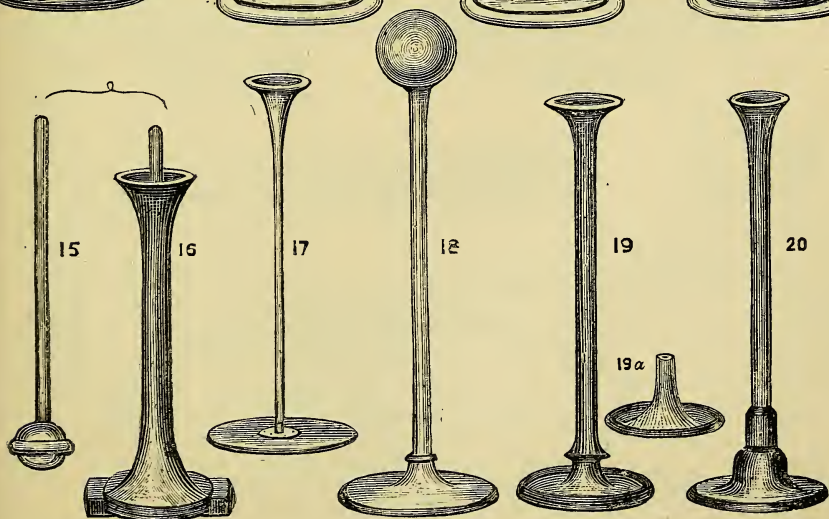
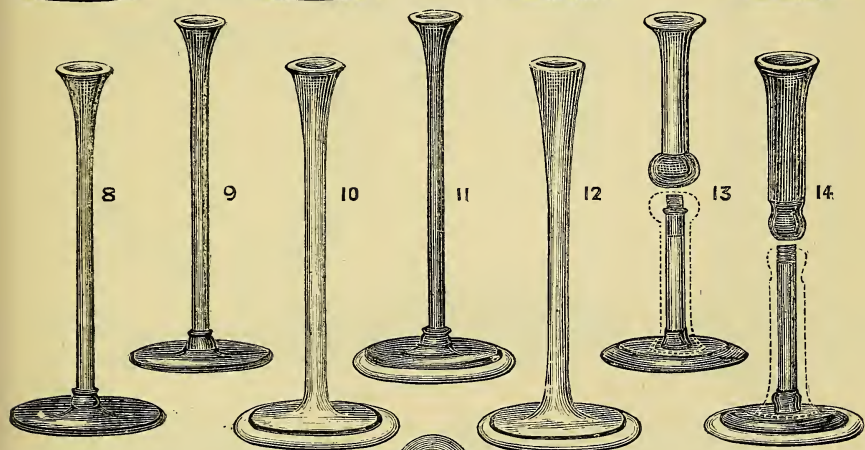
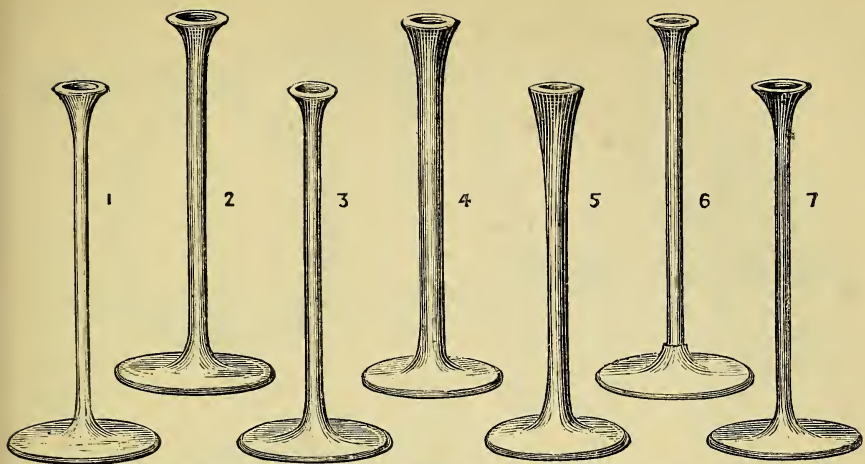
**STOMACH PUMPS.**

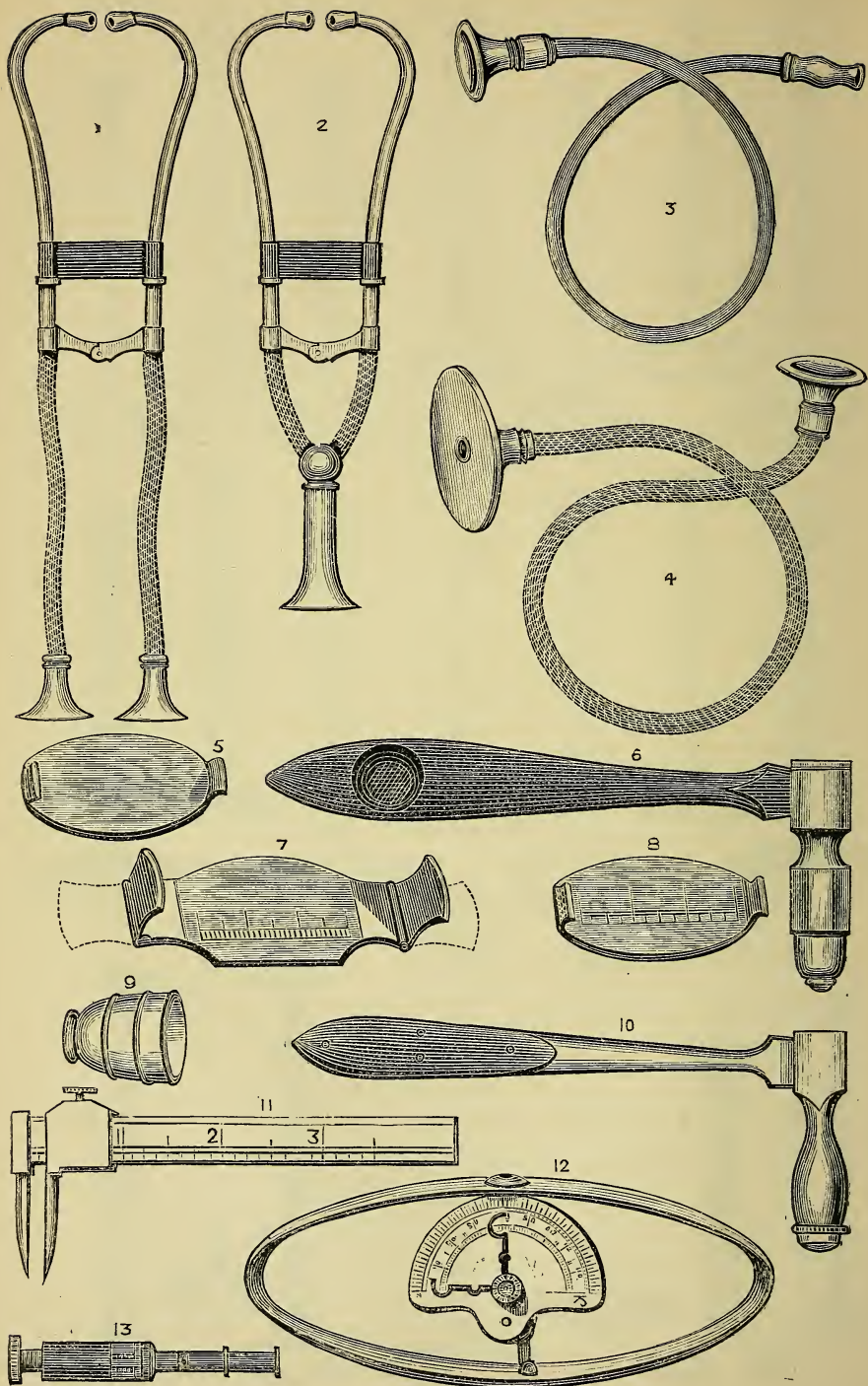
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Tosswill's Stomach Pump, in case	0	15	0
Figs. 2—8. Lever Stomach Pump, with tubes and mounts for using the same as an Enema	2	2	0
Fig. 9. Kussmaul's Stomach Pump from	1	5	0
„ 10. Syphon Stomach Pump, consisting of a glass or vulcanite Funnel and an india-rubber Esophagus Tube, connected by india-rubber tubing	0	10	6
Durham's Esophagus Bougies... ..	0	4	6
Esophagus Bougies	0	3	0
„ Tubes	0	5	0

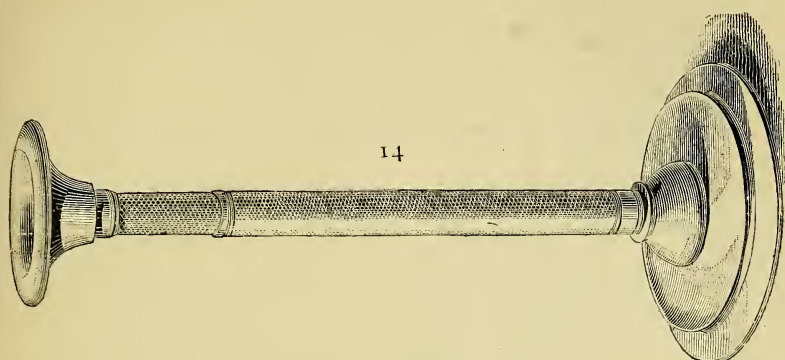
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STETHOSCOPES.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Light Pine Wood Stethoscope	0	3	0
„ 2. Cedar Stethoscope	0	3	0
„ 3. Walnut „ with narrow chest piece ...	0	3	0
„ 4. „ „ with broad chest piece ...	0	3	0
„ 5. „ „ „ „ „ ...	0	3	0
„ 6. Cedar Stethoscope, with ear plate to plug on	0	3	6
„ 7. Vulcanite „	0	4	0
„ 8. „ „ with ear plate to unscrew	0	4	6
„ 9. „ „ with narrow chest piece	0	4	6
„ 10. Cedar Stethoscope, with india-rubber Percussor round the ear-plate	0	3	6
„ 11. Vulcanite Stethoscope, with ear-plate to unscrew and Percussor	0	5	0
„ 12. Cedar Stethoscope, with broad chest piece and Percussor	0	3	6
„ 13. Portable Cedar Stethoscope, with vulcanite mounts. The dotted lines show the chest piece, reversed for portability	0	4	6
„ 14. Vulcanite Portable Stethoscope	0	6	0
Figs. 15 & 16. Vulcanite Stethoscope, with Percussion Hammer and Pleximeter	0	8	6
Fig. 17. Hawksley's Metal Stethoscope, with vulcanite ear-plate from	0	4	0
Do. with ear-plate to unscrew ... „	0	5	0
„ 18. Gynæcological Stethoscope	0	7	6
„ 19. Williams' Vulcanite Stethoscope, with reversible plate, as fig. 19A, to form either a large or small chest, or ear-plate if required	0	5	6
„ 20. Traube's Stethoscope	0	3	0





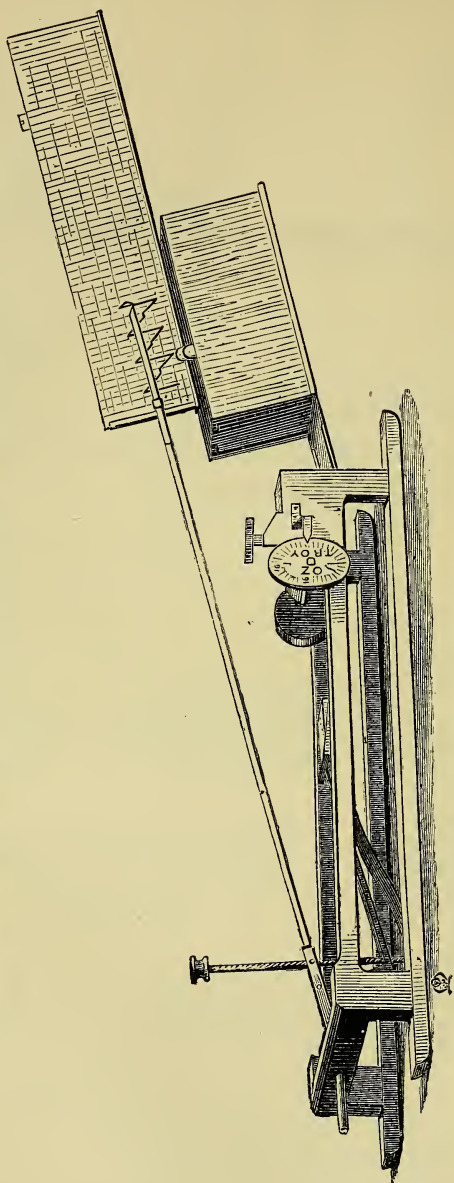


STETHOSCOPES AND VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS FOR DIAGNOSIS.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Scott Alison's Differential Stethoscope	...	0	18 0
„ 2.	Dr. Andrew Clark's Binaural „	...	0	18 0
	Binaural Stethoscopes... .. from	0	5 0	
„ 3.	Flexible Portable Stethoscopes	from 4/ to	0	8 6
„ 4.	„ „ „ silk covered india-rubber tubing and ebony mounts	...	0	10 6
	If fitted with ivory mounts	...	0	15 0
„ 5.	Plain Pleximeter	...	0	2 6
„ 6.	Percussion Hammer and Pleximeter, as fig. 8, in case	...	0	12 6
„ 7.	Traube's Jointed Pleximeter	...	0	7 6
„ 9.	Percussion Thimble	...	0	2 6
„ 10.	Percussion Hammer	...	0	5 0
„ 11.	Sievekings's Aesthesiometer	...	0	18 0
„ 12.	Dynamometer	... 30/ and	2	5 0
„ 13.	Galton's Whistle	...	0	10 6
„ 14.	Portable Aluminium Stethoscope (with telescopic arrangement for lengthening, with ivory ear and chest pieces)	...	0	10 6

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MAHOMED'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.



	£	s.	d.
Mahomed's Sphygmograph, in case
Arm Rest for
Mahomed's Case, containing Sphygmograph and the necessary appliances for taking and fixing tracings, the lid of which forms an arm rest
	7	10	0
	1	1	0
	10	10	0

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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF MAHOMED'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

To obtain a perfect tracing the following directions must be carefully observed :—

1. Place the arm of the patient on a double inclined splint, the under surface of which forms an angle of 135° ; let it lie in as unrestrained and comfortable a position as possible.

2. Apply with great care the centre of the ivory pad of the spring exactly over the centre of the artery.

3. The part of the radial artery chosen for the application of the instrument, should be that which lies to the inner side of the Styloid process of the Radius over the upper fibres of the anterior ligament of the wrist joint.

4. When thoroughly satisfied that the pad is exactly over the artery, strap the instrument on to the arm very firmly, with *inelastic* bands, so that no shifting is possible.

5. Note the amount of pressure that is required to wholly extinguish the pulse.

6. On a trial slip of smoked paper, discover with which pressure you get the most perfect tracing, viz.:—The highest upstroke, and the best marked “percussion wave.”

7. Take care that the smoked paper is evenly and tightly stretched upon the slide, and that the writing lever does not press too firmly against it, so as to impede its free movement.

8. Never be satisfied with the first tracing obtained, always reapply the Sphygmograph two or three times, until sufficient experience has been gained to detect any imperfection in a tracing.

9. Suspect the correctness of any tracing which possesses either of the following features, viz.:—*a.* A rounded summit. *b.* The absence of a well marked percussion wave. *c.* Any tendency about the termination of the down strokes to form horizontal lines on a level with the commencement of the upstrokes instead of maintaining a gradual descent. One or all of these characteristics may be present in a perfectly correct tracing, but they are rare, whilst they may be very easily produced by imperfect application.

The papers are best smoked over the flame produced by burning solid camphor, a large quantity of carbon being evolved. After a tracing has been obtained it may be rendered permanent by passing the smoked paper through a varnish made by macerating one ounce of Gum Benzoin in five ounces of rectified spirit with frequent agitations, for two days, and then pouring off the clear liquor from the insoluble constituents of the gum-resin. This varnish possesses the advantage of drying very rapidly.

PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.

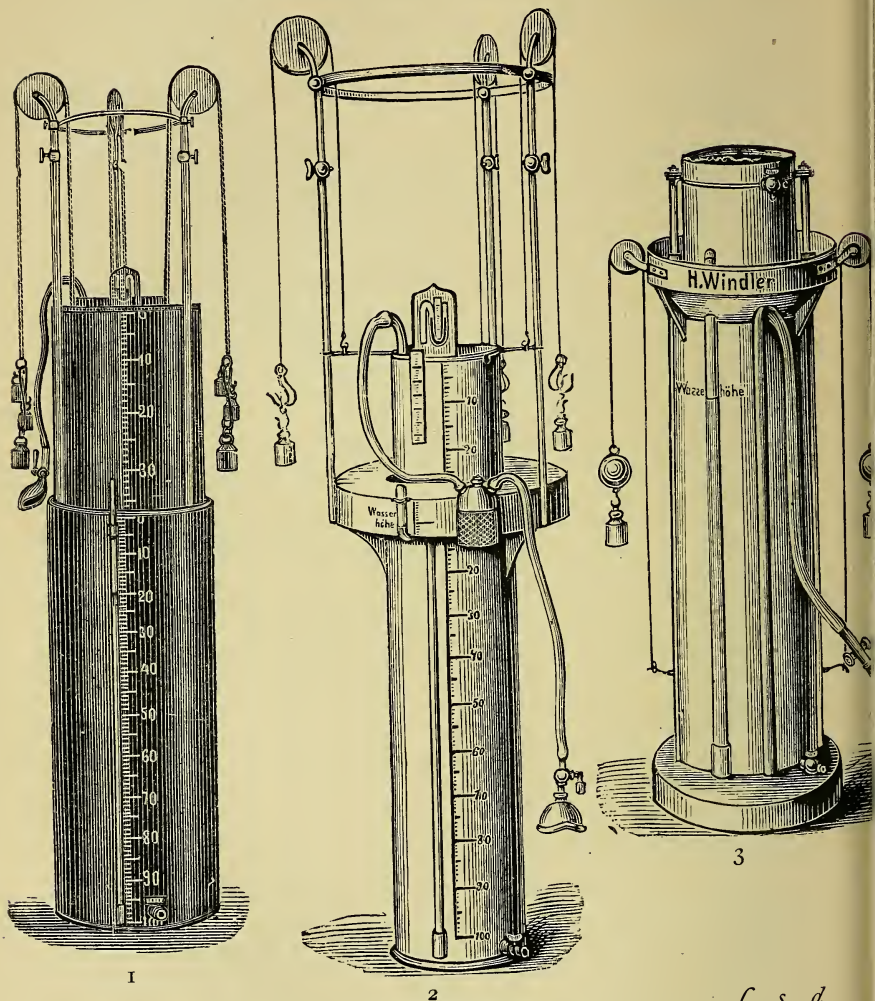


Fig. 1. Waldenburg's Pneumatic Apparatus, for the inhalation of rarefied air.

„ 2. Waldenburg's Improved Pneumatic Apparatus, with two masks, and Wulff's bottle.

„ 3. Tobold's Pneumatic Apparatus 5 5 0

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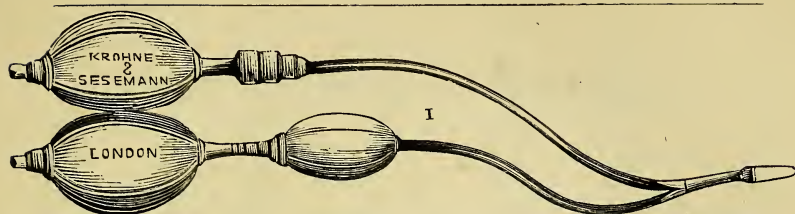
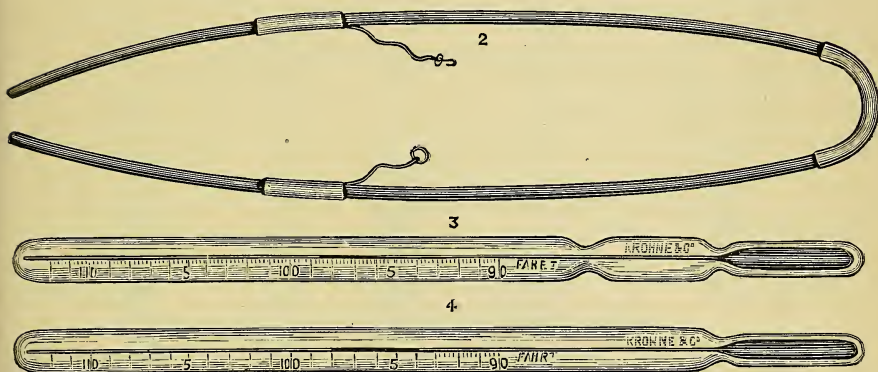


Fig. 1. Richardson's Bellows, for artificial respiration £ 10 6

CYRTOMETER AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.



	£	s.	d.
Fig. 2. Gee's Cyrtometer, made in several sizes, for taking the configuration of the head, chest, and pelvis from	0	5	0
„ 3. Clinical Thermometer, with Fahrenheit scale, and constriction for preventing the index being shaken into the bulb, in ebony case	0	8	6
Clinical Thermometer, in German silver case, as Fig. 3	0	9	6
Clinical Thermometer, in silver case... ..	0	11	6
„ 4. „ „ in ebony case	0	8	0
Certified Clinical Thermometers, as Fig. 2, in ebony cases, 10/6 ; in silver cases	0	13	6
Clinical Thermometers, with centigrade scale, in German silver cases	0	8	6
Ditto ditto in ebony cases	0	8	6
Ditto ditto in silver cases	0	11	6
Clinical Thermometers, with Fahrenheit and centigrade scales, in ebony case	0	11	6
Ditto ditto in silver case	0	16	0

INSTRUMENTS FOR CLEFT PALATE.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Suture Twister...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 2.	„ Depressor	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 3.	Ball shaped Wire Twister	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 4.	Suture Catcher	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 5.	Porte Aiguille, with two angular tubular needles				1	5	0
„ 6.	Spring Forceps	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 7.	Artery „ with ivory knob		...	...	0	12	6
„ 8.	Spring Forceps, with teeth	...	...	...	0	6	6

MR. THOMAS SMITH'S

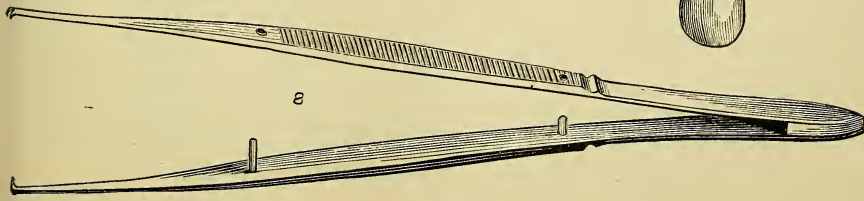
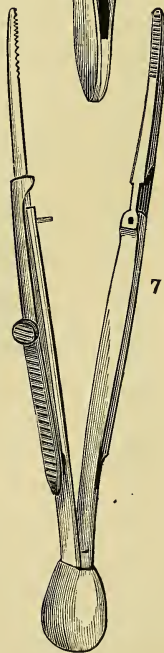
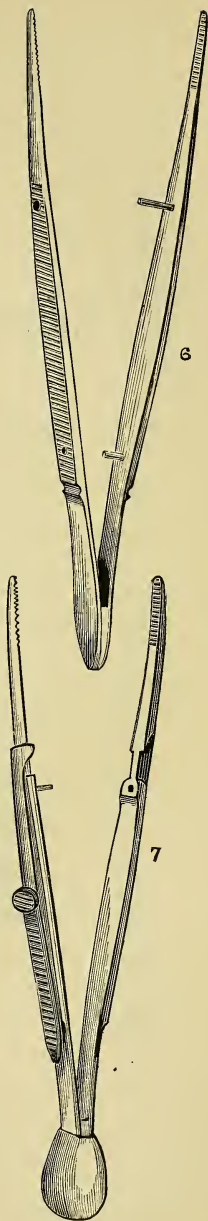
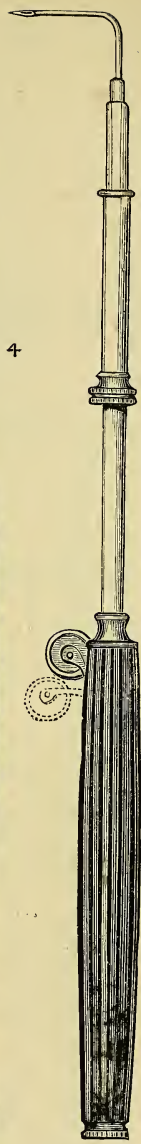
INSTRUMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CLEFT PALATE,

In Brass Bound Mahogany Case.

Containing—Sharp Hook, Spring Forceps, Serrated Spring Forceps with mouse-teeth, three Sharp Pointed Knives, one Blunt-ended Knife, Two Angular Needles, Porte Aiguille, with two tubular needles, Wire Twister, four Raspatories, strong Curved Scissors, Suture Catcher, Torsion Forceps, with ivory knob

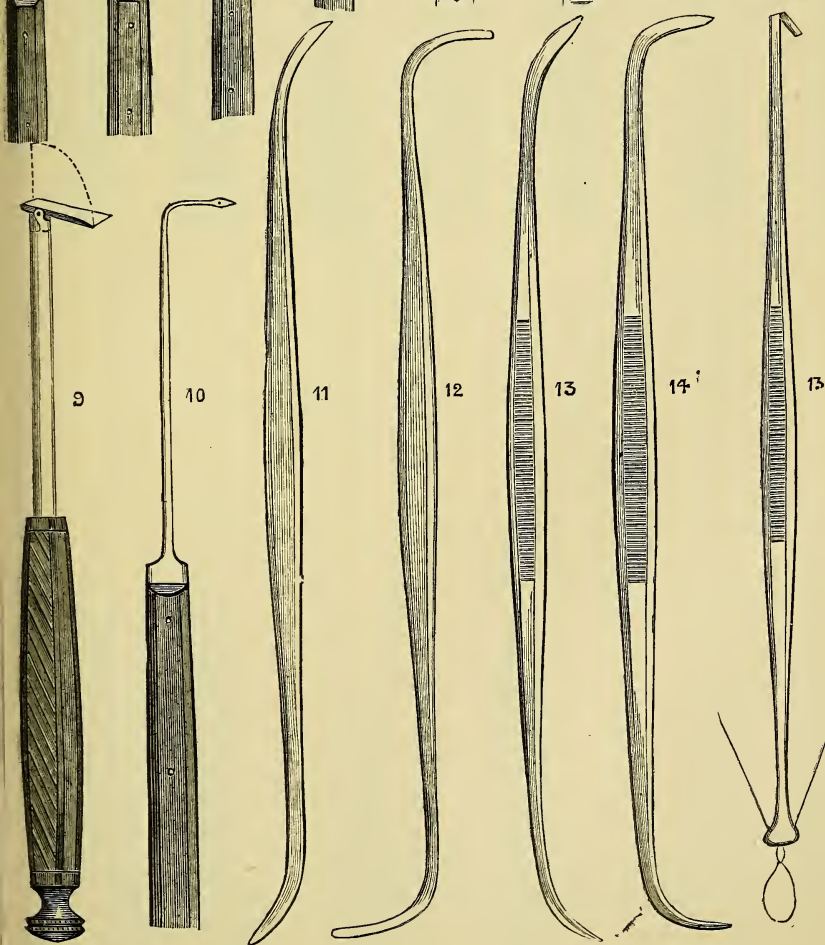
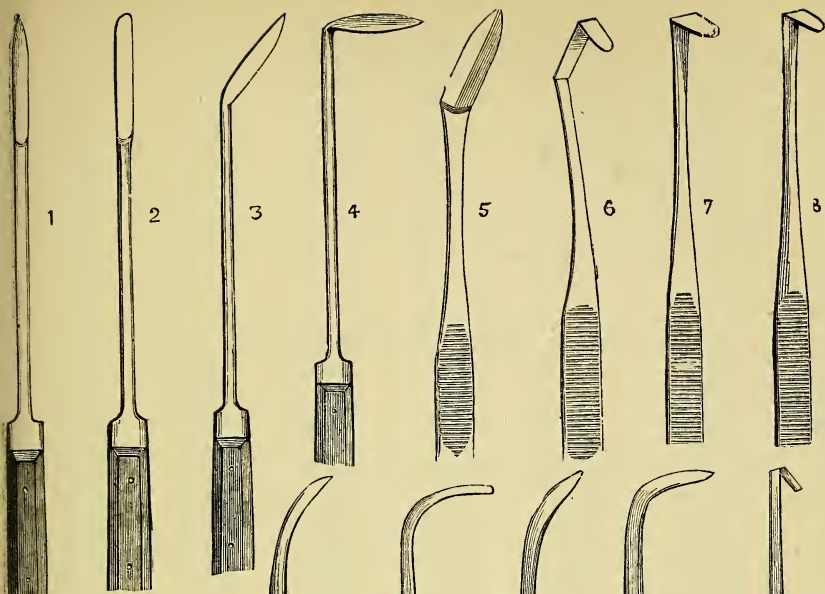
... .. 7 7 0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



INSTRUMENTS FOR CLEFT PALATE.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Pointed Cleft Palate Knife	...	...	...	0	5	6
„ 2.	Blunt-ended „	...	...	...	0	5	6
„ 3.	Angular-ended „	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 4.	Fergusson's Spade-shaped Angular Knife	...			0	6	0
„ 5.	Double-edged Knife	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 6.	Double-angled „	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 7.	Right-angled „	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 8.	„ „ small size	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 9.	Pollock's Knife, for Staphylorapia, with adjust- ing screw in handle	...	...	...	1	10	0
„ 10.	Smith's Needle	...	...	...	0	5	0
Figs. 11, 12, 13 & 14.	Smith's Raspatories	...	...	...	0	5	6
Fig. 15.	Wood's Raspatory and Wire Twister	...	...	...	0	6	6



ORAL INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Langenbeck's Elevator, round-ended...	...			0	6	0
„ 2.	„ „ sharp...	...	...		0	6	0
„ 3.	„ „ „ large ...	...	...		0	6	0
„ 4.	„ „ „ hook-shape ...	...	...		0	6	0
„ 5.	„ „ „ blunt-ended ...	...	...		0	6	0
„ 6.	„ „ „ angular do. ...	...	...		0	6	0
„ 7.	Strong Saw, for operating on the jaw	...			0	7	6
„ 8.	Fine Saw, with sliding back ...	...	...		0	7	6
„ 9.	Fine Saw, with folding back, which can be laid in a groove cut in the handle ...	...	...		0	8	6
„ 10.	Langenbeck's Saw ...	...	8/6 and		0	10	6
„ 11.	Wood's shifting back Saw	10/6 and		0	12	6
„ 12.	S-shaped Wire Twister		0	5	0
„ 13.	Fine Hook		0	4	0



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



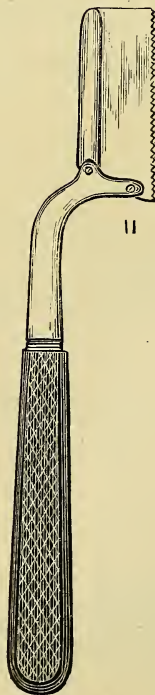
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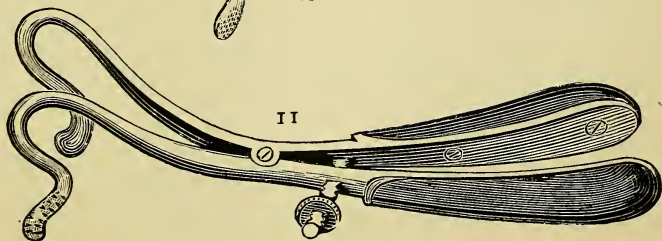
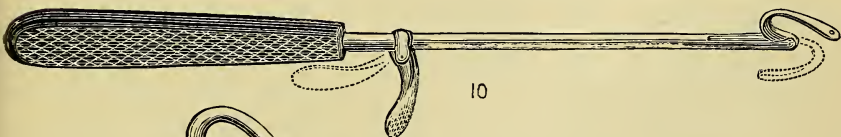
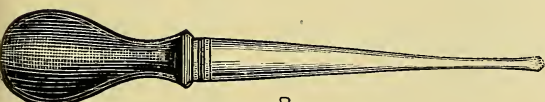
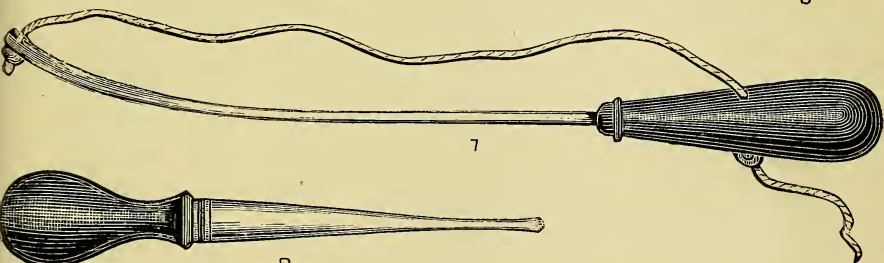
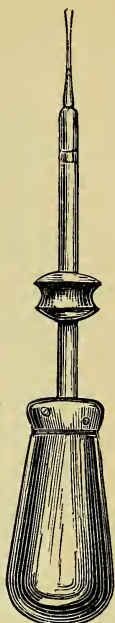
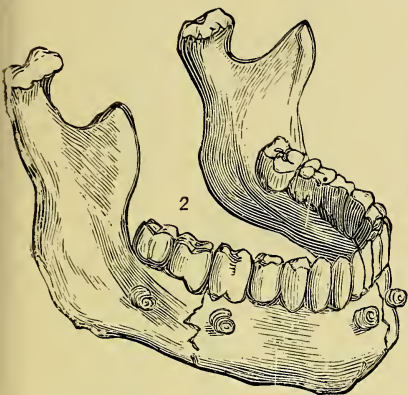
THOMAS'S INSTRUMENTS FOR TREATING FRACTURES OF THE LOWER JAW.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1.	Ring, of stout silver wire, for sutures of the								
	lower jaw	...	...	...	...	...	o	3	o
„ 2.	Sketch of the Jaw, showing sutures.								
„ 3.	Thomas's Instrument for coiling the silver								
	suture	...	...	...	...	...	o	4	o
„ 4.	Eroach, for opening the hole in jaw, before								
	passing the wire	...	...	...	...	...	o	3	o
„ 5.	Tube for receiving the wire and drawing it out						o	4	o
„ 6.	Drill, for use with the wire suture					18/ and	1	1	o
„ 7.	Drill Bow	...	...	...	...	...	o	8	6

FERGUSSON'S CLEFT PALATE INSTRUMENTS.

Fig. 8.	Fergusson's Drill for cleft palate	...	...	...	...	o	5	o
„ 9.	„ Chisel	...	...	...	...	o	6	6
„ 10.	„ Blunt Needle	...	...	...	...	1	5	o
„ 11.	„ Mouthgag	...	...	...	...	1	1	o



BOUGIES AND CATHETERS.

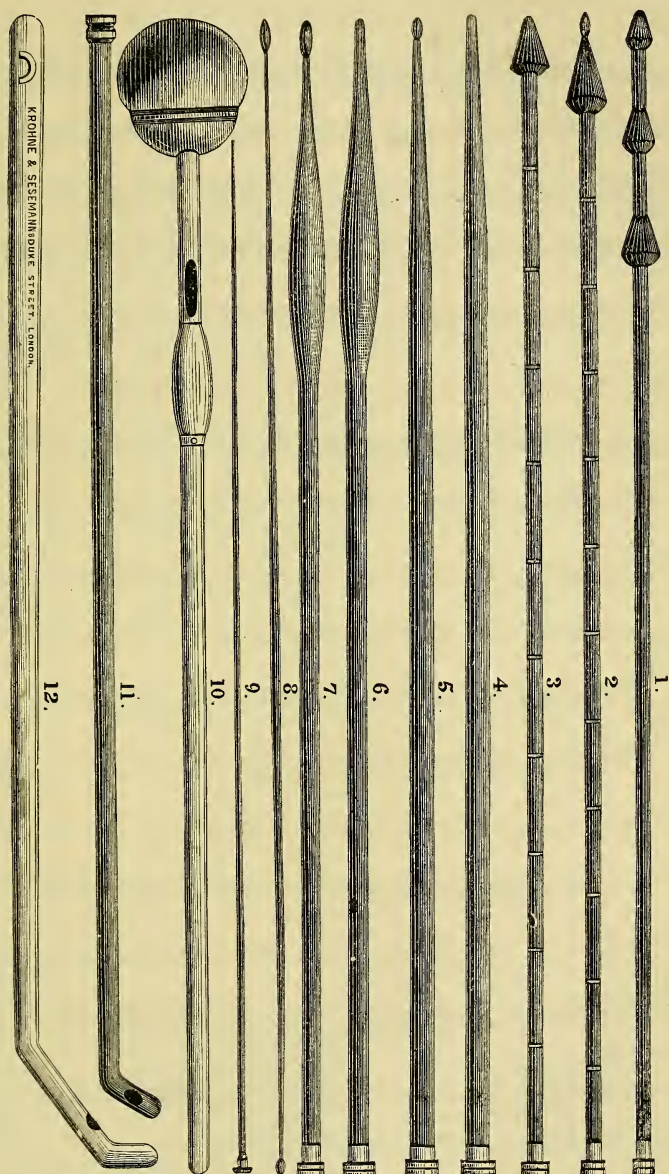
					£	s.	d.
Fig 1.	Bougie à trois boules...	...	...	...	0	3	0
" 2.	" à deux boules	...	...	...	0	3	0
" 3.	" à boule	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 4.	" Conique	...	...	...	0	2	0
" 5.	" à Olive	...	...	...	0	2	0
" 6.	" à Ventre	...	...	...	0	3	0
" 7.	" à Ventre Olivaire	...	...	...	0	3	0
" 8.	" à Olive (whalebone)	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 9.	" Filiforme	...	...	...	0	2	0
" 10.	Urethral Insufflator	...	...	...	0	1	6
" 11.	Mercier's Catheter (coudée)...	...	...	...	0	2	6
" 12.	" " (bi-coudée)	...	...	...	0	3	6

PRICE LIST OF VARIOUS CATHETERS AND BOUGIES.

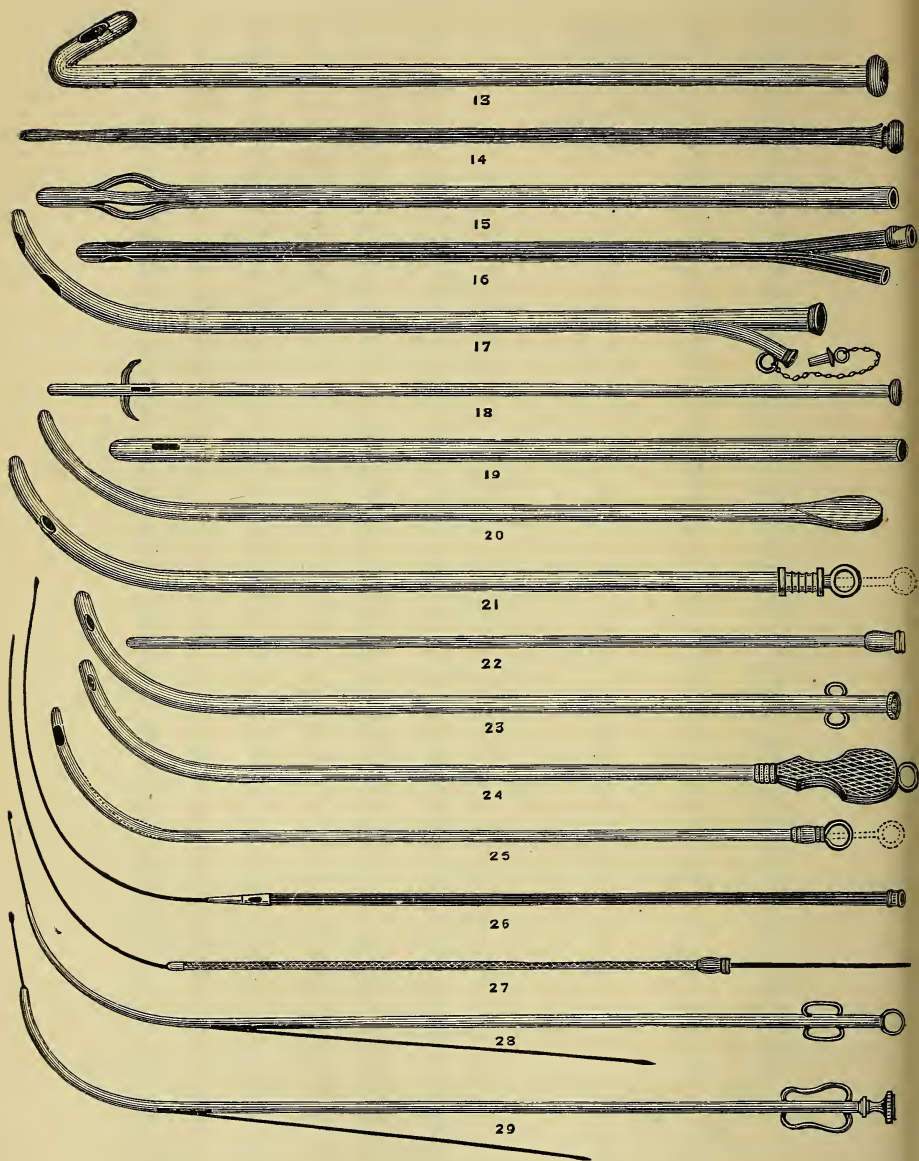
										£	s.	d.
French Bougies, Best Quality,	Cylindrique	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	Conique, fig. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	à Olive, fig. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Filiforme, fig. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Tortillées ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	à trois boules, fig. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
"	à deux boules, fig. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
"	à boule, fig. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	Exploratrice, fig. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
"	" Olivaire, fig. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
"	Whalebone, fig. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Second Quality, Cylindrique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	Conique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	à Olive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	Filiforme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
French Catheters, Best Quality,	Cylindrique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Conique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	à Olive...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	Merciers, fig. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
"	" with double angle, fig. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
"	Second Quality, Cylindrique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Conique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	à Olive...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
English Bougies, Elastic Gum,	Cylindrical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
"	Conical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
"	Bulbous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
English Catheters,	Cylindrical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/6 and	...	0	2	0
"	Conical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
"	Bulbous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Silver-plated Catheters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Sterling Silver Female Catheters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/, 6/6 and	...	0	7	6
" Male	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
6/	6/6	7/	7/6	8/	8/6	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/	

The above slightly thicker in metal at an advanced rate consistent with the extra weight of metal.

3, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



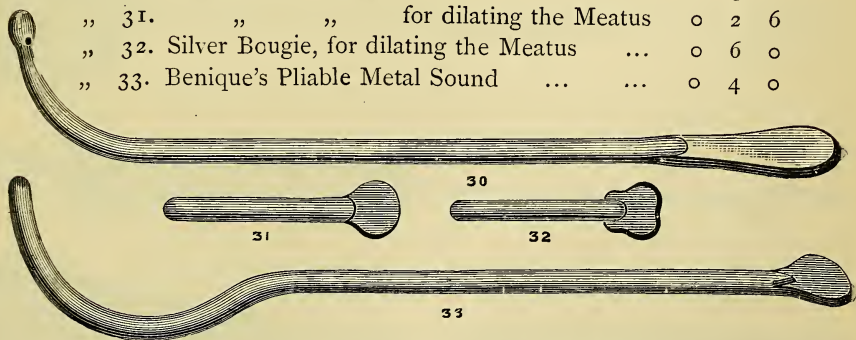
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

BOUGIES AND CATHETERS (*continued*).

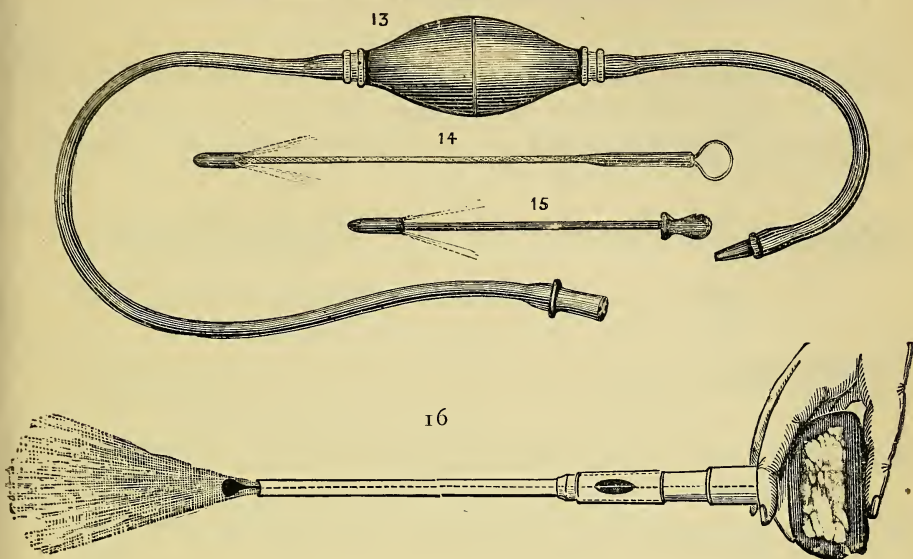
£ s. d.

Fig. 13. India-rubber angular Retentive Catheter;
this can be stretched on a Stilette and
introduced as easily as an ordinary

Catheter	o	3	o
„ 14. Bryant's Catheter	o	2	o
„ 15. Dowse's India-rubber Retentive Catheter ...	o	4	o
„ 16. Double Channel Elastic Gum Catheter ...	o	5	o
„ 17. Silver Double Channel Catheter	1	5	o
German Silver-plated do.	o	15	o
„ 18. Holt's India-rubber Retentive Catheter ...	o	3	6
„ 19. Hutchinson's „ „ „ ...	o	2	o
Metal Plug for retaining do.	o	3	o
Hutchinson's Prostatic Catheter, with stilette for passing an india-rubber catheter, silver- plated, 12/6 silver	1	1	o
„ 20. Pliable Metal Bougie	o	2	o
„ 21. „ Catheter	o	4	o
„ 22. Laminaria Bougie	o	1	6
„ 23. Silver Catheter from	o	6	6
„ 24. „ with Brodie's Handle „	o	8	6
„ 25. Elastic Gum Cylindrical Catheter	o	1	6
„ 26. Teevan's Catheter, with Bougie Conductor	o	7	6
„ 27. „ „ with Whalebone Guide	o	4	6
„ 28. „ Silver Stricture Catheter	o	12	6
„ 29. Gouley's Stricture Catheter	o	10	6
„ 30. Pliable Metal Bougie, à ventre	o	5	o
„ 31. „ „ for dilating the Meatus	o	2	6
„ 32. Silver Bougie, for dilating the Meatus ...	o	6	o
„ 33. Benique's Pliable Metal Sound	o	4	o



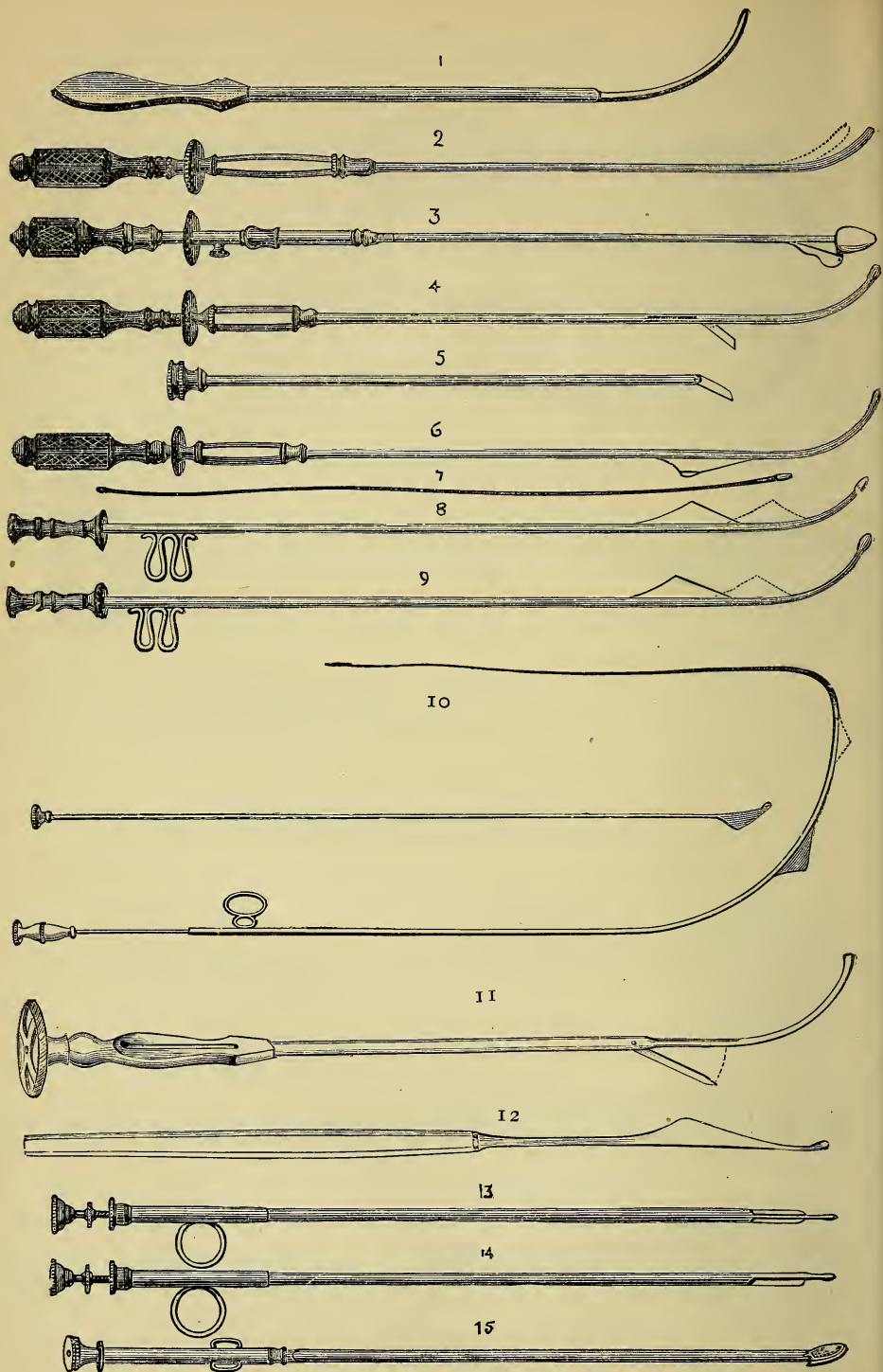


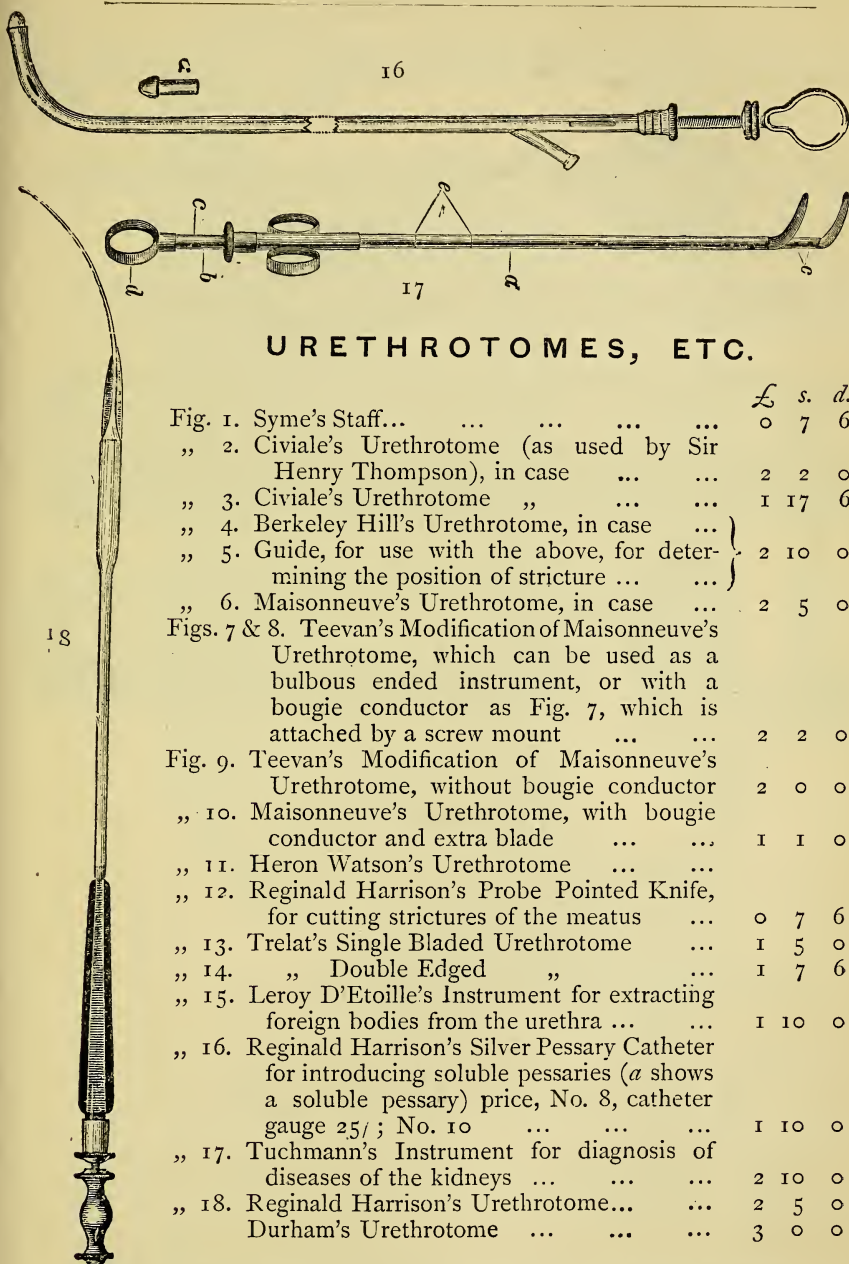


STRICTURE DILATORS AND URETHRAL SYRINGES.

				£	s.	d.
Figs. 1, 2, & 3.	Holt's Stricture Dilator in Case ; Fig. 1 shows Instrument with the Bolt introduced ; Fig. 2 shows Stilette ; Fig. 3 the Bolt	...	...	2	10	0
" 4 and 5.	Berkeley Hill's Stricture Dilator, with two extra Bolts in case	...	...	2	10	0
Fig. 6.	Lyons' Stricture Dilator	...	...	1	17	6
" 7.	Priestley's Dilator	...	...	1	15	0
" 8.	Sir Henry Thompson's Stricture Dilator	...	...	1	15	0
" 9.	" " "	...	...	2	2	0
" 10a.	Richardson's Stricture Dilator	...	...	4	0	0
" 10.	Teevan's Urethral Syringe, with Ivory Pipe	...	...	0	3	0
" 11.	" " Vulcanite	...	...	0	6	0
" 12.	Dick's Urethral Syringe	...	...	0	6	6
" 13.	Durham's Urethral Syringe	...	...	0	8	6
"	" " with Vulcanite	...	...	0	12	6
" 14.	Elastic Gum Pipe	...	...	0	3	0
" 15.	Vulcanite Pipe	...	...	0	2	6
" 16.	Wilder's Urethral Insufflator	...	...	0	18	0

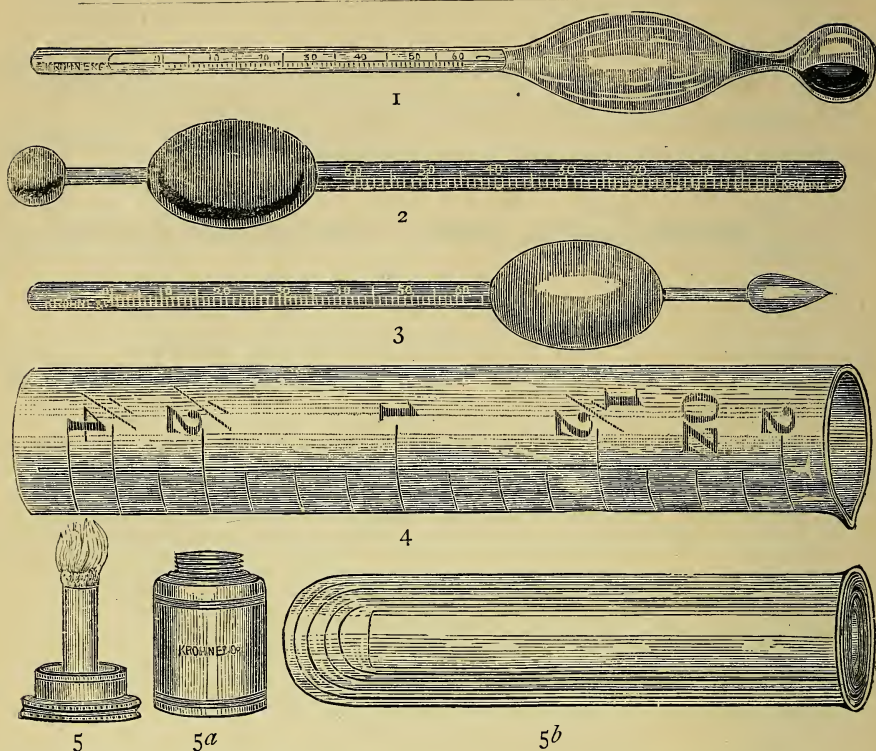
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.





URETHROTOMES, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Syme's Staff...	0	7	6
„ 2. Civiale's Urethrotome (as used by Sir Henry Thompson), in case ...	2	2	0
„ 3. Civiale's Urethrotome „ ...	1	17	6
„ 4. Berkeley Hill's Urethrotome, in case ...	2	10	0
„ 5. Guide, for use with the above, for determining the position of stricture ...			
„ 6. Maisonneuve's Urethrotome, in case ...	2	5	0
Figs. 7 & 8. Teevan's Modification of Maisonneuve's Urethrotome, which can be used as a bulbous ended instrument, or with a bougie conductor as Fig. 7, which is attached by a screw mount ...	2	2	0
Fig. 9. Teevan's Modification of Maisonneuve's Urethrotome, without bougie conductor ...	2	0	0
„ 10. Maisonneuve's Urethrotome, with bougie conductor and extra blade ...	1	1	0
„ 11. Heron Watson's Urethrotome ...			
„ 12. Reginald Harrison's Probe Pointed Knife, for cutting strictures of the meatus ...	0	7	6
„ 13. Trelat's Single Bladed Urethrotome ...	1	5	0
„ 14. „ Double Edged „ ...	1	7	6
„ 15. Leroy D'Etoille's Instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the urethra ...	1	10	0
„ 16. Reginald Harrison's Silver Pessary Catheter for introducing soluble pessaries (a shows a soluble pessary) price, No. 8, catheter gauge 25/; No. 10 ...	1	10	0
„ 17. Tuchmann's Instrument for diagnosis of diseases of the kidneys ...	2	10	0
„ 18. Reginald Harrison's Urethrotome... Durham's Urethrotome ...	2	5	0
	3	0	0

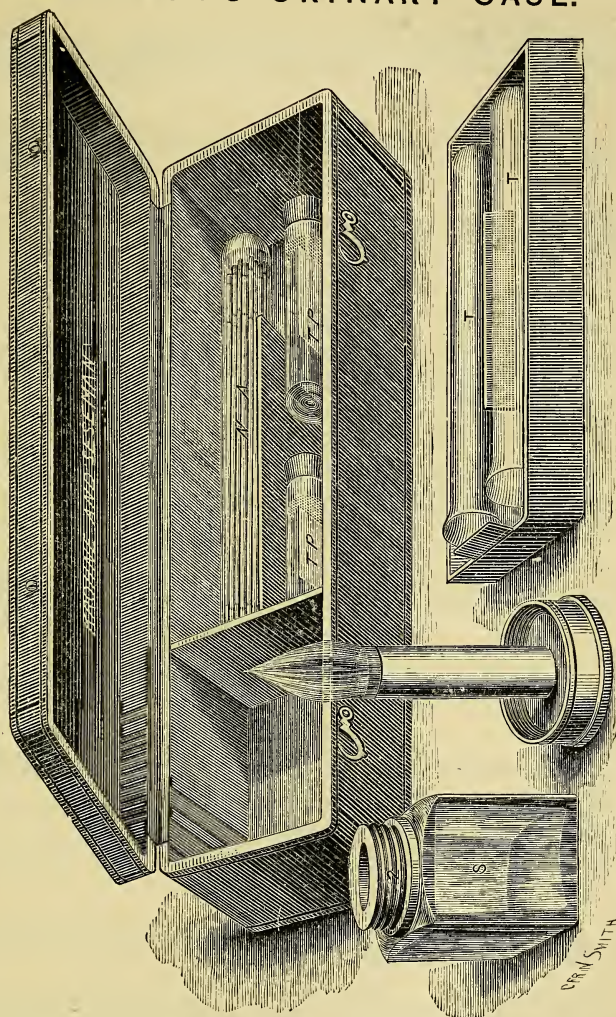


URINOMETERS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Glass Urinometer	...	...	0	3	6
"	2. Vulcanite Urinometer	...	...	0	7	6
"	3. Gilt Metal Urinometer	...	...	0	15	0
"	4. Graduated Trial Glass	...	...	0	2	0
Figs. 5, 5a, 5b.	G. Mackenzie's Urinary Case, containing nest of Test Tubes, Nitric Acid Tubes and Brass Spirit Lamp	...	...	0	13	6
Batten's	Aluminium Urinary Case, containing three Vulcanite Specific Gravity Beads, Test Tube, Nitric Acid Tubes, bottle of Fehling's Solution, and two Books of Litmus Paper...	...	...	1	5	0
Books of Litmus Paper	...	...	each	0	0	3
Nitric Acid Tubes	...	...	per doz.	0	1	0
Roberts's	Revolving Urinary Stand	...	...	3	3	0

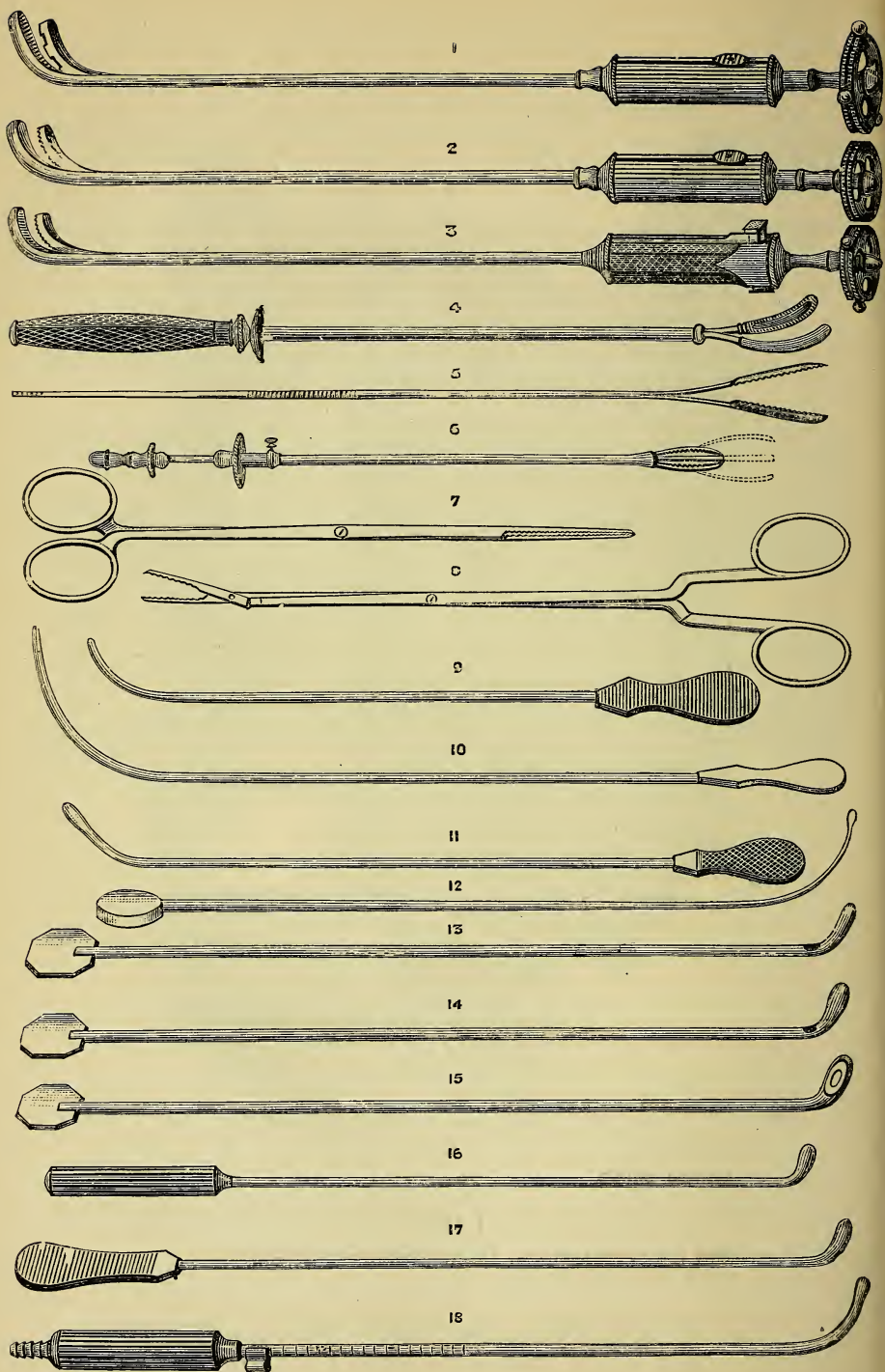
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

MARTIN'S URINARY CASE.



This case contains a spirit lamp, test papers, two test tubes, and one dozen nitric acid hermetically sealed tubes	£	s.	d.
.. .. .	0	12	6
A larger case is made, containing spirit lamp, bottle for Fehling's solution, thermometer, urinometer test glass, test tubes, nitric acid tubes, filtering paper and test papers	1	10	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



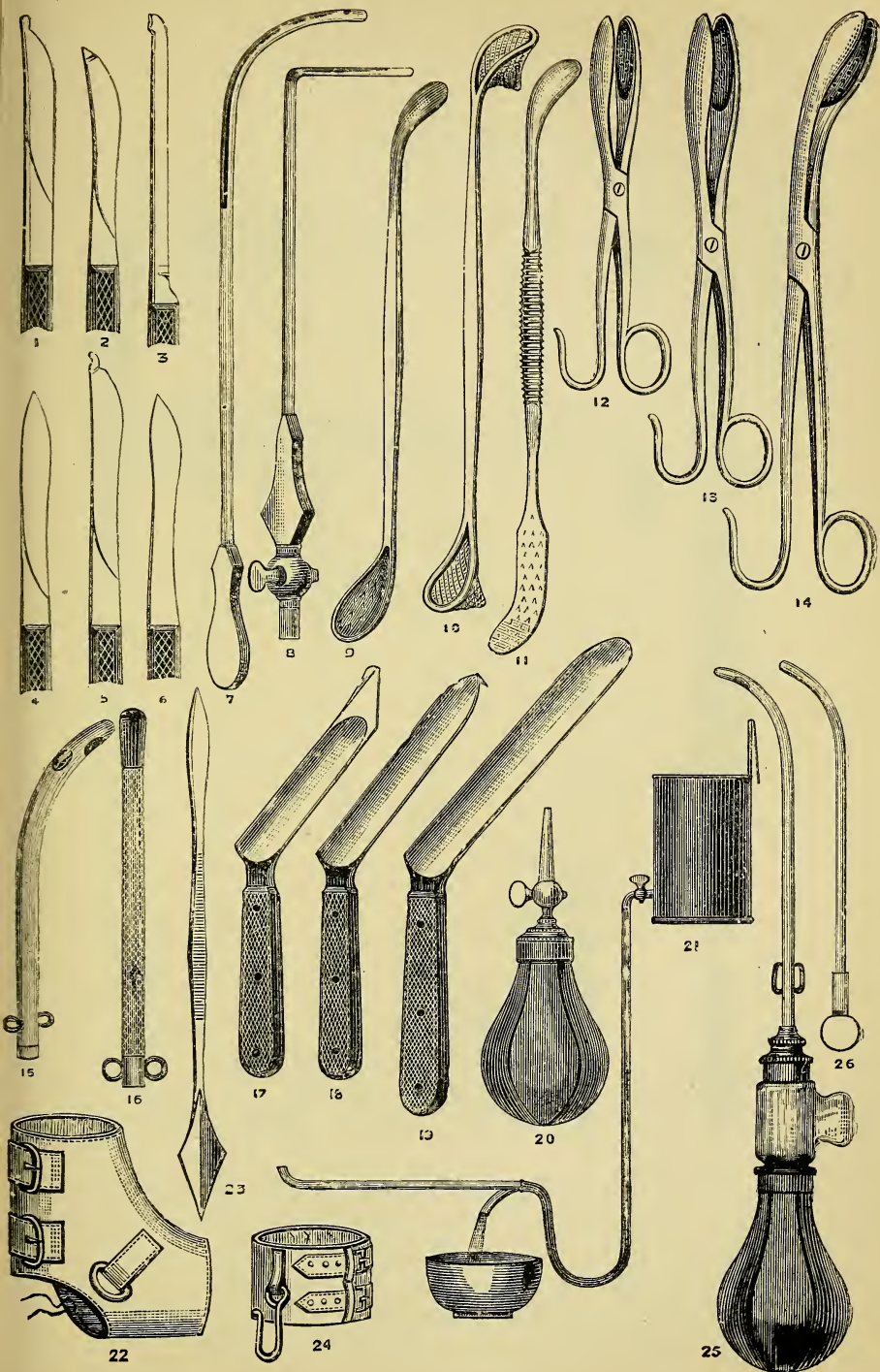


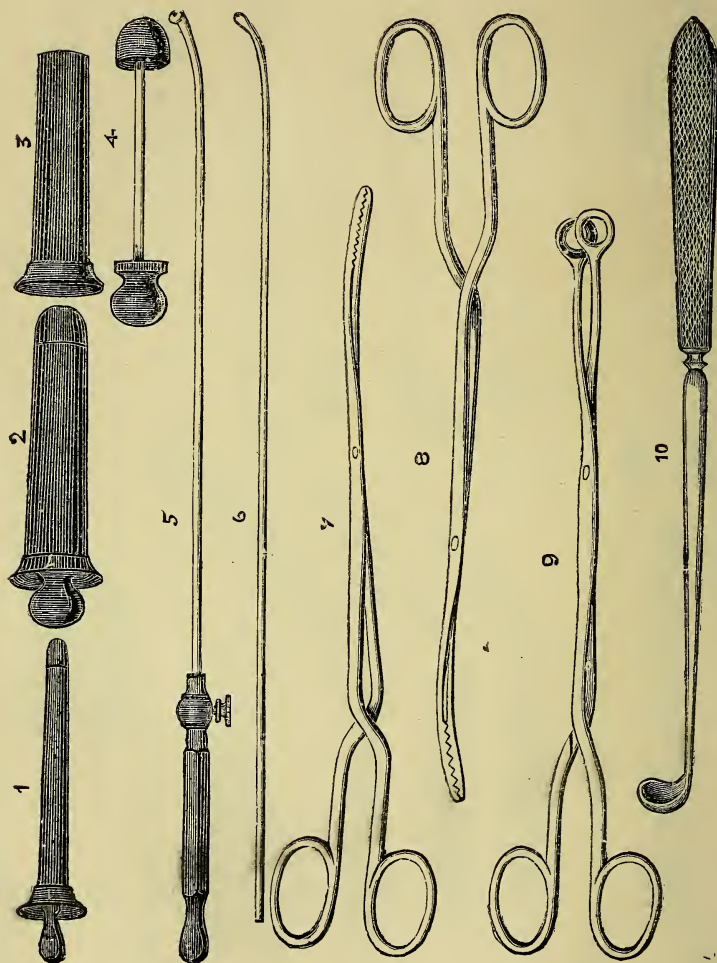
LITHOTRITY INSTRUMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Sir Henry Thompson's Fenestrated Lithotrite			5	5	0
„ 2.	„ „ Lithotrite Scoop	...		5	5	0
„ 3.	Teevan's Lithotrite	...	...	4	15	0
Figs. 4 and 5.	Weiss's Calculus Extractor, with					
	Straight and Curved Forceps	...	...	1	12	6
Fig. 6.	Luer's Calculus Extractor	...	...	1	10	0
„ 7.	Urethral Forceps	...	...	0	8	6
„ 8.	„ with joint	...	...	0	14	0
„ 9.	Female Stone Sound	...	...	0	4	0
„ 10.	Male Stone Sound	...	...	0	4	0
„ 11.	Bulbous Sound	...	...	0	8	6
„ 12.	Listers „ (set of 12 in case)	...	...	3	3	0
„ 13.	Mercier's Hollow Sound	...	...	0	4	6
„ 14.	„ „ Bulbous	...	...	0	5	0
„ 15.	„ Sound, hollowed on both sides for					
	touching the side of Calculus	...	...	0	7	6
„ 16.	McCormac's Stone Sound (set of 4 in case)	...		1	16	0
„ 17.	Teevan's Stone Sound	...	from	0	8	6
„ 18.	Thompson's Stone Searcher	...	...	0	15	0
„ 19.	Civiale's Urethral Brise Pierre, nickel plated			1	5	0

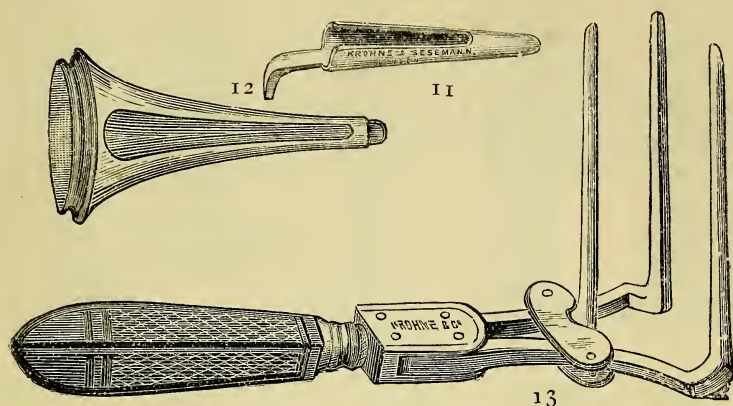
LITHOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Key's Lithotomy Knife	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 2.	Erichsen's „	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 3.	Blizard's „	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 4.	Brodie's „	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 5.	Thompson's „	...	...	...	0	6	6
„ 6.	Liston's „	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 7.	Lithotomy Staff	...	...	...	0	6	6
„ 8.	Hutchinson's Lithotomy Staff	15/	and	...	0	18	0
„ 9.	Lithotomy Scoop	...	...	...	0	5	6
„ 10.	„ „ Davy's, with net	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 11.	„ „ Fergusson's	8/6	and	...	0	10	6
„ 12.	„ Forcep, small	...	...	...	0	8	6
„ 13.	„ „ large	...	...	...	0	9	6
„ 14.	„ „ curved	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 15.	„ Tube, silver	...	8/6	and	0	12	6
„ 16.	„ „ Elastic Gum, silver mounted	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 17.	„ Gorget	...	...	...	0	8	6
„ 18.	„ „ with Hook	...	...	...	0	8	6
„ 19.	„ „ with blunt end	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 20.	Injection Bottle and Fine Tap, for injecting through a Catheter	...	...	from	0	8	6
„ 21.	Irrigating Can, with Catheter, for washing out the bladder...	...	...	17/6	and	1	1 0
Figs. 22 & 24.	Wristlet and Anklet, for keeping a patient in the position for Lithotomy, per pr.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Fig. 23.	Lithotomy Gorget, with Knife Blade on the reverse end (H. O. Thomas's)	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 25.	Exhausting Syringe for washing out the bladder, with glass chamber for collecting the débris of calculus after operation (Fig. 26. Stilette for Catheter, supplied with the above) with plated Catheter	21/	with silver Catheter	...	1	17	6





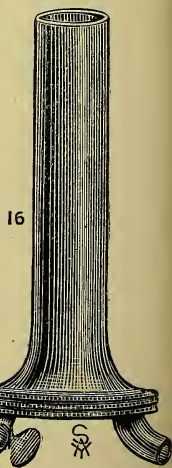
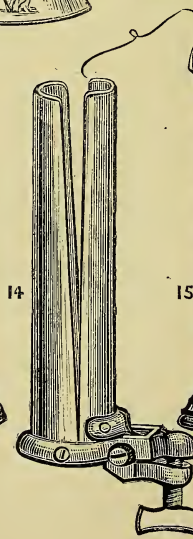
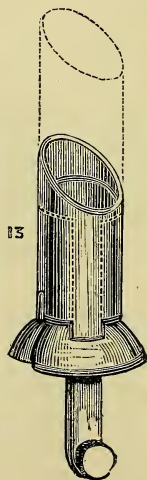
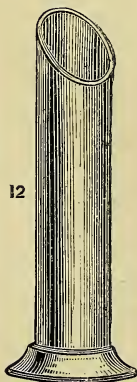
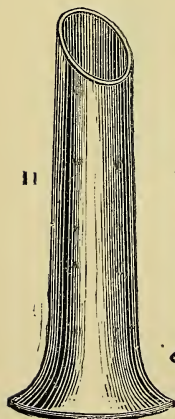
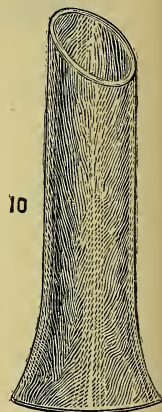
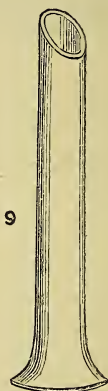
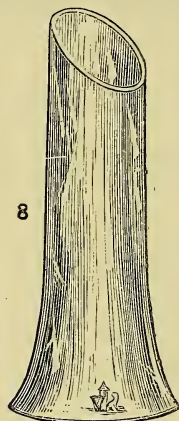
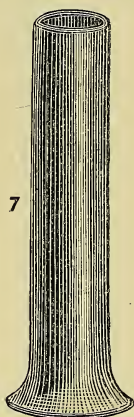
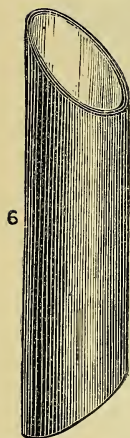
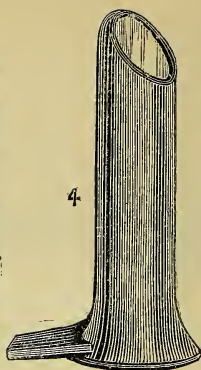
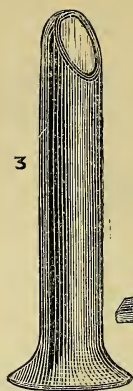
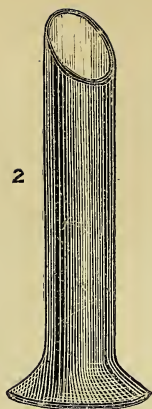
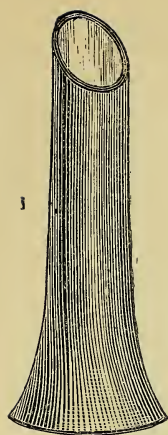
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

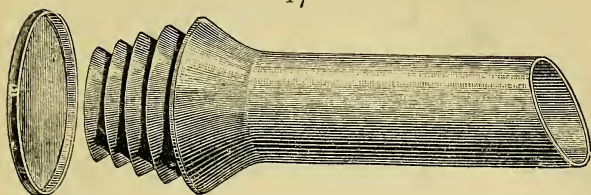


INSTRUMENTS FOR REMOVING GROWTHS FROM THE FEMALE BLADDER.

	£	s.	d.
Figs. 1 & 2. Simons' Dilators (these are made in seven sizes)... .. each	0	4	0
„ 3 & 4. (Dilator and Plug, shown separately).			
Fig. 5. Simons' Catheter, for diagnosing disease of the kidneys	0	6	0
„ 6. Simons' Sound, for diagnosing disease of the kidneys	0	4	0
„ 7. „ Forcep, with fine teeth, for removing fibroid growths	0	10	6
„ 8. Simons' Forcep, with coarse teeth, for removing fibroid growths	0	10	6
„ 9. Simons' Forcep, with ring-shaped blades	0	10	6
„ 10. „ Angular Scoop	0	9	0
„ 11. Weiss's Three-bladed Dilator, for the female urethra	2	5	0
„ 12. Heywood Smith's Dilator, with plug... ..	0	5	0
„ 13. Bryant's Dilator; these are made in sets of three, in boxwood, per set, 8/6; in ivory	0	15	0

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VAGINAL SPECULA.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Fergusson's Silvered Glass Speculum, covered

with elastic gum 0 3 6

,, 2. do. do. 0 3 6

,, 3. do. do. with hooded end 0 4 0

,, 4. Blake's Hooded Speculum 0 5 0

,, 5. Speculum, with large external orifice... .. 0 5 0

,, 6. Short Speculum, with bevelled ends 0 3 0

,, 7. Vulcanite Speculum 0 5 0

,, 8. Belleek Speculum, as used by Dr. Routh.

This instrument is useful in cases where
cautery is applied, as it stands a great heat 0 6 0

,, 9. Porcelain Speculum 0 3 6

,, 10. Boxwood „ 0 3 6

,, 11. Tapering Metal Speculum 0 10 6

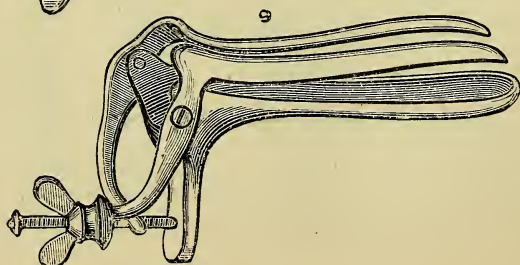
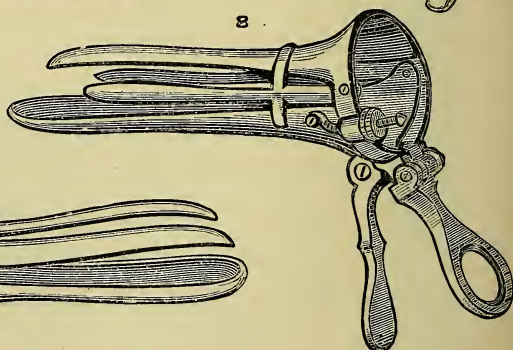
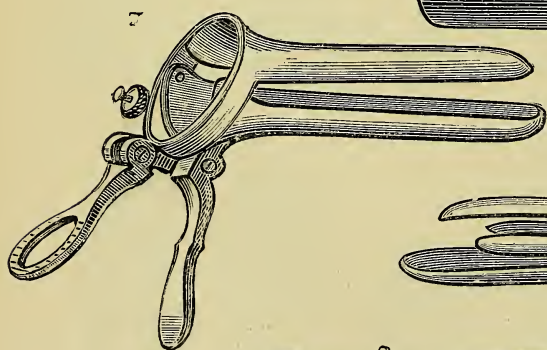
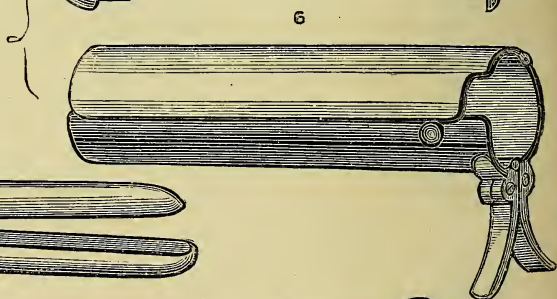
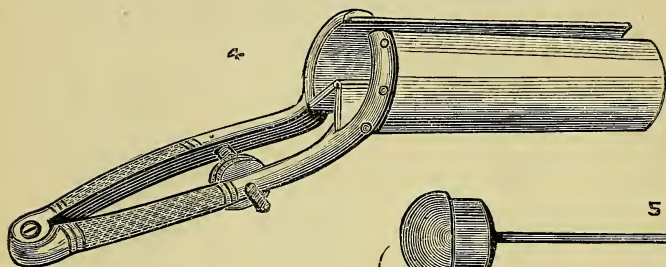
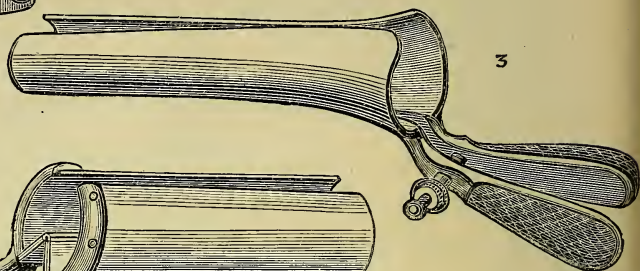
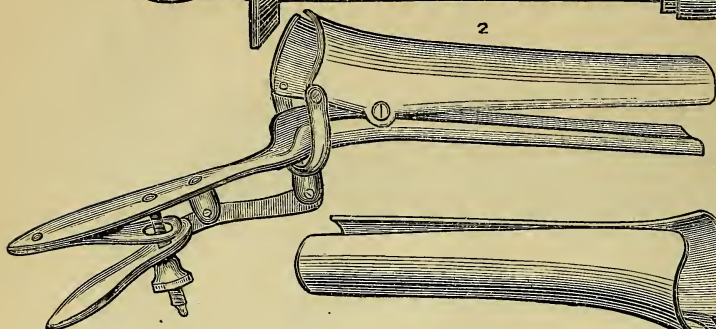
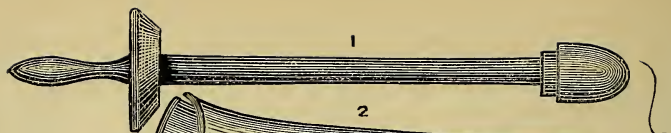
,, 12. Straight „ „ 0 10 6

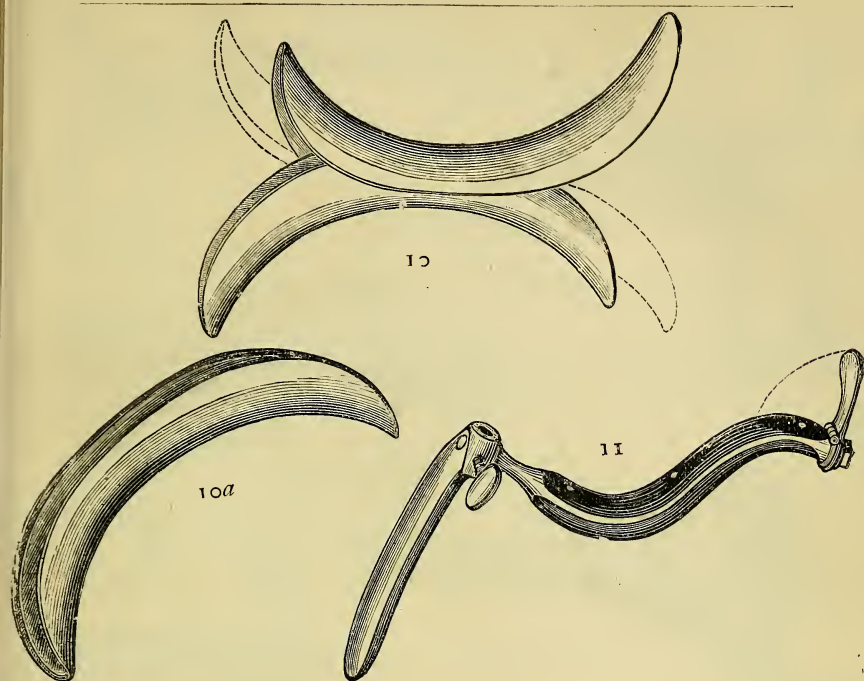
,, 13. Thomas's Telescopic Speculum 0 15 0

Figs. 14 & 15. Bennett's Speculum and Plug ... 1 12 6

Fig. 16. Speculum, with tap and waste pipe, for
syringing the uterus... .. 0 10 6

,, 17. Set of 5 Vulcanite Vagina Specula ... 1 1 0



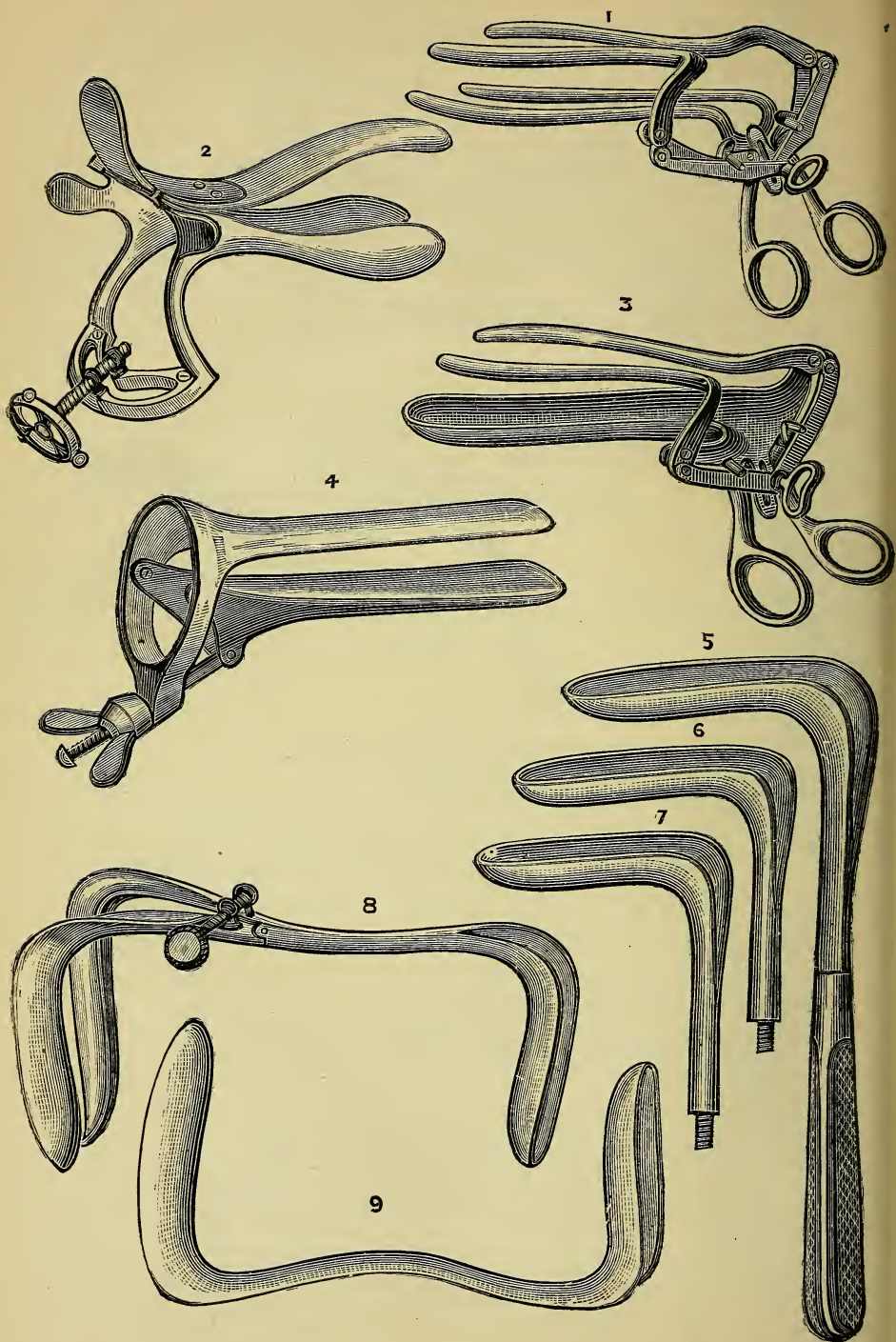


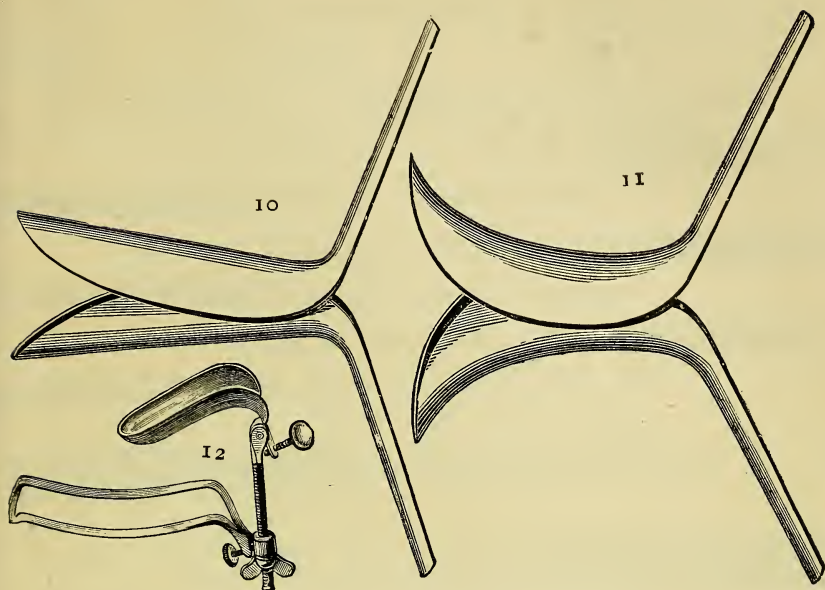
VAGINAL SPECULA.

£ s. d.

Figs. 1. & 2. Vaginal Speculum, with spring, electro-plated. Fig. 1 represents a Plug for introduction				1	17	6
Fig. 3. Ricord's Bivalve Vaginal Speculum 15/ and ..				0	17	6
,, 4. Hilliard's Four-bladed Vaginal Speculum ..				2	2	0
Figs. 5 & 6. Simpson's Speculum and Plug				1	7	6
Fig. 7. Cusco's Speculum 21/ and ..				1	10	0
,, 8. Meadow's Four-bladed Speculum				2	2	0
,, 9. Nott's Three-bladed ,,				1	1	0
,, 10. Barnes' Modification of Neugebauer's Specula.						
10a shows the Specula closed for portability				1	5	0
,, 11. Bozemann's Retractor				1	17	6

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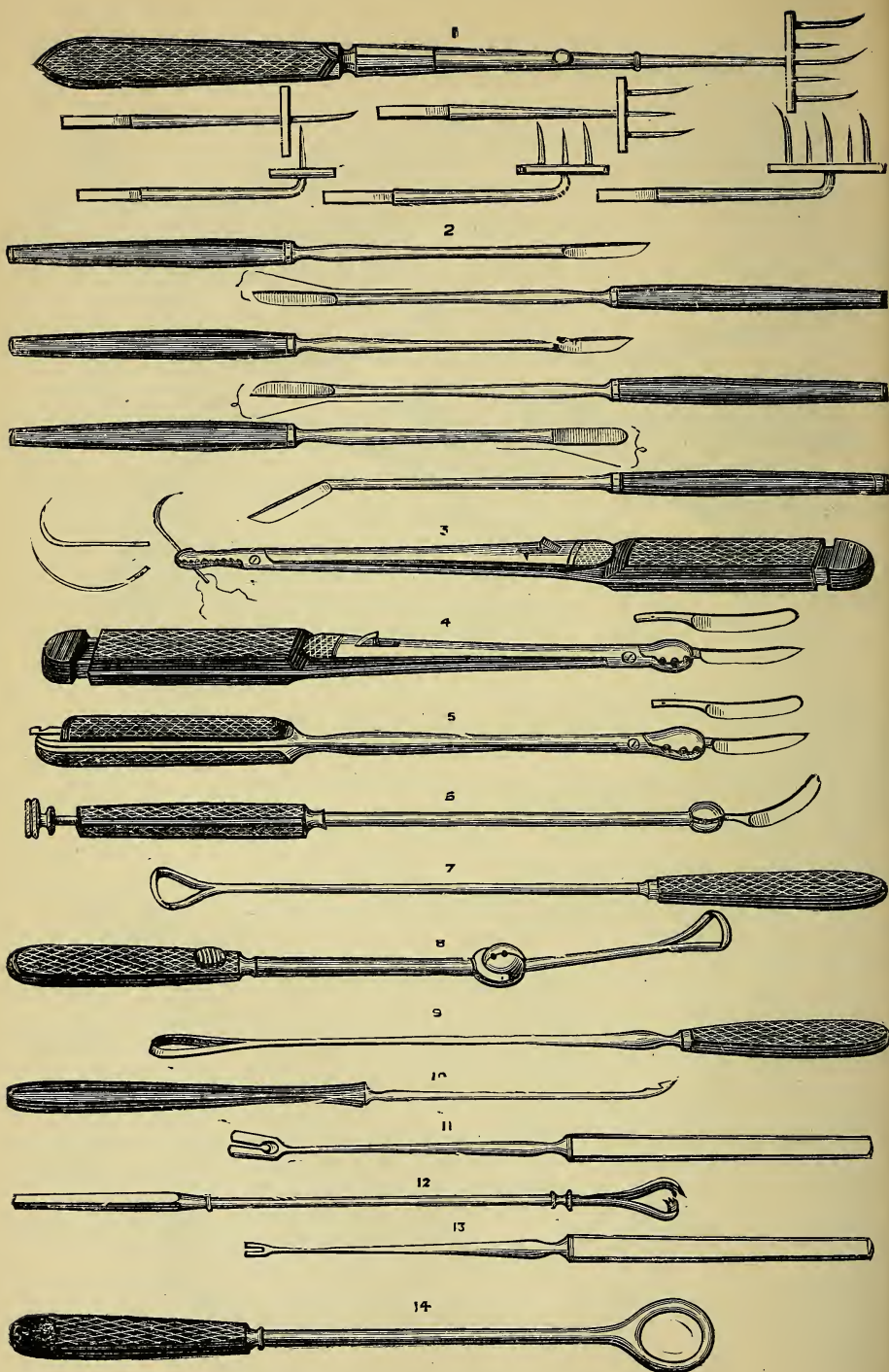


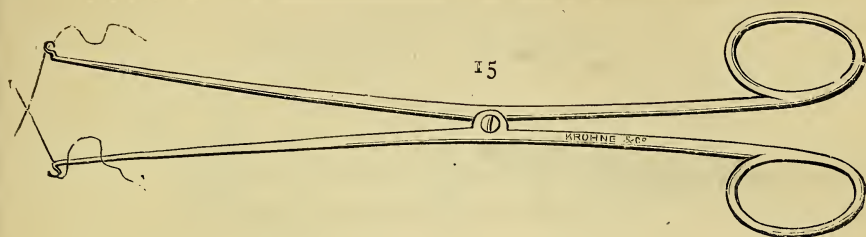
VAGINAL SPECULA.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Allingham's Modification of Meadows' Four-bladed Speculum, the two upper blades are shorter than the lower ones, by which arrangement the uterus is thrown forward. This instrument can be used as a Rectal Speculum, on account of its small size when closed; it can also be fixed at any point of dilatation by means of the thumb screw ...	2	15	0
„ 2. Bozemann's Speculum	2	10	0
„ 3. Meadows' Three-bladed Speculum	2	2	0
„ 4. Bi-valve Speculum, with adjusting screw ...	1	1	0
Figs. 5, 6, & 7. Sim's Specula, fitting in one handle	1	8	6
Fig. 8. Dawson's Modification of Sim's Speculum ...	1	1	0
„ 9. Sim's Speculum 16/ and	0	18	0
Figs. 10 and 11. Neugebauer's Vaginal Specula. These blades can be used separately as Retractors, or together as a Speculum, the set of six pieces forming three specula, nickel-plated	2	5	0
„ 12. Self-holding Speculum, with three retractors, in case	4	4	0

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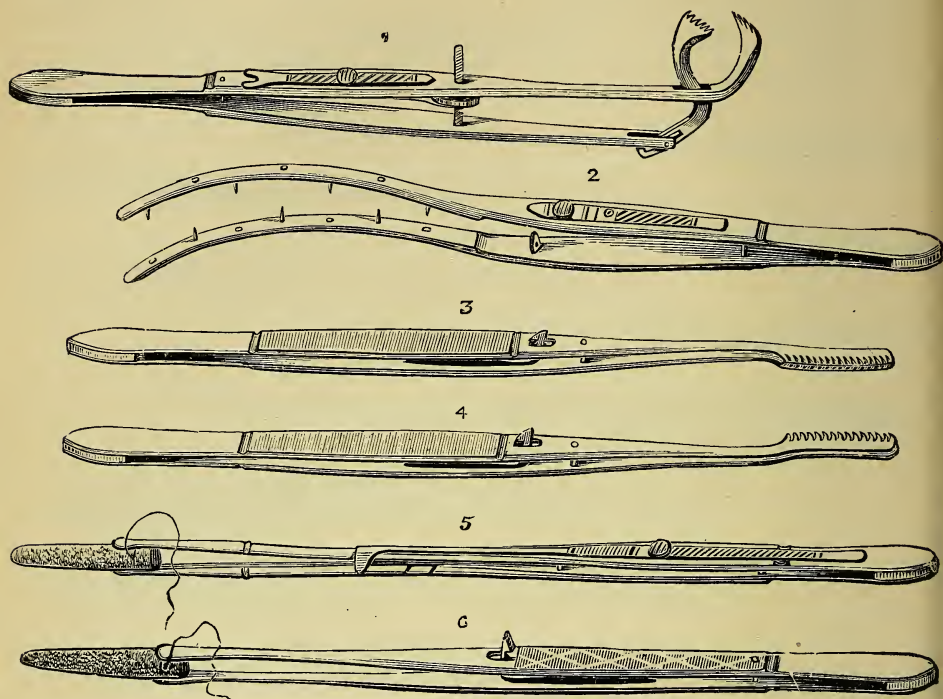
VESICO VAGINAL FISTULA INSTRUMENTS.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Set of Bryant's Vesico Vaginal Fistula Forks,			
fitting in one handle	...	...	2 5 0
,, 2. Set of Six Vesico Vaginal Fistula Knives, in			
case (the lines at the side of blades show			
the various angles)...	...	...	2 7 6
,, 3. Sim's new Needle-holder (the handle forms a			
case for the needles)	...	...	1 17 6
,, 4. Sim's new Metrotome (the handle forms a			
case for the blades)...	...	...	1 17 6
,, 5. Sim's Metrotome, with forcep-shaped handle			
0 15 0			
,, 6. ,, ,, with screw at end of handle			
for altering the angle of the blade...	...	0 15 0	
,, 7. Sims' Curette, on pliable stem			
0 8 6			
,, 8. ,, ,, with movable stem			
0 15 0			
,, 9. ,, new Steel Curette			
0 8 6			
,, ,, dull Wire Curette			
0 6 6			
,, 10. ,, Needle, in handle			
0 4 0			
,, 11. ,, Suture Depressor			
0 5 0			
,, 12. ,, Sponge Holder			
0 5 6			
,, 13. ,, Wire Guide			
0 4 0			
,, 14. ,, Depressor			
0 8 6			
,, 15. Durham's Suture Tying Forcep			
0 15 0			

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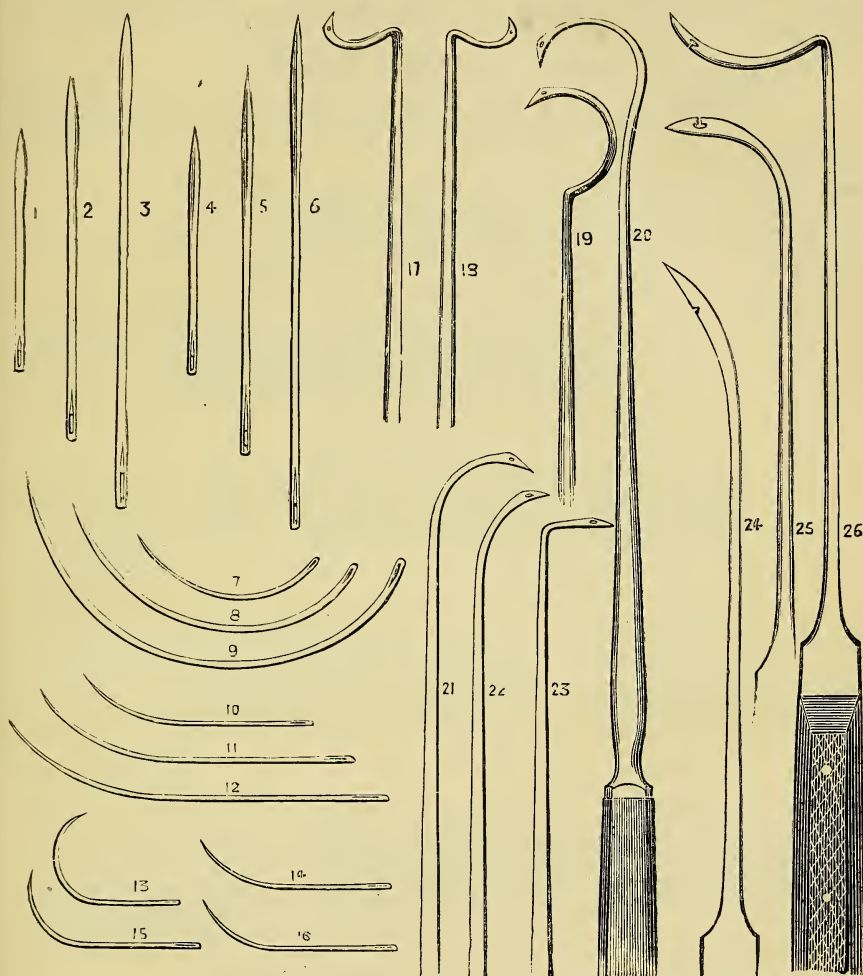
VAGINAL FORCEPS.



			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Durham's Vesico Vaginal Fistula Forcep	...	0	18	0
„ 2.	Sim's Procidentia Uteri Forcep	...	0	15	0
„ 3.	Vesico Vaginal Fistula Forcep, left	...	0	11	6
„ 4.	„ „ „ right	...	0	11	6
„ 5.	Long Sponge Tent Forcep, with slide	...	0	15	0
„ 6.	„ „ „ with spring	...	0	10	6
Sponge Tents for dilating the os uteri, in boxes of					
	one dozen, assorted	per box	0	8 6

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NEEDLES.



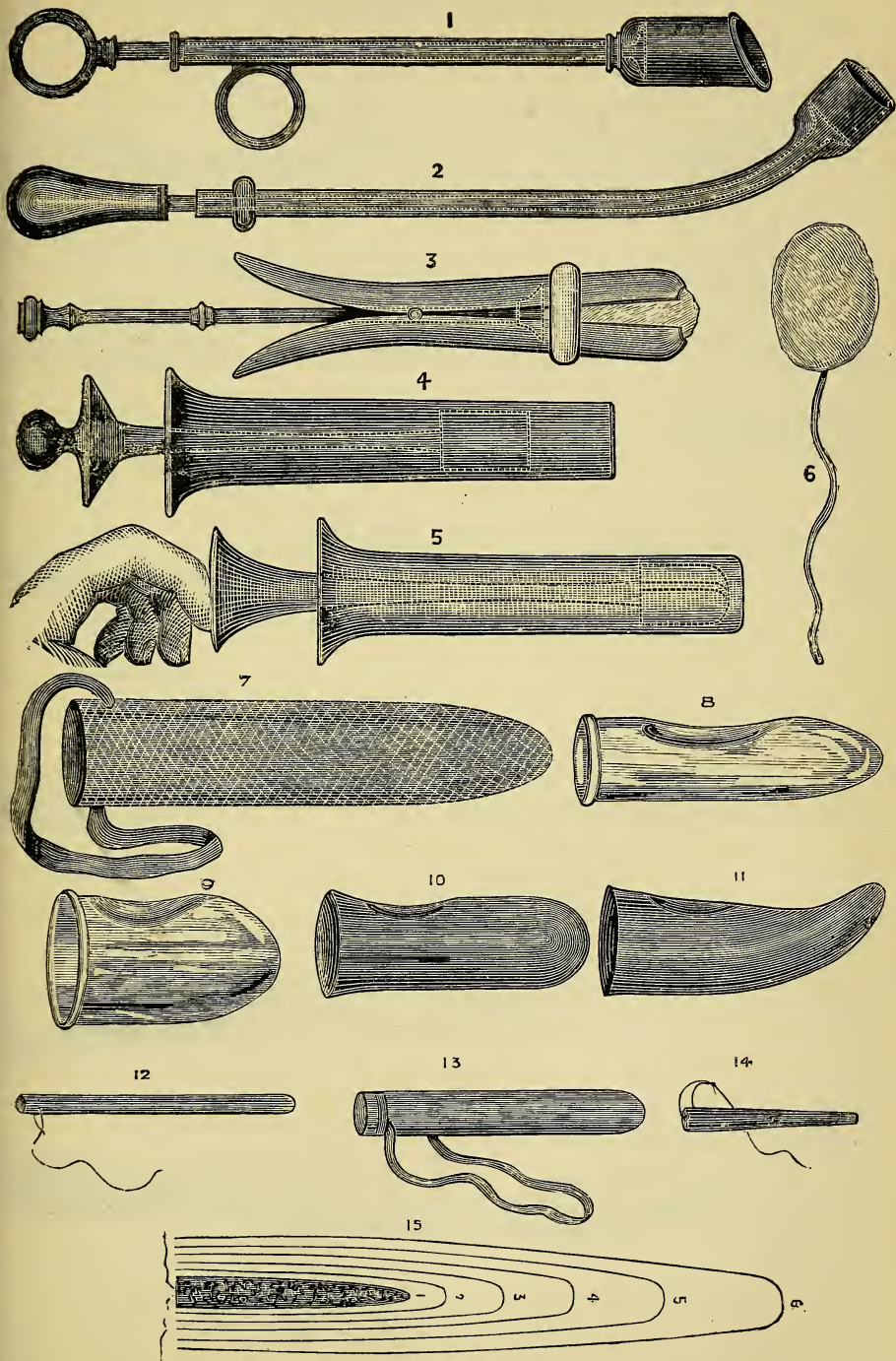
				£	s.	d.
Figs. 1, 2 & 3.	Lancet Pointed Needles	...	per doz.	0	3	0
" 4, 5 & 6.	Triangular Pointed Needles	...	"	0	3	0
" 7, 8 & 9.	Full Curved Needles	...	"	0	3	0
" 10, 11 & 12.	Half Curved Needles	...	"	0	3	0
" 13, 14, 15 & 16.	Strong Vesico Vaginal Fistula Needles	...	"	0	3	0
" 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23.	Durham's Needles, in handles, from 4/ to	...	"	0	6	0
Fig. 24.	Bryant's Curved Needle, with slot	0	5	0
" 25.	" " " " on lower surface	0	5	0
" 26.	" Angular Curved Needle	0	6	0

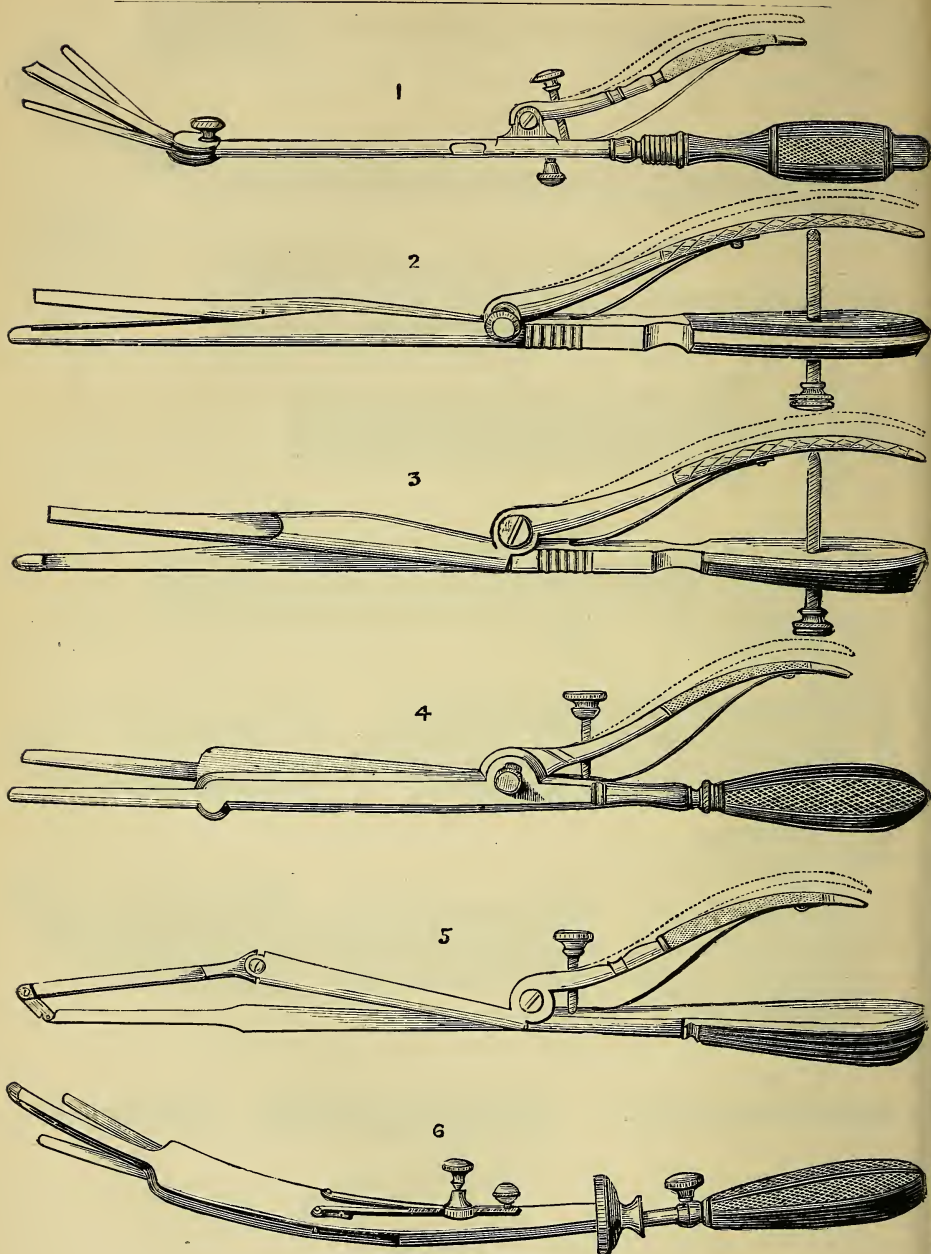
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VAGINAL TAMPON INTRODUCERS, DILATORS AND UTERINE TENTS.

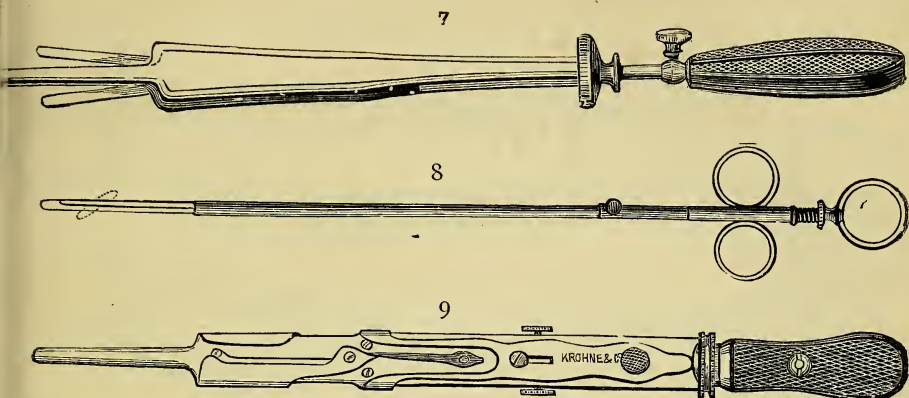
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Vulcanite Porte Tampon	0	15	0
„ 2. Braun's „ „	0	8	6
„ 3. Barnes's Vulcanite Cotton Wool Tampon Introducer	0	10	6
„ 4. Vulcanite Speculum and Plug, for introducing Tampons	0	10	6
„ 5. Routh's Boxwood Cotton Wool Tampon Introducer. This consists of a Speculum and Plug; the dotted lines show the slot in the Plug for the reception of the string on the Tampon while it is being introduced ..	0	8	6
„ 6. Tampons of Absorbent Cotton Wool, covered with a cotton net per doz.	0	7	6
„ 7. Elastic Gum Vaginal Dilator, for vaginismus	0	4	0
„ 8. Sim's Glass „ „	0	2	6
„ 9. Routh's „ „ „ „	0	2	6
„ 10. Sim's Vulcanite „ „ ... 4/ and	0	5	0
„ 11. Vulcanite Vaginal Dilator, with pointed end	0	4	0
„ 12. Hollow Laminaria Tent per doz.	0	7	6
„ 13. Pieced „ „ These are made in three pieces and joined by pegs of laminaria, so that both the tents and the pegs expand together each	0	1	3
„ 14. Greenhalgh's Conical Hollow Laminaria Tent	0	0	9
„ 15. Sponge Tents, in boxes of one dozen assorted sizes	0	8	6
Solid Laminaria Tents, in boxes of one dozen sizes	0	5	0
Hollow Laminaria Tents, in boxes of one dozen assorted sizes	0	7	6

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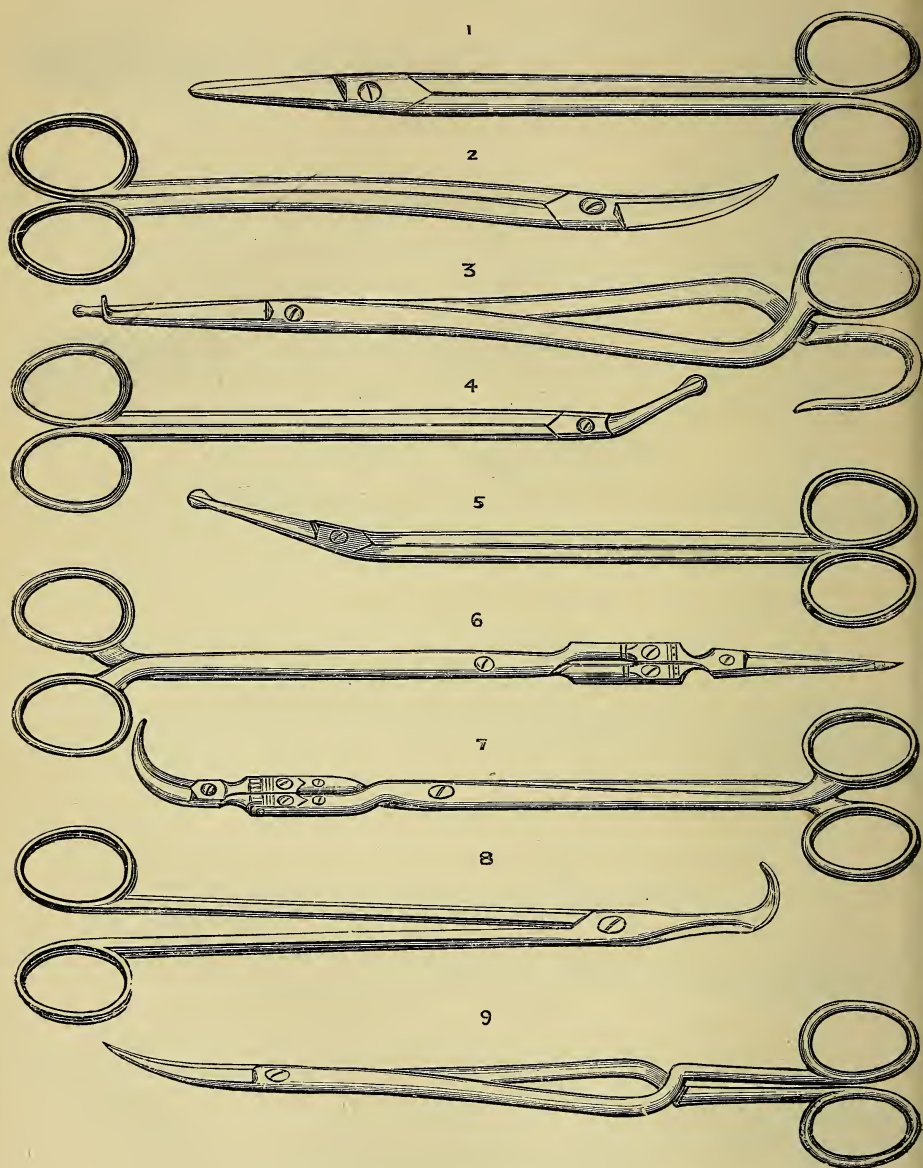
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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



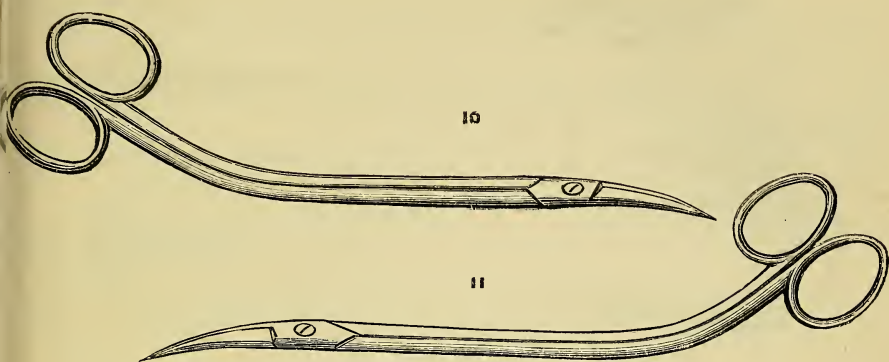
HYSTEROTOMES.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Routh's Hysterotome, with two blades	2	12	6
2.	Simpson's Hysterotome, with blade to fall							
	between two plates	...	...	...	...	1	17	6
„ 3.	Simpson's Hysterotome, with blade, as suggested by Dr. Barnes	...	...	...	...	1	17	6
„ 4.	Simpson's Hysterotome	...	...	...	...	1	15	0
„ 5.	Aveling's Hysterotome—this Instrument has a probe, and the blade can be moved with a sawing movement, by means of the three joints...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 6.	Routh's modification of Greenhalgh's Hysterotome	...	...	...	...	3	7	6
„ 7.	Greenhalgh's Hysterotome	3	3	0
„ 8.	Stille's Hysterotome	1	10	0
„ 9.	Greenhalgh's Hysterotome	3	10	0

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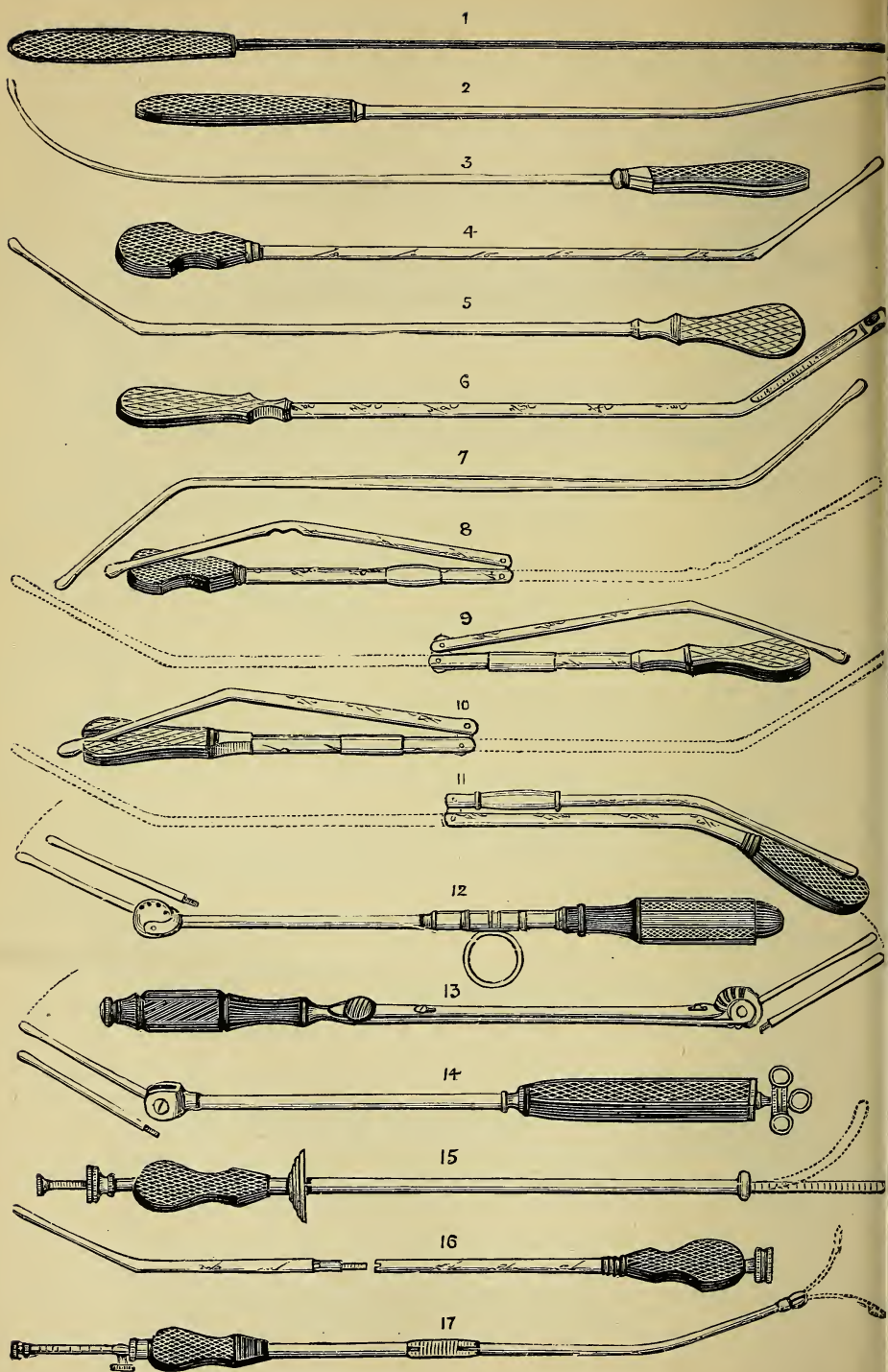


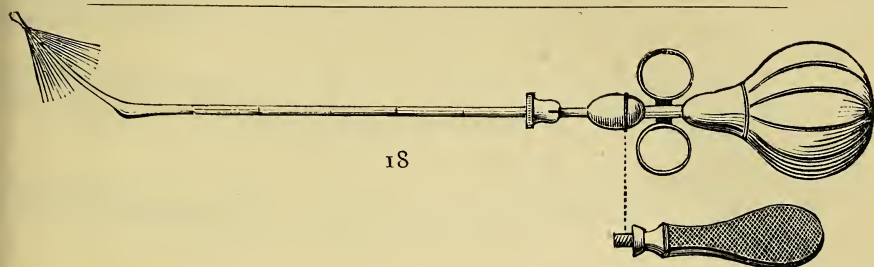
UTERINE SCISSORS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Long straight Uterine Scissors	0	10	0
„ 2. Curved	„	„	...	0	10	6
„ 3. Küchenmeister's „	„	„	...	0	15	0
„ 4. Probe-ended Fistula Scissors, angular	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 5. „ „ „ bent on flat	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 6. Heywood Smith's Jointed Scissors, straight...	...	...	...	1	10	0
„ 7. „ „ „ „ curved	...	...	...	1	15	0
„ 8. Curved Uterine Scissors	...	...	...	0	15	0
„ 9. „ „ „	...	...	...	0	10	6

Figs. 10 & 11. Bozeman's Curved Uterine Scissors,

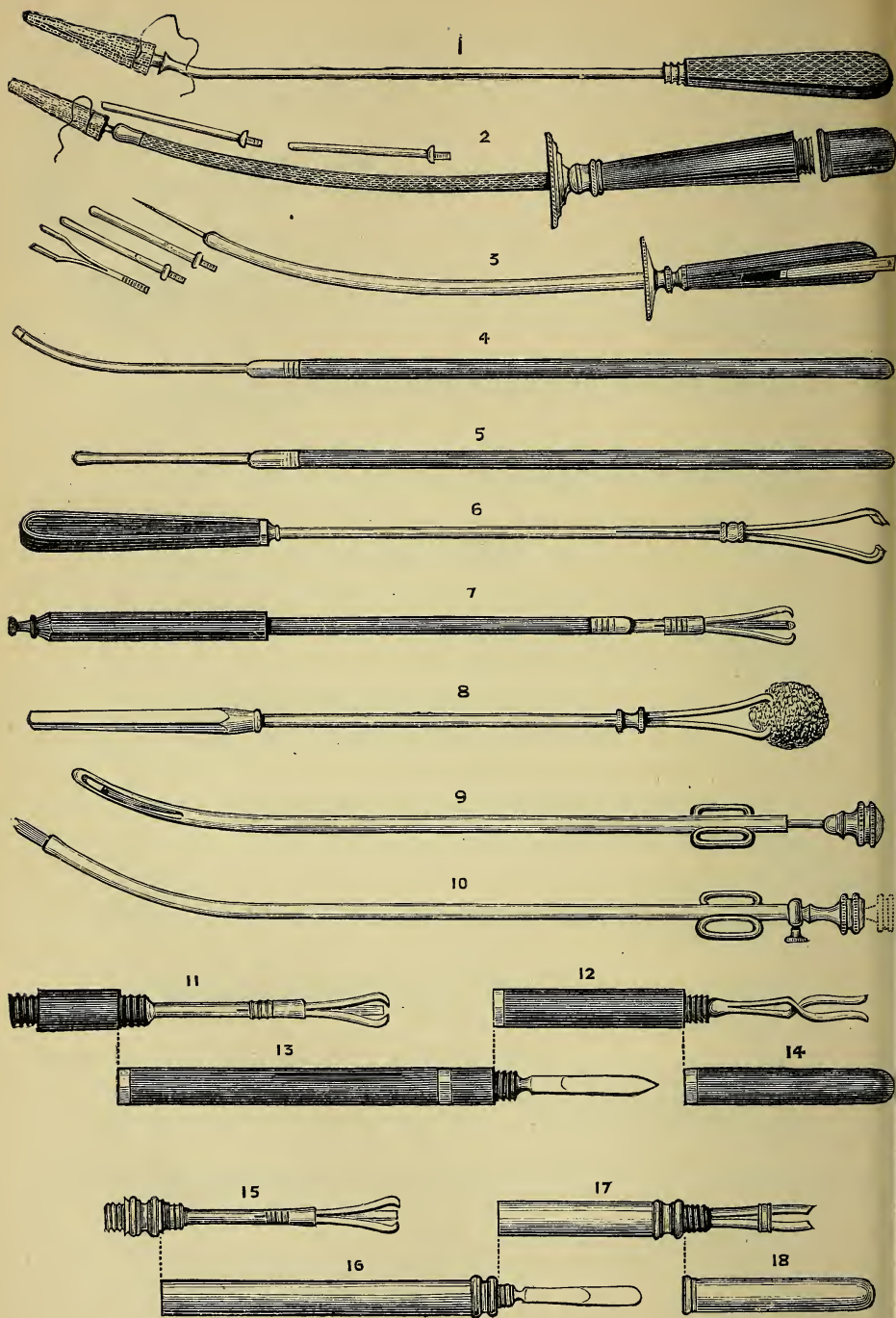
right and left (for Fistula) ... 0 10 6

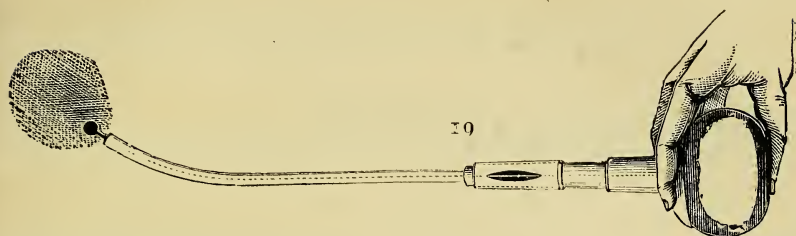




UTERINE SOUNDS AND REDRESSORS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Barnes's Whalebone Uterine Sound ...	...	0	4 0
„ 2. Sim's Uterine Sound (not graduated) ...	...	0	5 0
„ 3. „ soft Silver Uterine Sound ...	...	0	10 6
„ 4. Simpson's Copper-plated Uterine Sound ...	...	0	7 6
„ 5. German Silver Uterine Sound ...	...	0	8 6
Silver-ended Uterine Sound (as Fig. 5) ...	...	0	10 6
(These Sounds can be made with the handle set in a line with the probe end of Sound, so that it can be laid flat in a case.)			
„ 6. Godson's Uterine Sound with Thermometer...	1	1	0
„ 7. Aveling's double do. ...	0	3	0
„ 8. Jointed Uterine Sound with ebony handle ...	0	10	6
„ 9. „ „ „ metal „ ...	0	11	6
„ 10. „ „ „ with groove in handle ...	0	10	6
„ 11. Prothero Smith's Jointed Uterine Sound 12/6 and	1	5	0
„ 12. Sim's Redressor ...	1	5	0
„ 13. „ „ latest pattern... ..	1	10	0
„ 14. Bantock's Redressor ...	1	5	0
„ 15. Murray's Redressor ...	1	10	0
„ 16. Priestley's Portable Uterine Sound in case ...	0	15	0
„ 17. Greenhalgh's Metrometer Sound ...	1	15	0
„ 18. Uterine Sound and Syringe ...	1	5	0





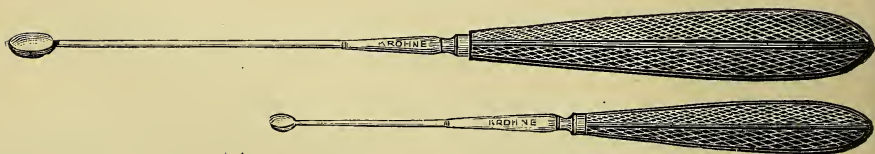
SPONGE HOLDERS AND UTERINE TENT INTRODUCERS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Bantock's Tent Introducer	...	...	...	0	4	6
„ 2.	Barnes's „ „ with mounts for passing laminaria and sponge tents, which can be carried in the handle	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 3.	Godson's Tent Introducer, with jointed mounts for laminaria and sponge tents, and a silver forcep, for applying sulphate of zinc or nitrate of silver points	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ 4.	Bantock's Stem for applying medicated wool to the uterus...	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 5.	Playfair's do.	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 6.	Sponge Holder	...	...	...	0	4	0
„ 7.	„ with three prongs	7/6 and			0	10	6
„ 8.	Sim's Sponge Holder (latest pattern)...	...			0	5	6
„ 9.	Barnes's Ointment Positor	...	15/ and		1	1	0
„ 10.	„ Sulphate of Zinc Point Introducer...				0	15	0
Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14.	Uterine Scarifier, Sponge-holder, and Caustic-holder, in ebony handle	...			0	17	6
„ 15, 16, 17, 18.	Do. do. in ivory handle...				1	1	0
„ 19.	Clay's Uterine Insufflator	1	5	0

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SCOOPS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Simpson's Uterine Scoop	0	12	6
„ 2.	Recamier's	„	0	10	6
„ 3.	Simon's	„	large oval	...	0	9	0
„ 4.	„	„	round	...	0	8	6
„ 5.	„	„	small oval	...	0	8	6
„ 6.	„	„	angular ended	...	0	9	0
„ 7.	„	„	bent at a right angle	...	0	9	6
„ 8.	Brun's Scoop	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 9.	Hebra's Lupus Lancet	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 10.	„ angular Lupus Scoop	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 11.	„ Lupus Lancet	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 12.	„ straight Lupus Scoop	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 13.	Lichtenberg's double Scoop	...	...	...	0	6	6

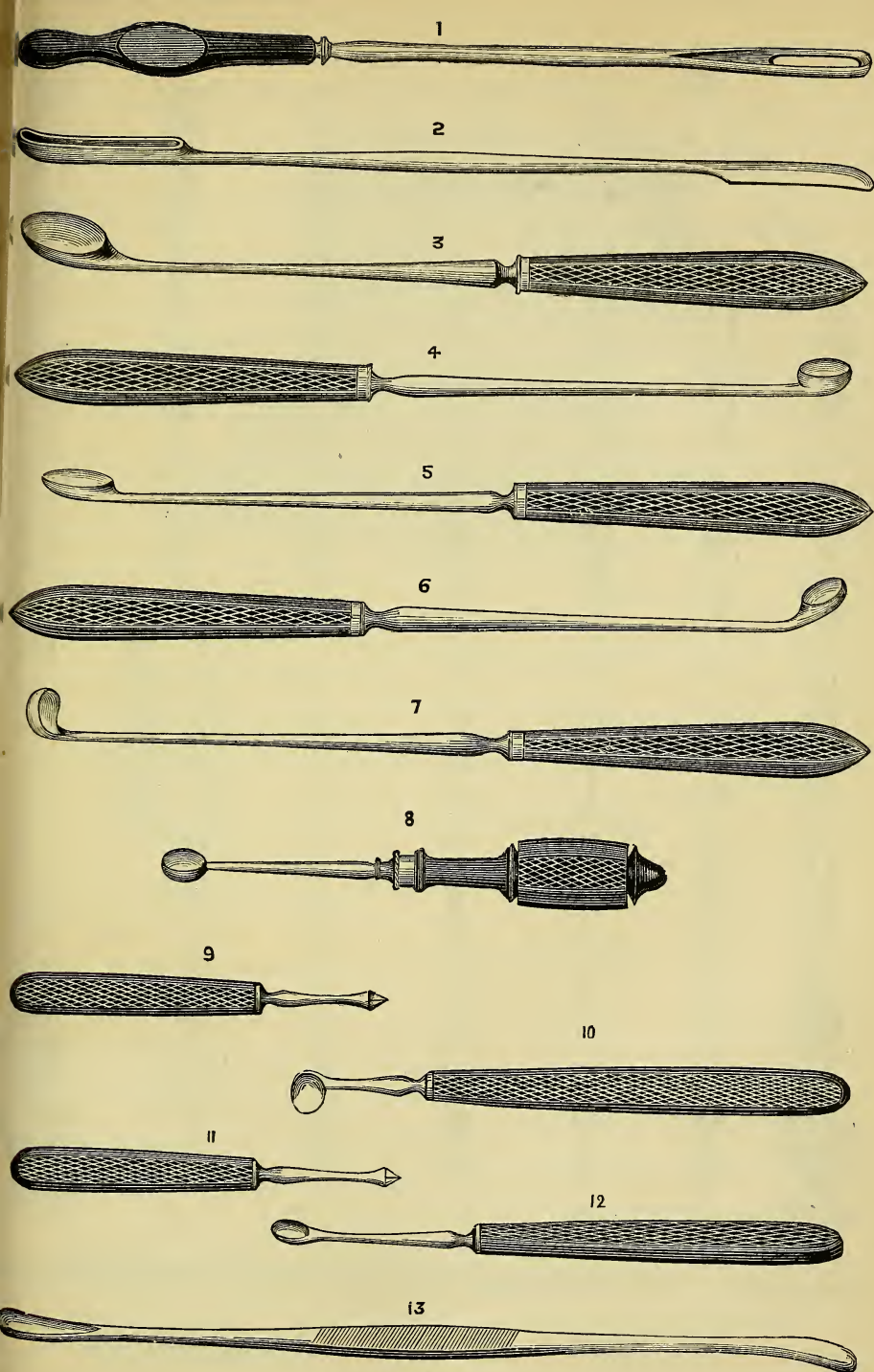


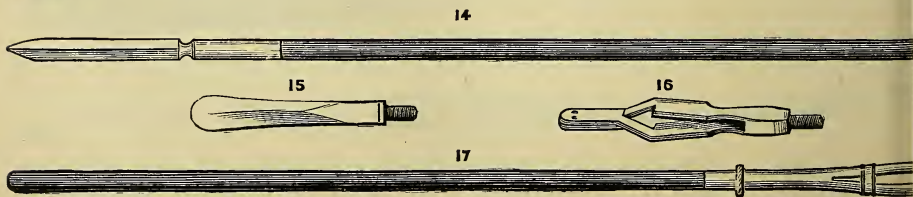
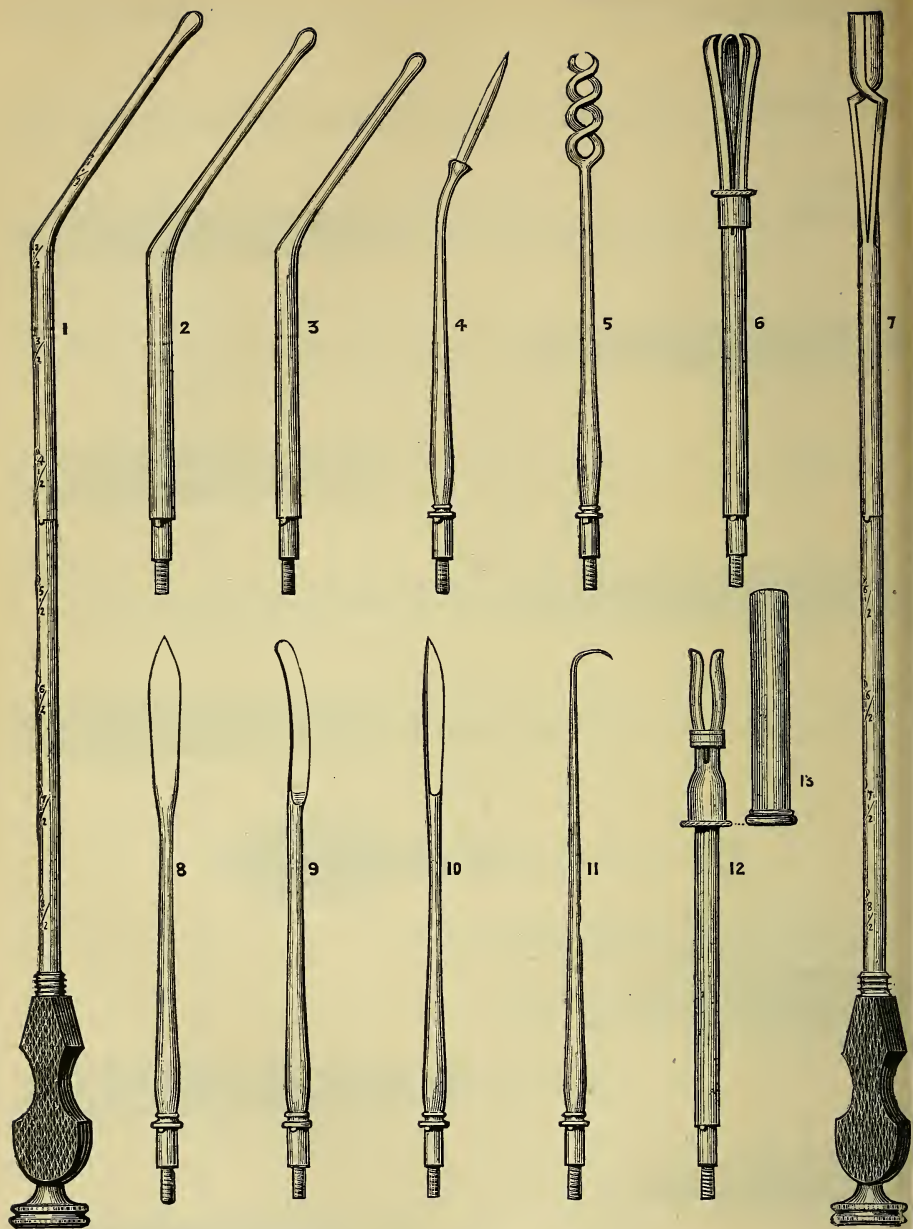
Volkmann's Spoons, for scraping away granulations

from the tracks of sinuses. These spoons are

made in two shapes, circular and ovoid, and of

different lengths 6/6, 7/6 and 0 8 6



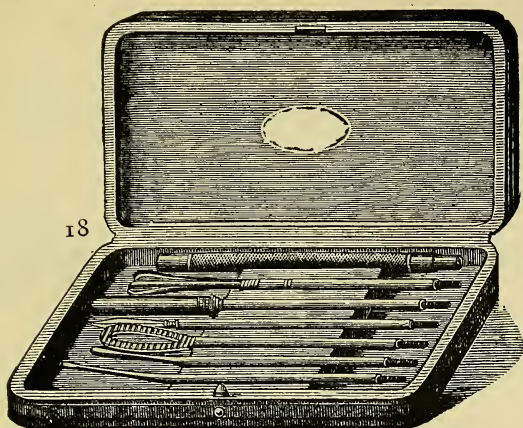


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17

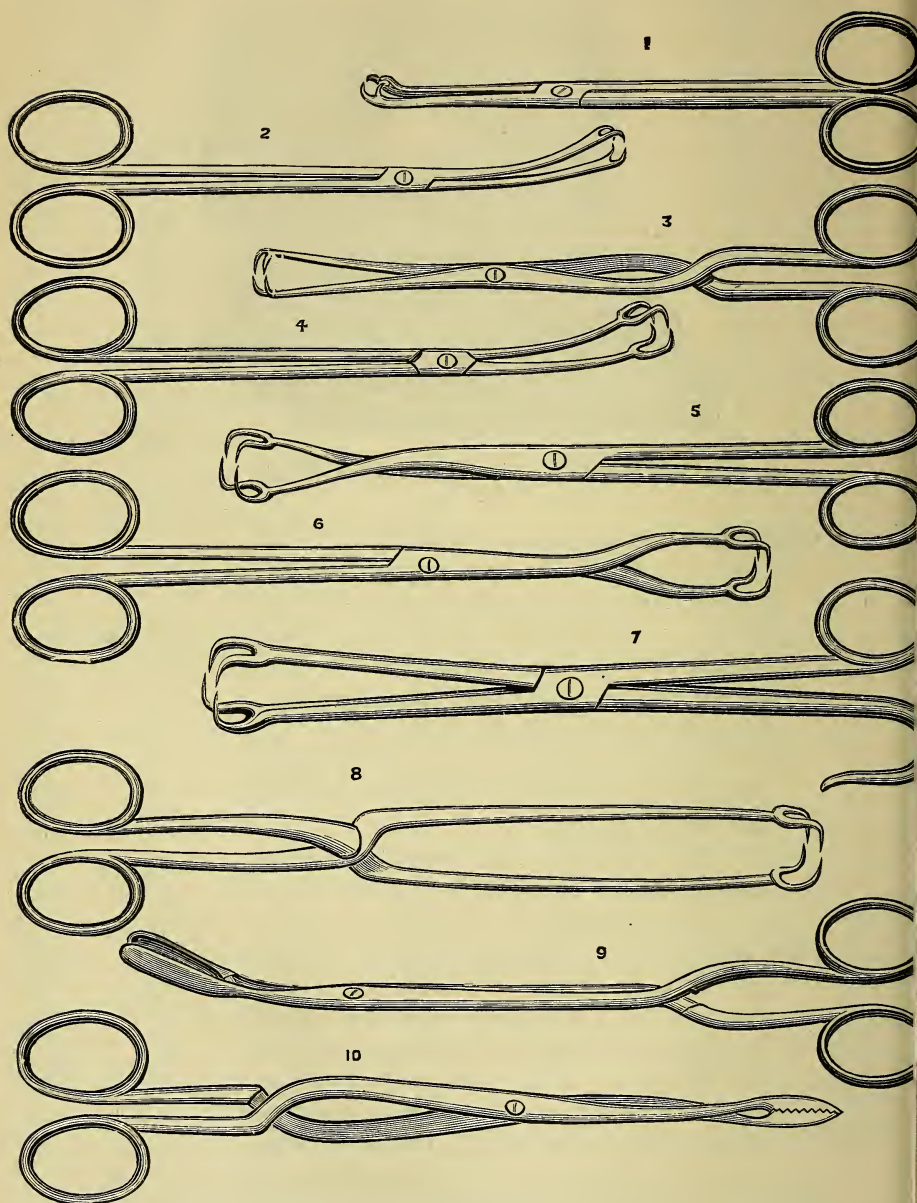


UTERINE DRESSING CASES.

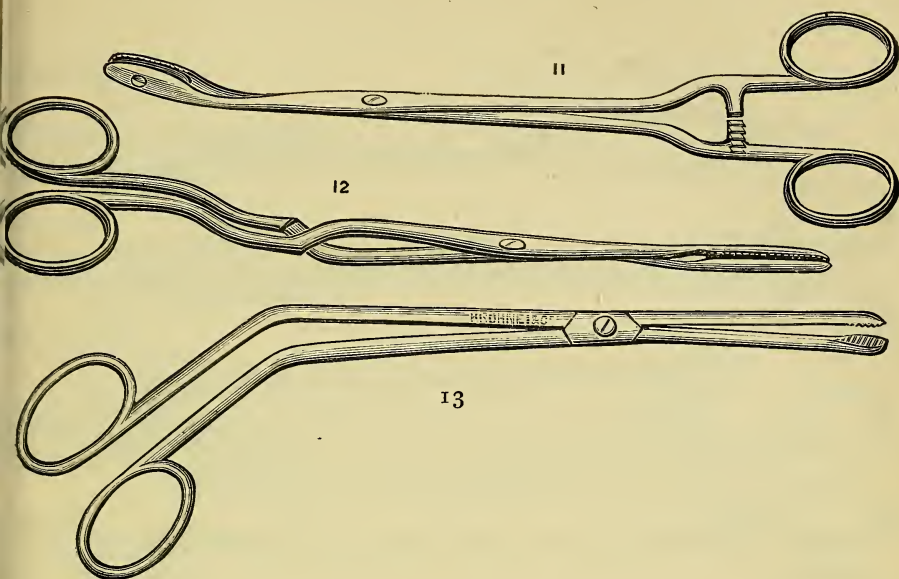
£ s. d.

Greenhalgh's Uterine Case, containing 3 Sounds, Tent Introducer, Fixateur, Sponge Holder, 2 Caustic Holders, 3 Scarifiers, and 1 Hook, in morocco case, lined with velvet (see figs. 1 to 13)	4	4	0
Underhill's Uterine Case, containing 2 Scarifiers, Caustic Holder and Sponge Forceps (see figs 14 to 17), in morocco case, lined with velvet. This is the lightest uterine case made, and the handles being made of whalebone, allow of the most delicate manipulation	1	15	0
Uterine Cases are made to order, containing Scarifier, Sponge Holder and Caustic Holder, each instrument being mounted on an ebony handle ...	1	5	0
Portable Set of Uterine Instruments (Fig. 18), comprising—Porte Caustique, Scarifier, Sponge Holder, Playfair's Probe, Simpson's Sound and Uterine Elevator; all fitting one aluminium handle, which is made with a rotating movement, in order to lengthen the instrument and render it capable of being used with a speculum. This set of instruments, in morocco case, 6 in. long and 3 in. wide	2	10	0
Portable set of Uterine Instruments, similar to the above set, with a Porcupine Quill Handle ...	1	15	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

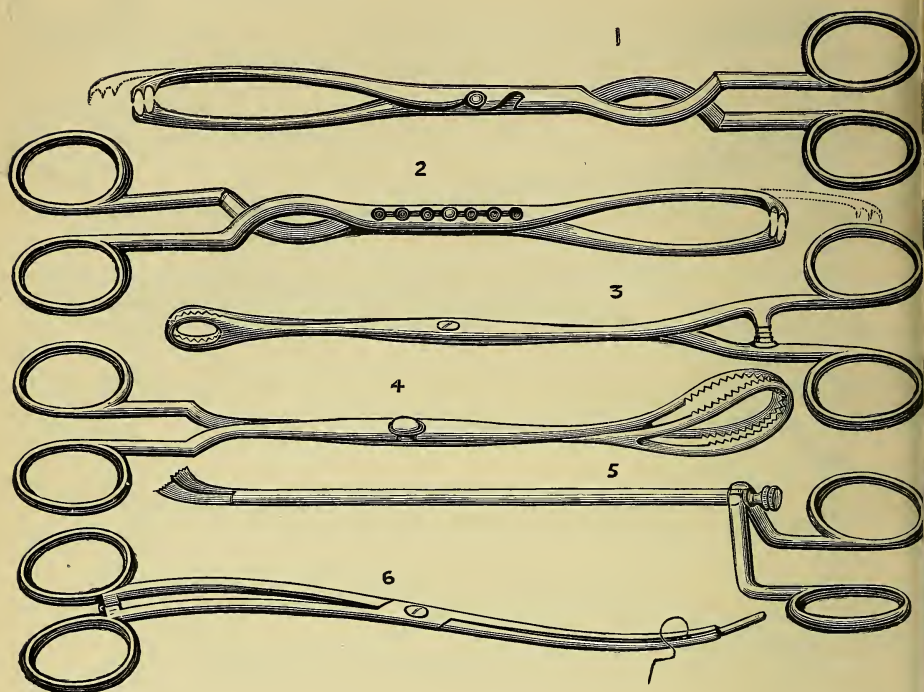


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UTERINE FORCEPS.

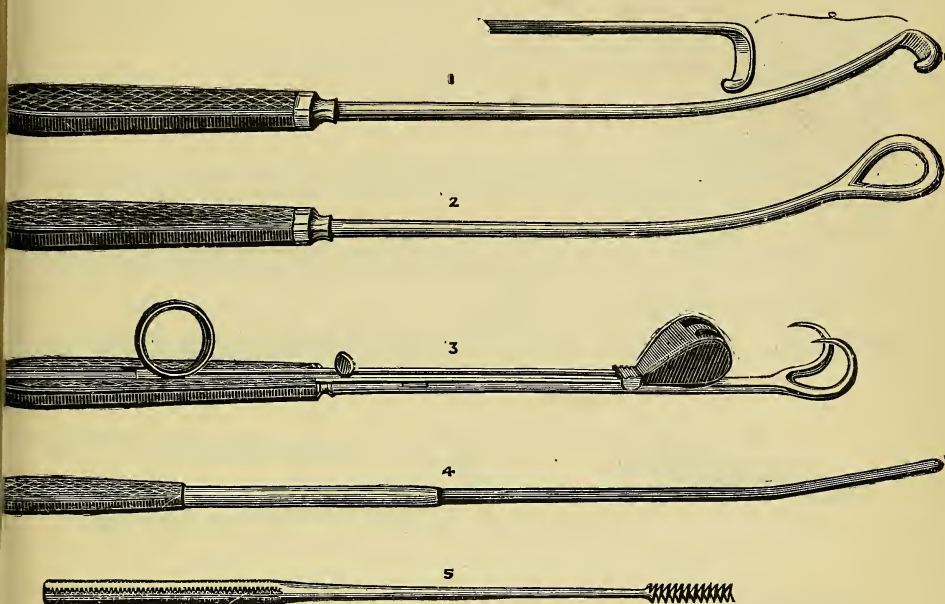
						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Vulsellum Forcep,	bent on the flat	0	5	6
" 2.	"	" curved	0	6	6
" 3.	"	" straight	...	...	...	0	7	6
" 4.	"	" "	...	...	...	0	9	6
" 5.	"	" "	...	...	...	0	9	6
" 6.	"	" Kidd's	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 7.	"	" " very strong	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 8.	"	" cross action	...	...	...	0	17	6
" 9.	Uterine Forcep	...	...	...	...	0	9	6
" 10.	" Dressing Forcep	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
" 11.	" Polypi Forcep	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 12.	" Dressing Forcep with bent handles	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
" 13.	Uterine Speculum Forcep	...	...	...	...	0	8	6
"	"	" nickel-plated	...	...	...	0	10	6



UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Uterine Tumor Forcep	...	...	1	10	0
„ 2.	Greenhalgh's „	...	...	1	17	6
„ 3.	Heywood Smith's „ small	...	...	0	14	0
„ 4.	„ „ „ large...	...	...	0	16	0
„ 5.	Tubular Uterine Tumor Forcep	1	1	0
„ 6.	Bozeman's Tent-introducing Forcep, 8/6 and	0	10	6

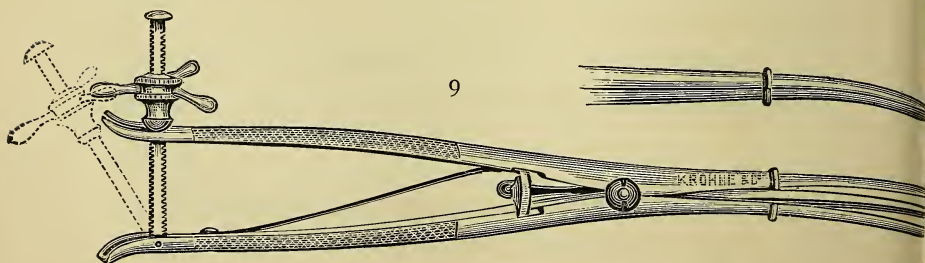
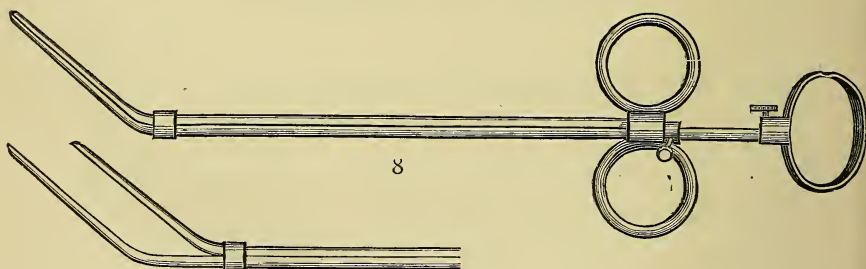
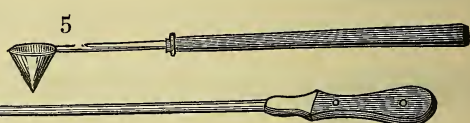
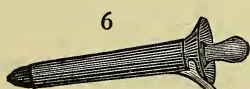
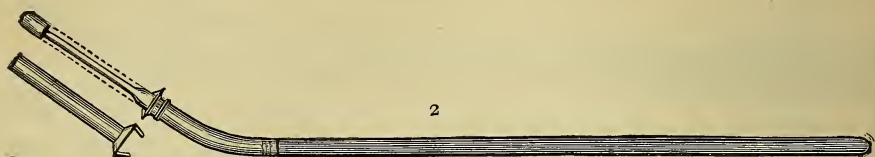
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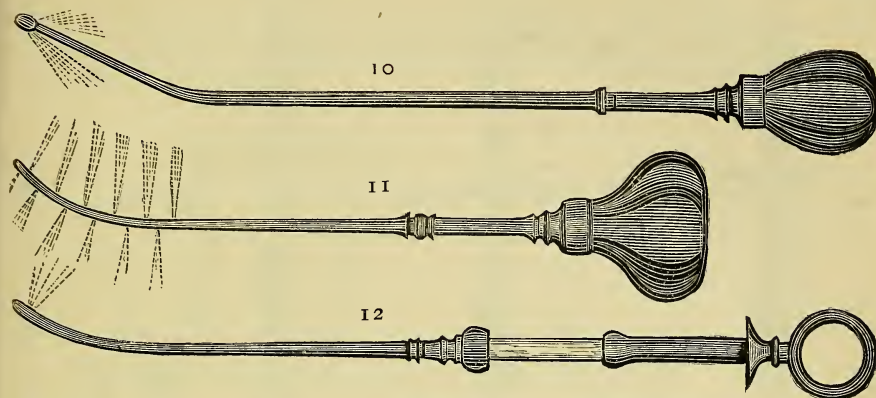


UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

£ s. d.

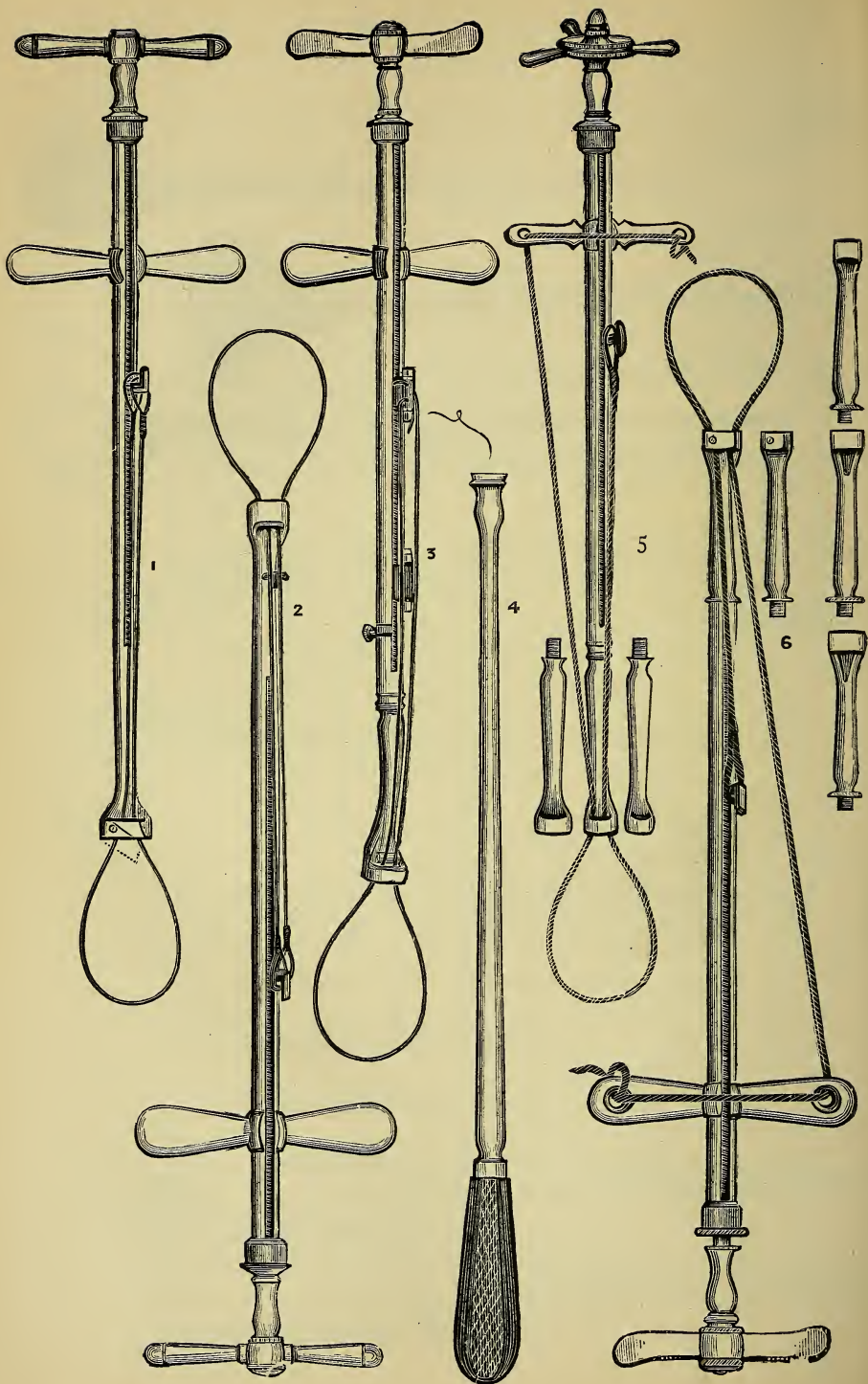
Fig. 1. Sim's Hook-shaped Enucleator (for tearing away adhesions of uterine tumors), the small sketch shows the shape	o	7	6
„ 2. Sim's Loop-shaped Enucleator	...	...	o	7	6
„ 3. „ Guarded Tumor Hook (the vulcanite guard can be slipped forward when the instrument is to be introduced)	...	...	I	I	o
„ 4. Sim's Iron Cotton Pledget Introducer	...	...	o	4	o
„ 5. Fixateur, for removing Iron Cotton Pledget	...	...	o	5	o

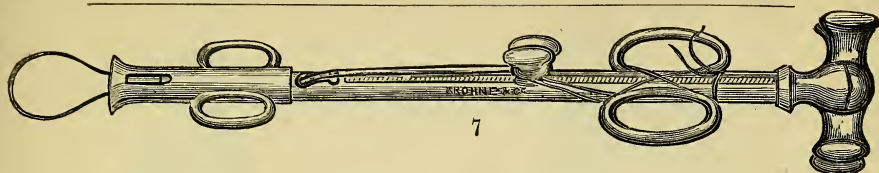




INTRA-UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Barnes's Intra-Uterine Speculum, for use in the application of remedies to the fundus of the Uterus	0	8	6
„ 2. Lombe Atthill's Platinum Intra-Uterine Speculum, with plug and twisted wire stem (as Fig. 3) for cotton wool	1	12	6
„ 4. Aluminium Stem, for applying caustic	0	2	6
„ 5. Platinum Ladle, for fusing caustic	0	10	6
„ 6. Bantock's Vulcanite Intra-Uterine Speculum and Whalebone Sound, as Fig. 7, for use with same	1	5	0
„ 8. Aveling's Uterine Dilator (with view of blades expanded)	1	1	0
„ 9. Marion Sim's Uterine Dilator (side view of blades closed)	2	2	0
„ 10. Vulcanite Mounted Intra-Uterine Syringe, with recurrent stream	0	10	6
„ 11. Vulcanite Mounted Intra-Uterine Syringe	0	8	6
„ 12. Braun's Intra-Uterine Syringe	0	10	6
„ „ „ in leather case... ..	0	15	0





ECRASEURS.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Wire Ecraseur, with Heywood Smith's Adjustment. By means of a joint in the head of the Ecraseur the wire can be fixed on the Ecraseur, after being passed round the base of a tumor						3	3	0
,, 2. Meadow's Wire Ecraseur						2	10	0
,, 3. Routh's Ecraseur. This instrument is fitted with two mounts, each having two holes for fixing the wire, which is passed through the hole and fixed by means of the key (Fig. 4). The extra mount is for use in case of a wire breaking when passed by the first mount ...						4	4	0
,, 5. Chassaignac's Wire Rope Ecraseur, with three heads for different sizes of wire rope ...						3	3	0
,, 6. Hicks's Ecraseur for use with wire, and wire rope, with five heads, two fitted with H. Smith's Adjustment. This instrument is nickel-plated						4	10	0
,, 7. Cintrat's Serre-nœud from						1	10	0



2



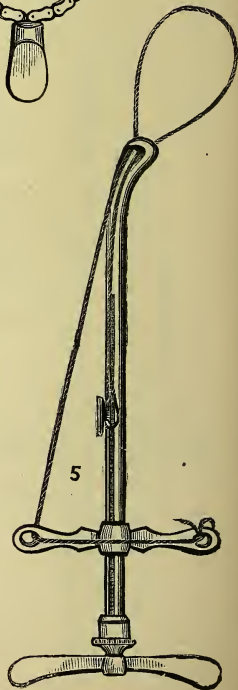
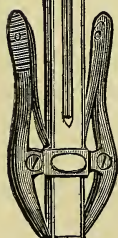
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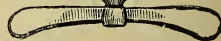
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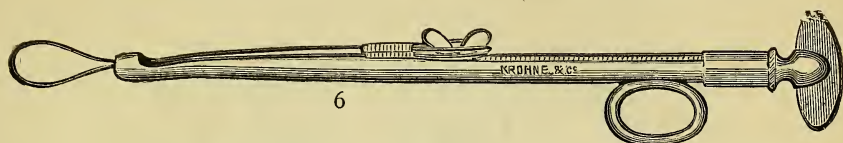


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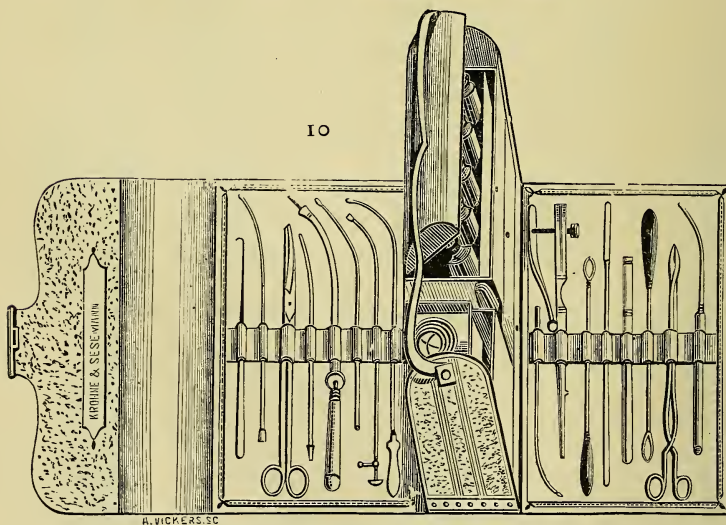
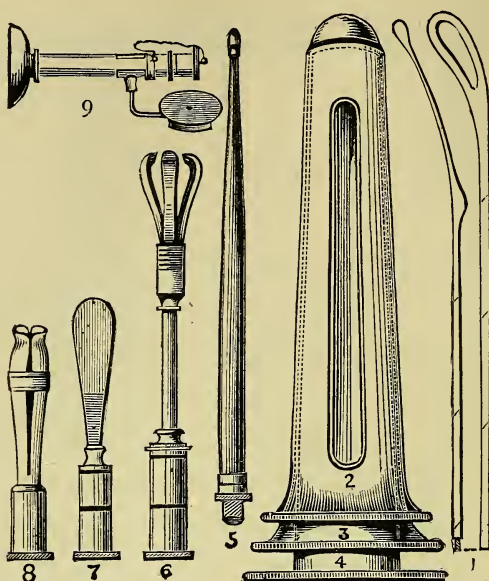
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ECRASEURS.

			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Chassaignac's Chain Ecraseur	2	15	0
„ 2.	„ „ „ „ with curved chain		3	0	0
	Spare chains for the above, straight	... ..	0	10	0
	„ „ curved	... ..	0	15	0
„ 3.	Sim's Chain Ecraseur with springs for holding the loop open. In operation the springs are pressed forward, and when fully extended the thumb-ring is depressed, so that the teeth are fixed by the rack. When the loop is placed round the tumor, the springs can be removed by elevating the thumb-ring and withdrawing it through the handle. This instrument can be used as an ordinary straight Ecraseur without the springs, a button at the back of the handle forming a rack	... ..	4	12	6
„ 4.	Chassaignac's small Chain Ecraseur. This can be used as a clamp by passing the collar along the chain and fixing it in position by means of the thumb-screw. The chain can be easily detached from the Ecraseur.	... ..	2	2	0
„ 5.	Small curved Wire Rope Ecraseur	25/ and	1	15	0
„ 6.	Serre-nœud	... .. from	0	8	6



WHEN OPEN.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

CASE OF UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.

Set of Uterine Instruments in Case, consisting of Two Silver-plated Specula, with Introductory Plug (Figs. 2, 3, 4), Uterine Curette and Sound (Fig. 1), Porcupine Quill Handle (Fig. 5), on which can be screwed Sponge Holder, Scarifier and Caustic Holder (Figs. 6, 7, 8), and Candle Lamp with Reflector (Fig. 9). This is a very compact set of instruments, being little larger than a Fergusson's Speculum £5 5 0

DR. BANTOCK'S GYNÆCOLOGICAL CASE.

(Fig. 10.)

WE have made for Dr. Granville Bantock a Gynæcological Case, of which an illustration is appended. It consists of a central upright part, 12 inches long, 4 inches wide and 6 inches deep. On one side at the bottom is a long drawer divided into compartments, one running the whole length and three formed by cross partition, the former intended for long instruments and the latter for stem pessaries, sponge tents, sea tangle tents, etc. On the other side, half way up, is a shorter drawer into which is fitted a set of Neugebauer's specula, trocars, etc. On the top, and occupying three parts of the whole length, are fitted a box for vaginal pessaries, and six bottles for preparations, used in Gynæcological practice, the remainder of the space contains a set of Fergusson's specula, and a pewter box for carrying home small specimens. On each side of this central portion is a flap containing a pocket fitted with the various instruments that may be required, such as sound, uterine redressor, tent introducer, aluminium stem for applying fused nitrate of silver, scarifier, forceps, curved scissors, hysterotome, etc. To one of these is attached the curved top of the case; when closed, fitted with a large pocket, capable of containing tapping tube, syringes, &c. The case is conveniently carried by the strap which passes along the top, and is fastened at each end.

Price Complete	...	...	...	...	...	£23	0	0
Price of Case, without Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

PESSARIES.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Hodge's Vulcanite Pessary	...	...	0	2	0
" 2.	" Pliable Metal Pessary	...	...	0	2	0
" 3.	Hick's " " "	...	...	0	2	0
" 4.	Hodge's India-rubber Pessary	...	...	0	1	6
" 5.	" " "	...	...	0	1	6
" 6.	Greenhalgh's Pessary	...	...	0	2	6
" 7.	" " with two bars	...	...	0	3	0
" 8.	" " with four bars	...	...	0	3	0
" 9.	" Vulcanite Pessary, with two bars	...	...	0	3	0
" 10.	" " " with soft front	...	...	0	2	6
	bar	...	...	0	2	6
" 11.	Scattergood's Pessary	...	...	0	15	0
" 12.	Pessary, with India-rubber Septum	...	...	0	2	6
" 13.	Pessary, with Perforated Septum and spiral	...	...	0	3	0
	wire between extremities	...	...	0	3	0
" 14.	" " "	...	...	0	3	6
" 15.	Thomas's Pliable Metal Prolapsus Pessary	...	...	0	2	0
" 16.	" Anteversion Pessary	...	...	0	3	6
" 17.	" " "	...	...	0	3	6
" 18.	" " "	...	...	0	4	0
" 19.	" Anteflexion Pessary, with cup and stem	...	...	0	4	6
" 20.	" " " lever cup and	...	...	0	5	6
	stem	...	...	0	5	6
" 21.	Thomas's Retroversion Pessary	...	...	0	4	0
" 22.	" " "	...	...	0	4	0
" 23.	" Prolapsus Pessary	...	...	0	2	6
" 24.	" " "	...	...	0	2	6
" 25.	Albert Smith's Prolapsus Pessary	...	...	0	2	6

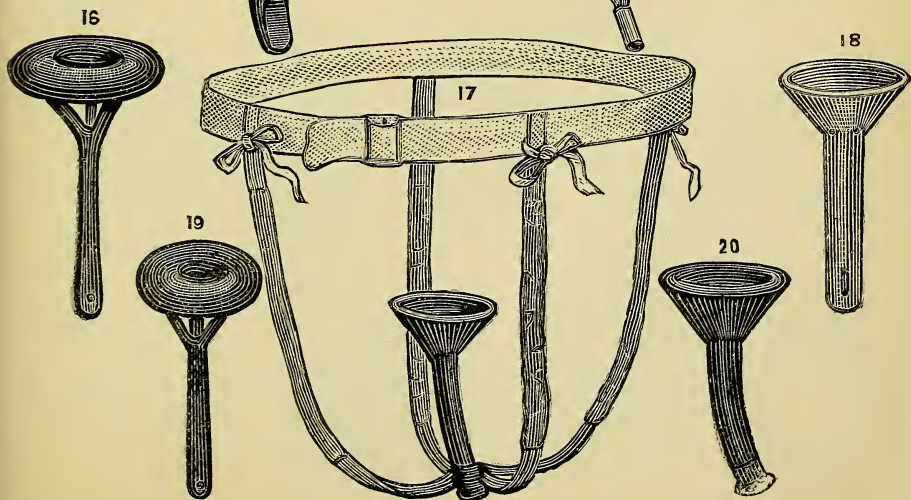
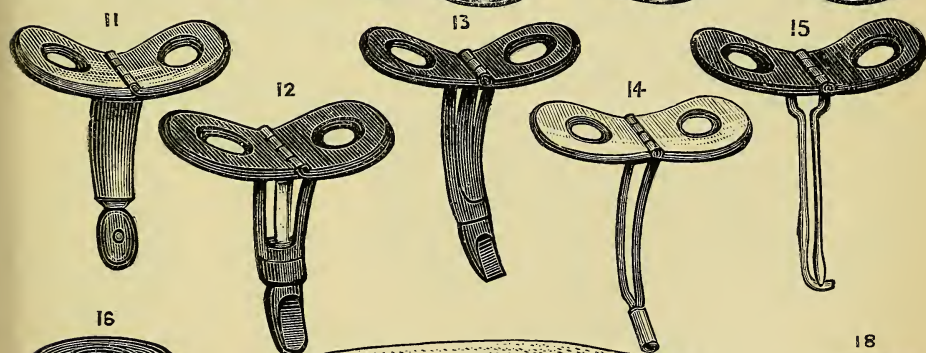
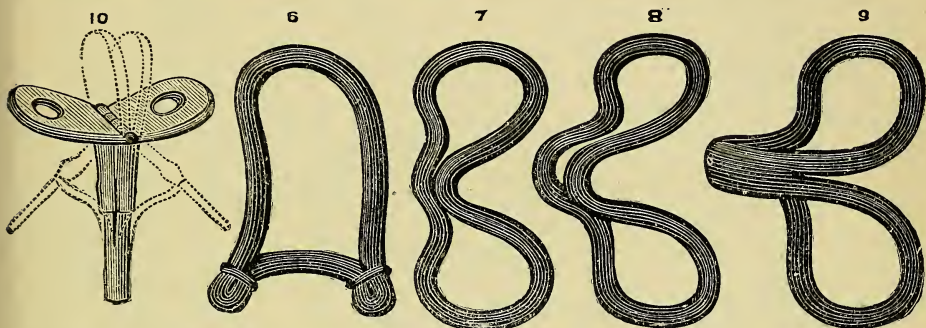
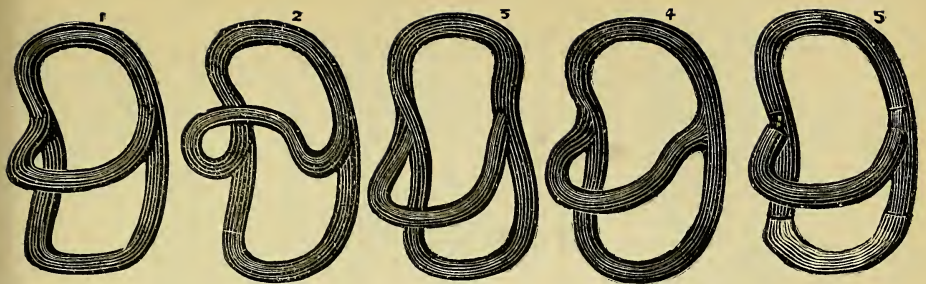
Hodge's Pessaries, as fig. 4, are supplied at 15s. per doz.

Pliable Metal Pessaries, as figs. 2 & 3, are supplied at 21s. per doz.



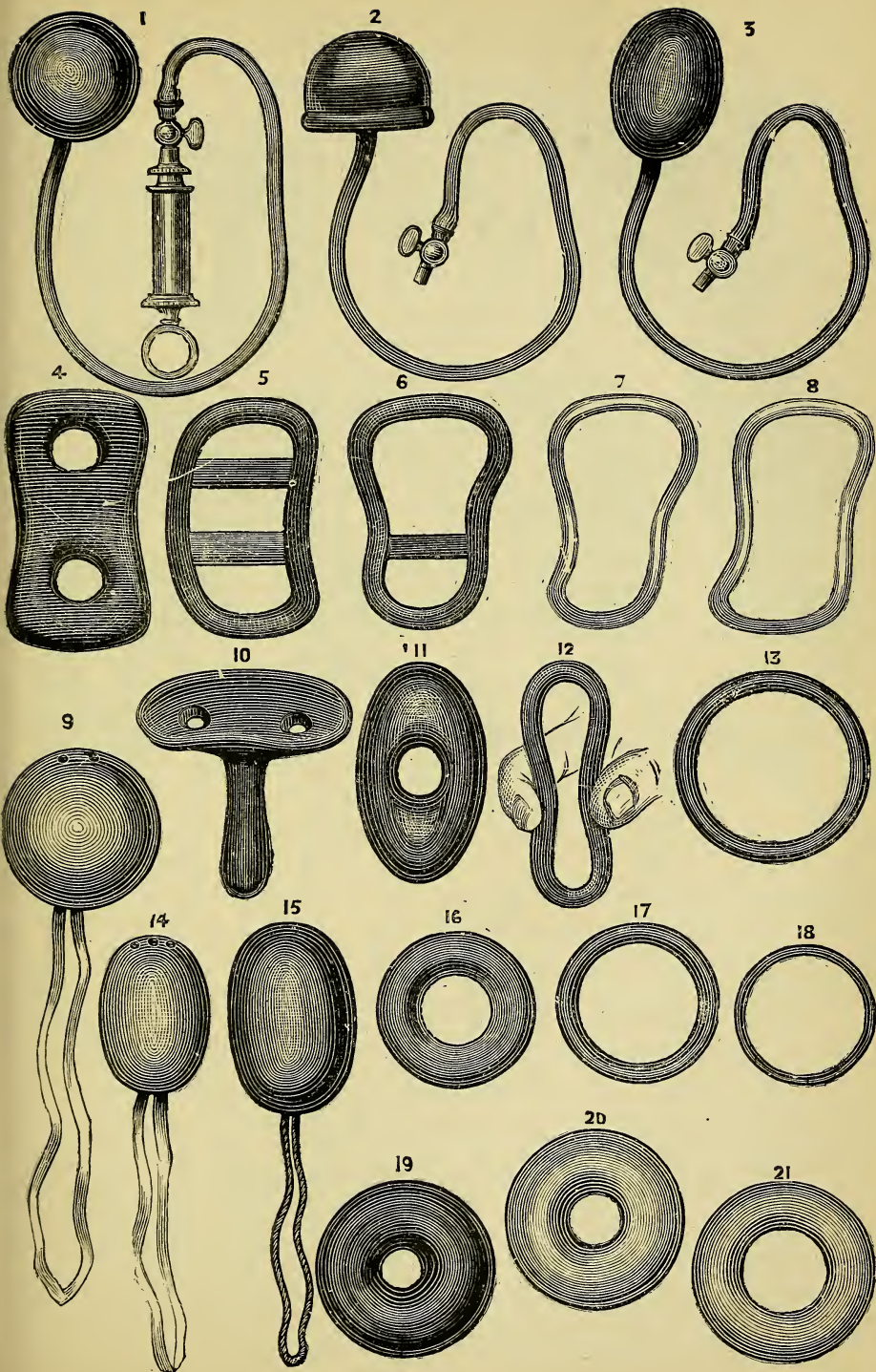
PESSARIES.

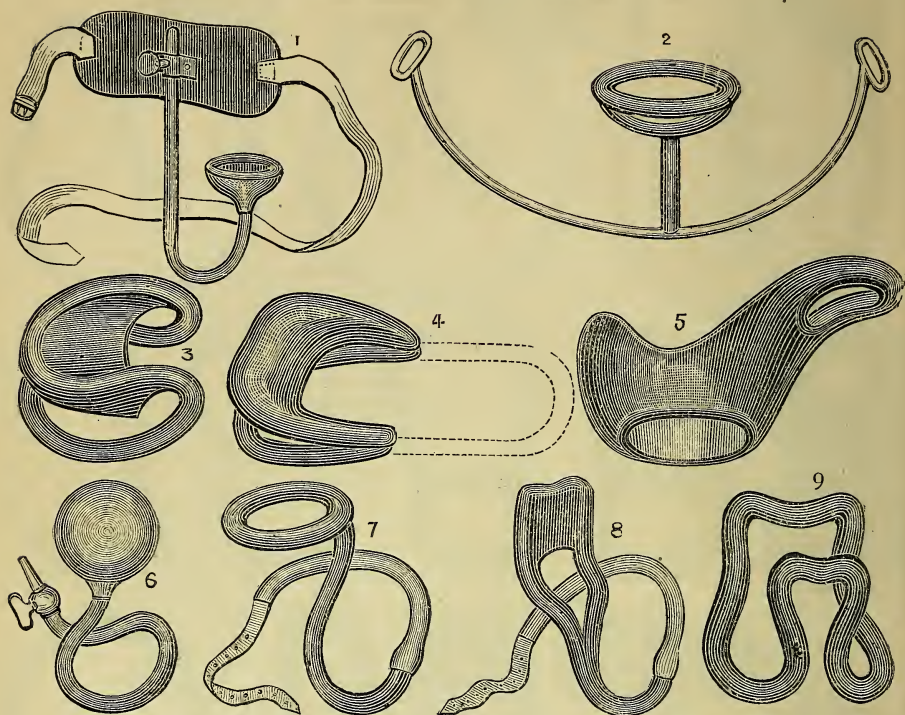
						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Well's Vulcanite Pessary for Anteversion	...				0	5	0
„ 2.	Playfair's Pessary	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 3.	Modification of Playfair's Pessary	...			...	0	5	0
„ 4.	Well's Gutta-percha Anteversion Pessary	...				0	4	0
„ 5.	Krohne's Anteversion Pessary, with india-rubber lever	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ 6.	Playfair's Modification of Greenhalgh's Pessary					0	2	6
„ 7.	Hewitt's Gutta-percha Pessary	...			...	0	2	0
„ 8.	Hewitt's Vulcanite Pessary	...	...		...	0	3	6
„ 9.	„ „ „ „	...	...		...	0	3	6
„ 10.	Zwanke's Gutta-percha Pessary	...			...	0	2	6
„ 11.	„ Pessary, with boxwood pads	...				0	5	0
„ 12.	„ Vulcanite Pessary, with aluminium screw	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
„ 13.	Zwanke's Vulcanite Pessary	...	...		...	0	7	6
„ 14.	„ German Silver Pessary	...			...	0	10	6
„ 15.	Godson's Modification of Zwanke's Pessary	...				0	4	0
„ 16.	French Stem Pessary	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 17.	Barne's Gutta-percha Pessary, with bands, 8/6 &					0	10	6
„ 18.	Napier's Pessary, with bands	...	10/6 &			0	12	6
„ 19.	French Stem Pessary	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
„ 20.	Barnes's Vulcanite Pessary, with bands, 10/6 &					0	12	6



PESSARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Circular Inflating Pessary, with inflating pump	0	8	6
„ 2. Savage's „ „	0	10	6
„ 3. Oval „ „ with tap	0	5	0
„ 4. Wells' Gutta-percha Pessary	0	2	6
„ 5. „ „ „ „	0	2	6
„ 6. „ „ „ „	0	2	6
„ 7. Bantock's Tin Pessary	0	2	0
„ 8. Square Tin Pessary	0	2	0
„ 9. Circular Boxwood Pessary	0	2	0
„ 10. Simpson's Gutta-percha Shelf Pessary	0	2	6
„ 11. Elastic Gum Oval Pessary	0	3	6
„ 12. Annular Ring Pessary... ..	0	5	0
„ 13. Ring Pessary (india-rubber on soft wire)	0	1	6
„ 14. Oval Boxwood Pessary	0	2	6
„ 15. Lawson Tait's Vulcanite Oval Pessary, from	0	5	0
„ 16. Soft Rubber Ring Pessary	0	2	6
Figs. 17 & 18. Vulcanite Ring Pessaries	0	2	6
Fig. 19. Elastic Gum Ring Pessary	0	3	6
„ 20. Ring Pessary, stuffed with moss	0	2	6
„ 21. Hollow Soft Ring Pessary	0	2	6





PESSARIES.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	James's Prolapsus Pessary	...	...	1	5	0
„	2. Goddard's Stem Pessary	...	...	0	16	0
„	3. Gehring's Antelexion Pessary	...	...	0	9	6
„	4. Thomas's Anteversion Pessary	...	...	0	6	6
„	5. Fowler's Pessary	...	...	0	8	0
„	6. Braun's Colpeurynter, with tap	...	from	0	5	0
„	7. Cutter's Ring for prolapsus, with band	...	...	0	10	6
„	8. Thomas's Modification of Cutter's Pessary, with band	0	10	6
„	9. Blackbee's Pessary	0	6	0

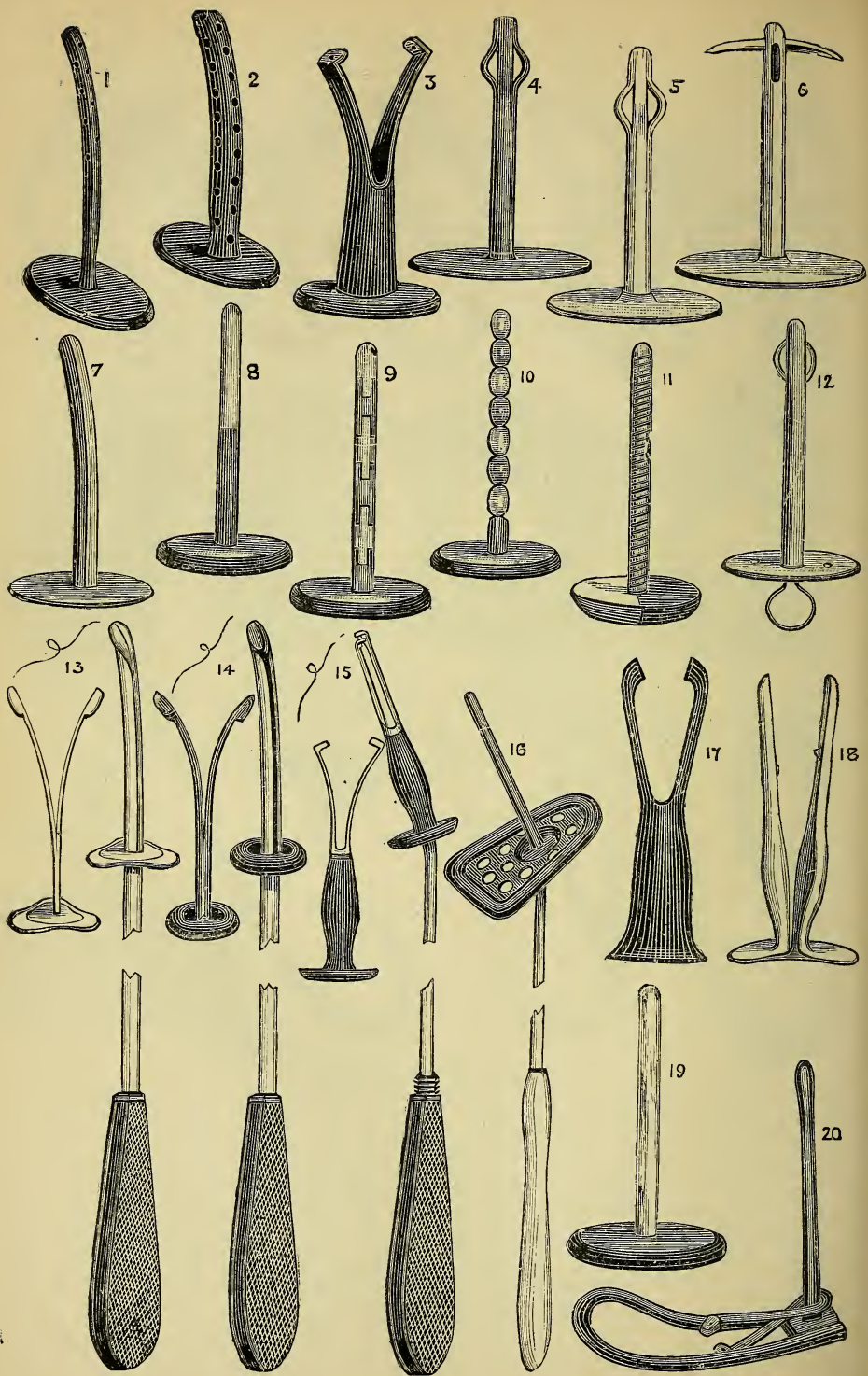
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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

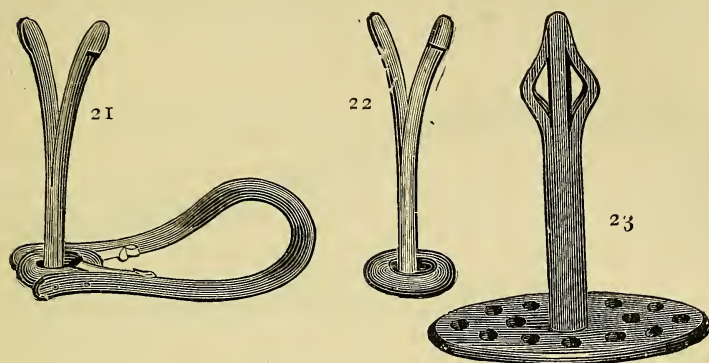


PESSARIES.

Fig.		£	s.	d.
1.	Hitchcock's Pessary	0	4	0
2.	Thomas's Hinged Pessary	0	7	6
3.	Anteversion Pessary	0	6	6
4.	Galabin's	0	5	0
5.	Albert Smith's Modification of Thomas's Pessary	0	4	0
6.	Hofmann's India-rubber Inflated Pessary	0	6	0
7.	Vulcanite Pessary	0	12	0
8.	Hurd's India-rubber Inflated Pessary	0	8	0
9.	Vulcanite Pessary	0	10	0
10.	Thomas's Modification of Cutter's Pessary, with band	0	10	6
11.	Cutter's Retroversion Pessary, with band	0	10	6
12 & 13.	Cutter's Cup Pessary, with band	0	10	6

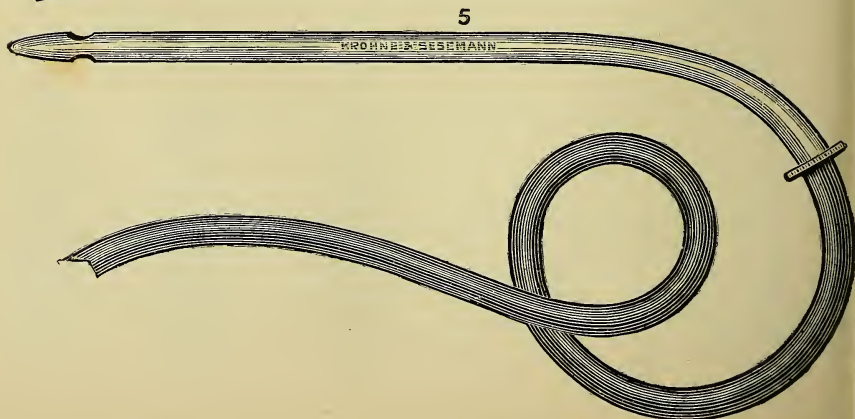
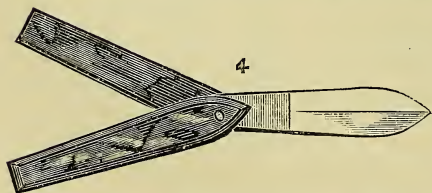
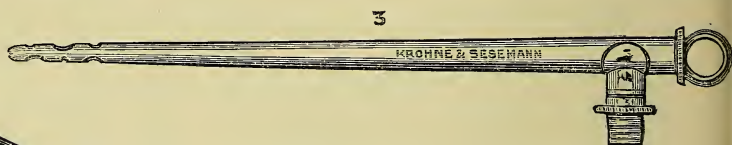
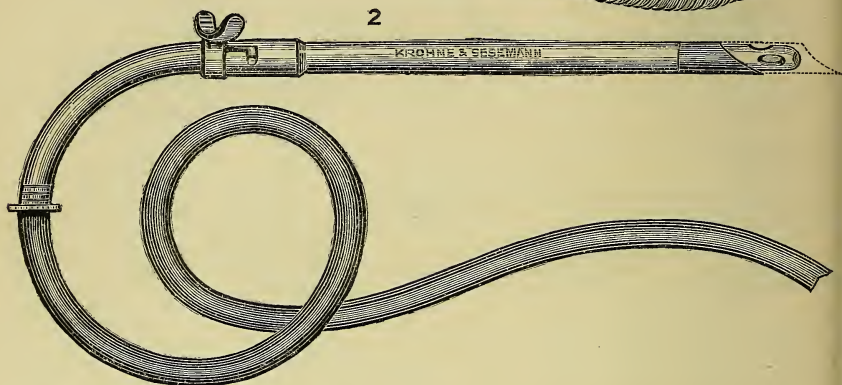
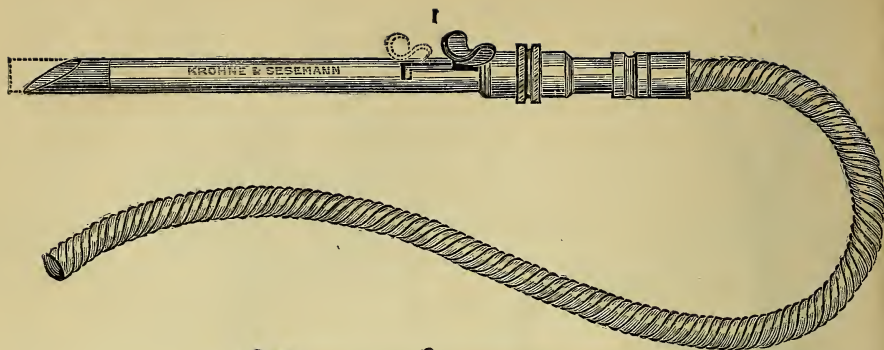
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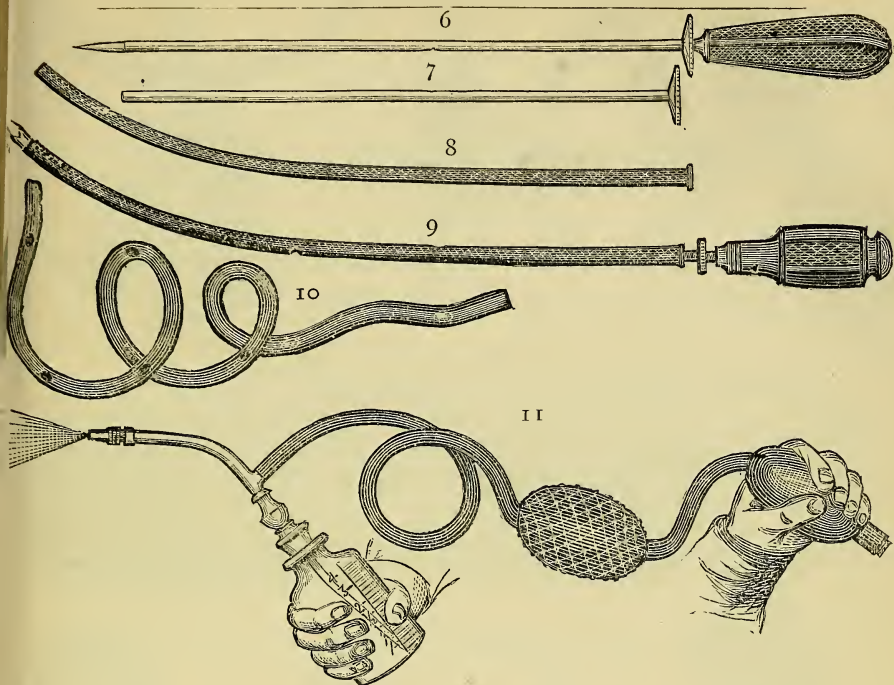




INTRA-UTERINE STEM PESSARIES.

				£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Greenhalgh's Stem Pessary, vulcanite	0	3	0
" 2.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	3	0
" 3.	Routh's " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	5	0
" 4.	Squarey's " " " " " " " " " " " "	red india-rubber...	...	0	3	0
" 5.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	white " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	0	3	0
" 6.	Greenhalgh's " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	0	3	0
" 7.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Galvanic Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	0	4	0
" 8.	Simpson's Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	6	0
" 9.	Greenhalgh's Jointed Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	7	6
" 10.	Peaslee's Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	7	6
" 11.	Barnes's Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	7	6
" 12.	Godson's Aluminium Stem, with silver spring	...	...	0	10	6
" 13.	Wright's Steel Stem Pessary, with Introducer	...	...	0	12	6
" 14.	Chambers' Vulcanite " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	0	8	6
" 15.	Bantock's Gilt " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	0	8	6
" 16.	Wyn Williams' Stem Support and Introducer	...	...	0	6	6
" 17.	Greenhalgh's Vulcanite Stem " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	5	0
" 18.	Boulton's Plated Stem " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	8	6
" 19.	Meadow's Glass " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	4	0
" 20.	Meadow's Vulcanite Stem and Support " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	0	0
" 21.	Blake's Modification of Meadows' Compound Pessary " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	7	6
" 22.	Chambers' Intra-Uterine Stem, with German silver branches " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	0	6	6
" 23.	Greenhalgh's New Black India-rubber Stem	...	...	0	3	6

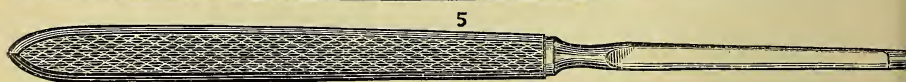
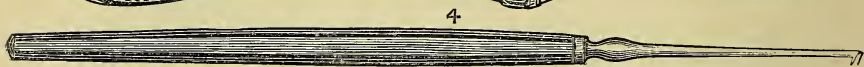
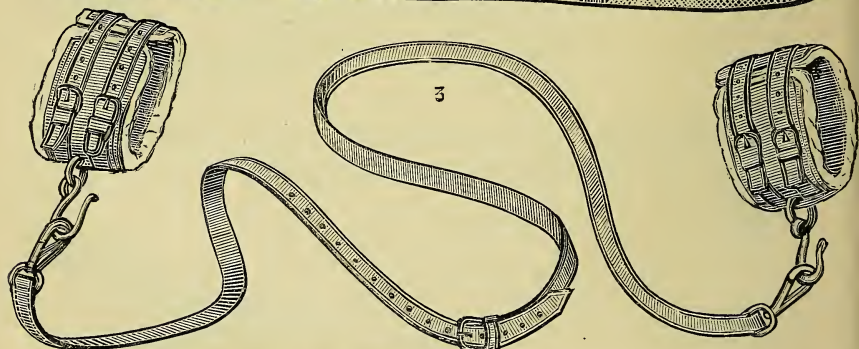
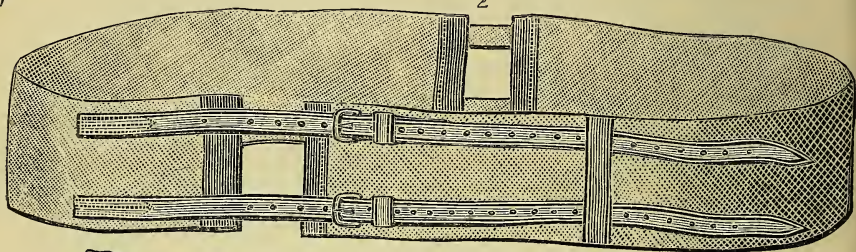
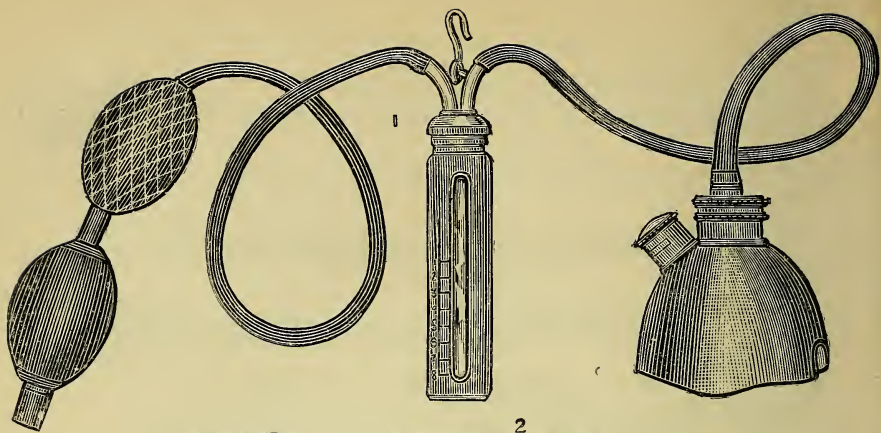


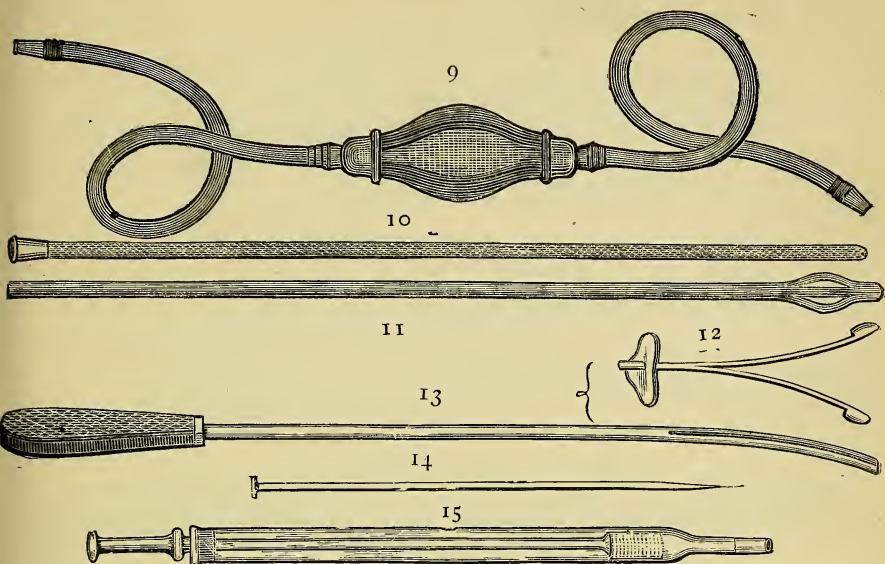


OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS FOR EXPLORATION AND TAPPING.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Spencer Wells's Tapping Trocar, with 3 ft. of India-rubber Tubing; the canula of this instrument can be passed forward as shown by the dotted lines, thus forming a guarded end ...	1	5	0
„ 2.	Spencer Wells's Improved Tapping Trocar, with Fitch's improved dome-shaped end ...	1	5	0
„ 3.	Silver Ascites Tube	0	15	0
„ 4.	Broad Lancet, for making an incision to facilitate the introduction of the ascites tube	0	2	0
„ 5.	Lawson Tait's Ascites Tube	0	15	0
„ 6.	Long Fine Exploring Trocar	0	8	6
„ 7.	Canula for „ „			
Figs. 8 & 9.	Trocar and extra gum Elastic Canula, for tapping cyst, per vagina... ..	0	15	0
Fig. 10.	Drainage Tube	0	1	6
„ 11.	Ether Spray Producer, for producing local anæsthesia	0	18	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

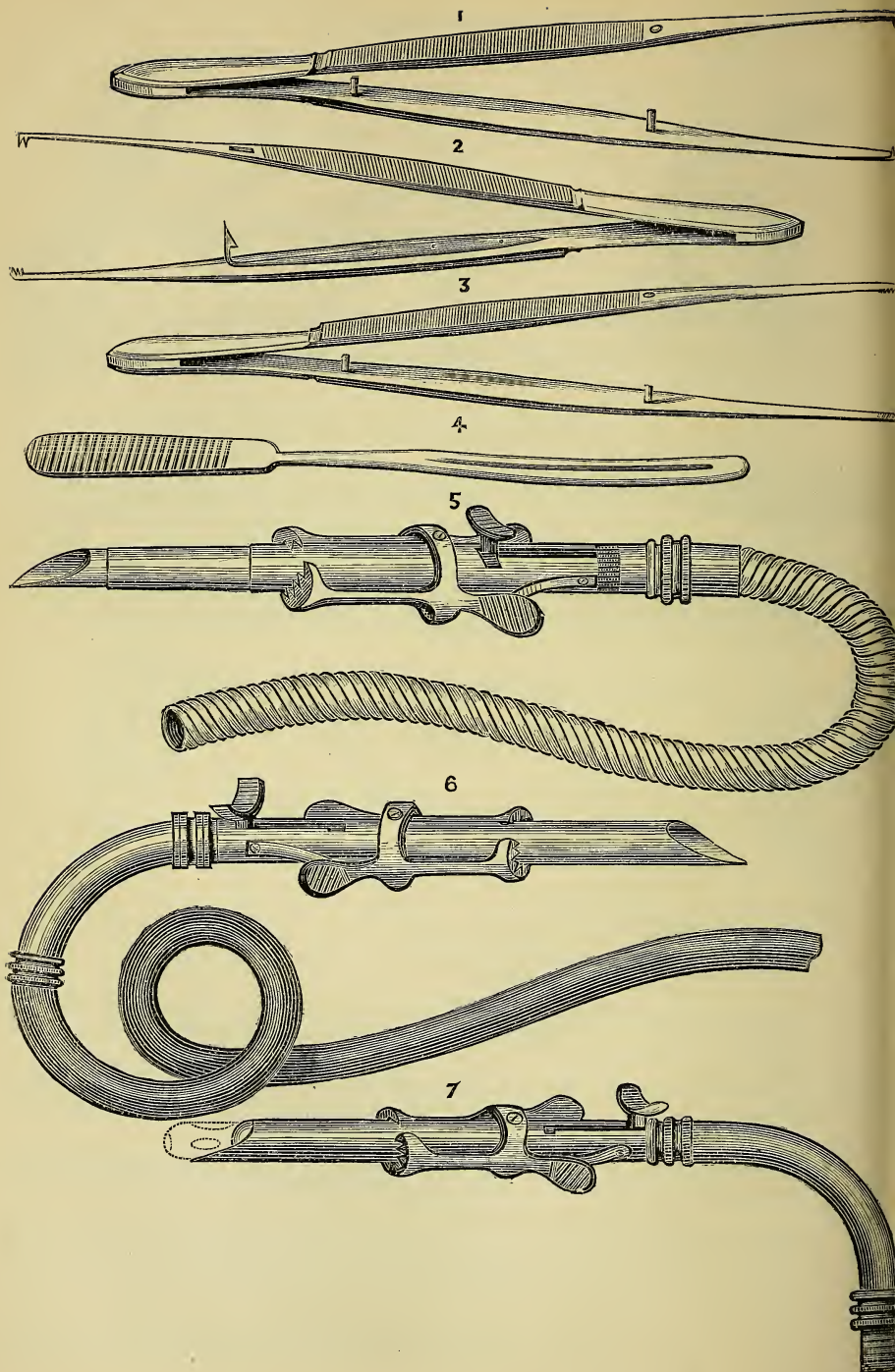


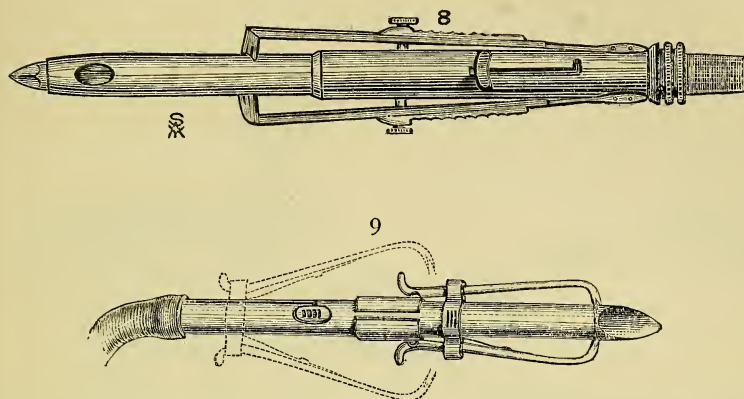


OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS FOR ANÆSTHESIA, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Junker's Inhaler for administering Bichloride of Methylene	2	2	0
Waterproof Sheet, with centre opening for abdomen	0	6	0
„ 2. Thigh belt for holding the legs of patient during the operation.	0	15	0
„ 3. Wristlets, with long strap for passing under the operation table	0	15	0
„ 4. Adams' Peritoneum hook	0	4	0
„ 5. Probe Pointed Bistoury	0	3	6
Figs. 6, 7, 8. Scalpels each	0	1	6
Fig. 9. Syringe, with reversible tubes for injecting and washing out a cyst	0	12	6
„ 10. Gum Elastic Tube, for do.	0	2	0
„ 11. Dowse's India Rubber Catheter, for drainage	0	4	0
Figs. 12 & 13. Wright's Stem and Introducer, for keeping open a puncture	0	12	6
Fig. 14. Acupressure Pin	0	0	6
„ 15. Long Glass Syringe	0	2	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

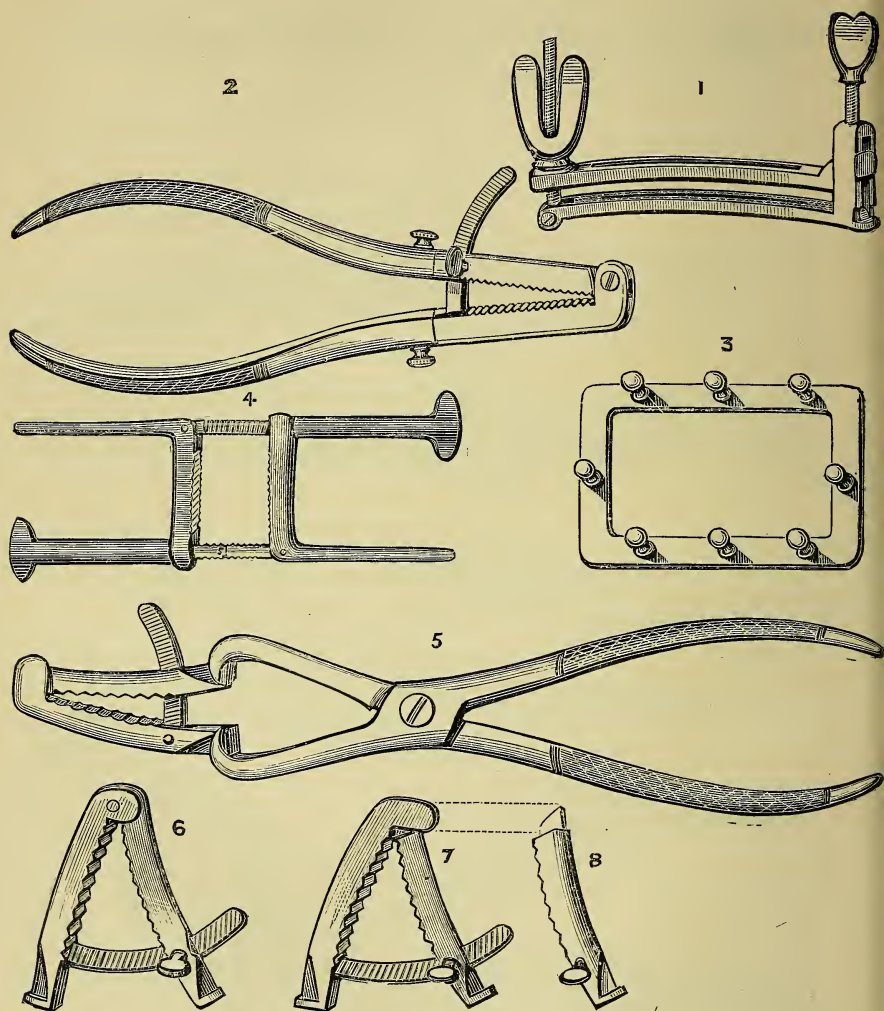




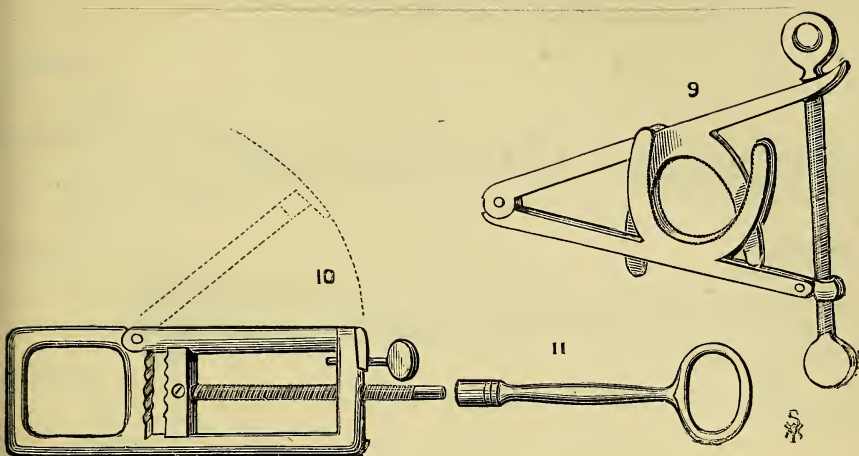
OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Long Spring Forcep, with teeth	...	..	..	0	6	6
„ 2.	„ „ with spring catch	...	...	...	0	8	6
„ 3.	„ „ serrated...	...	...	...	0	6	6
„ 4.	Keys' Director...	...	...	...	0	4	0
„	„ „ nickel-plated	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 5.	Spencer Wells's Cyst Trocar	...	...	...	2	2	0
„ 6.	„ „ with curved end and outside cutting tube as improved by Dr. Fitch...	...	...	...	2	5	0
„ 7.	Cyst Trocar, with dome-shaped inner canula, by Dr. Fitch	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 8.	Lawson Tait's Cyst Trocar	...	...	...	3	3	0
„ 9.	Bryant's Cyst Trocar	...	...	...	2	5	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



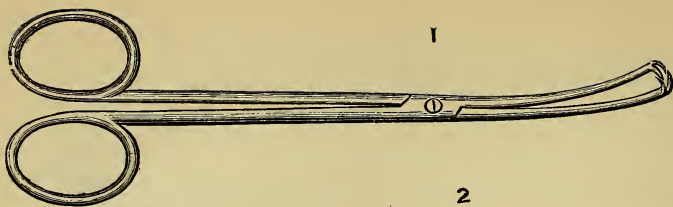
OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

CLAMPS.

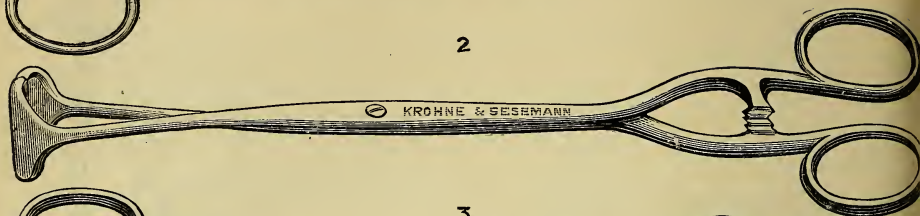
	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Spencer Wells's original Ovariectomy Clamp	1	15	0
„ 2. Hutchinson's Ovariectomy Clamp	1	10	0
„ 3. Buckle Clamp	0	10	0
„ 4. Atlee's Clamp	1	5	0
„ 5. Spencer Wells's latest Clamp, with forcep for compression	1	5	6
„ 6. Spencer Wells's Jointed Clamp	0	15	0
Figs. 7 & 8. „ Clamp, with socket joint	0	15	0
Fig. 9. American Clamp, by Dr. Thomas, of New York	1	5	0
Figs. 10 & 11. American Clamp, with key by Dr. Dawson, of New York	1	5	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

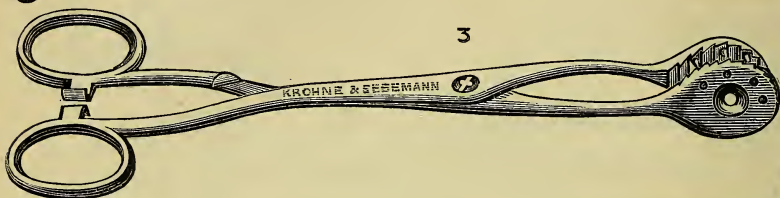
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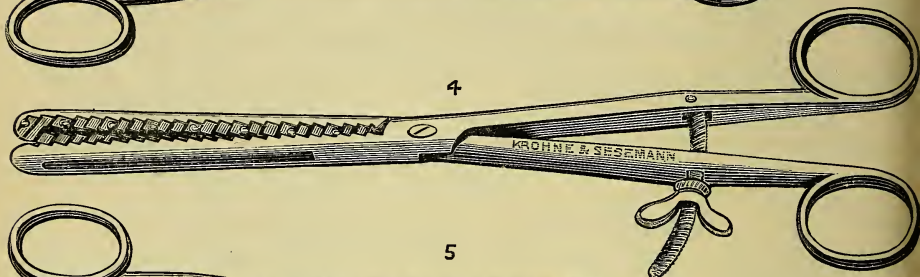
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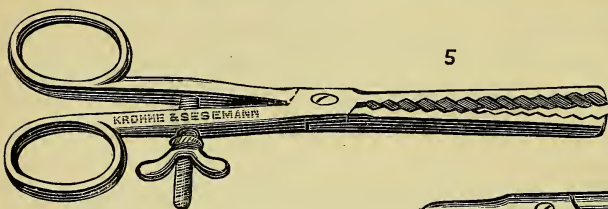
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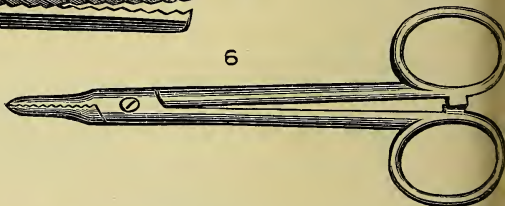
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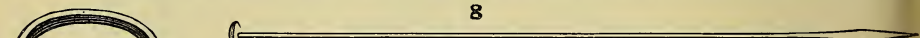
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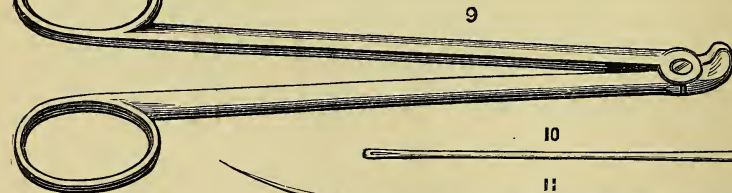
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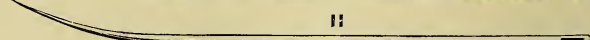
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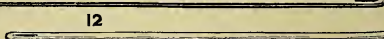
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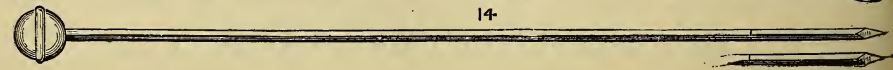
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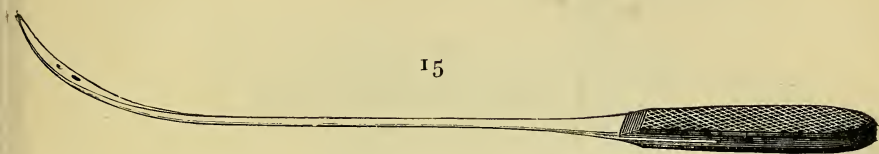


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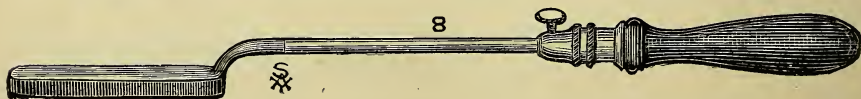
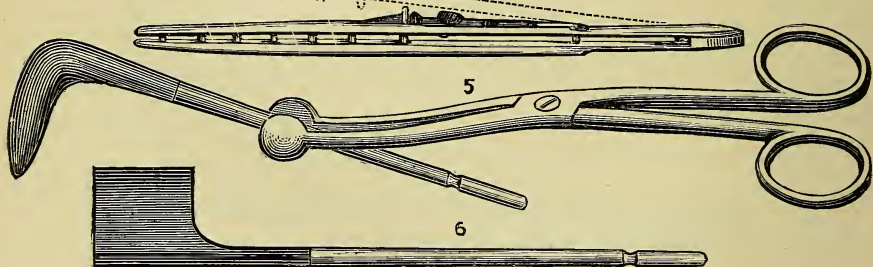
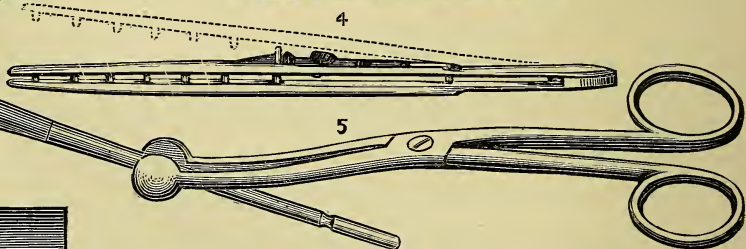
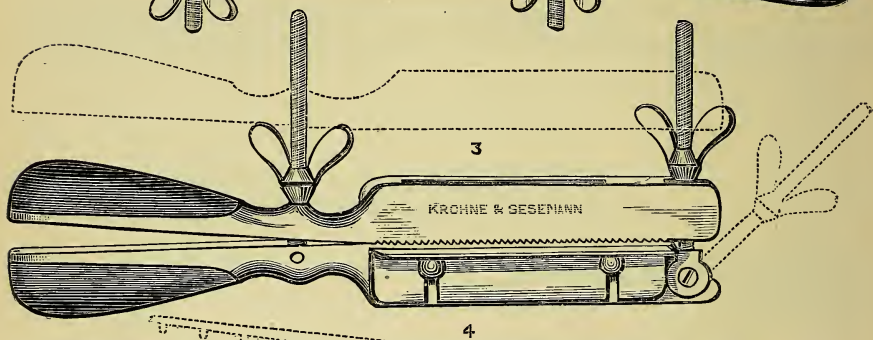
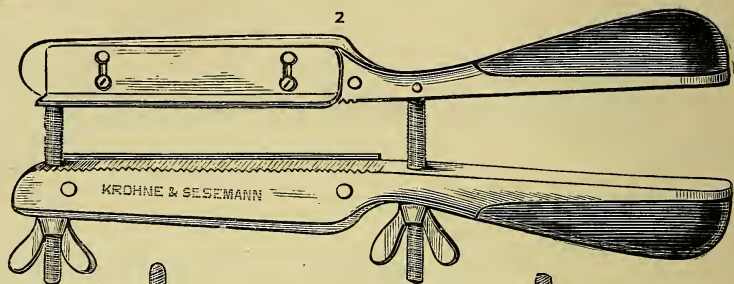
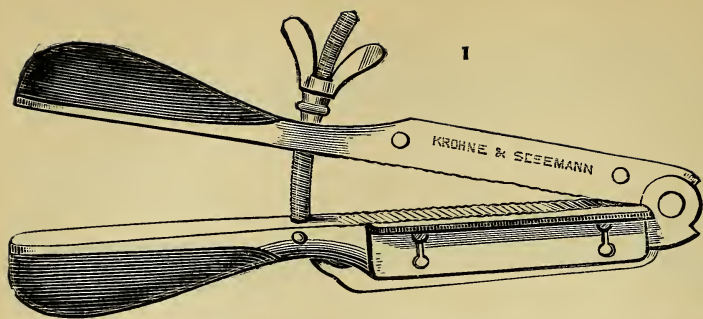
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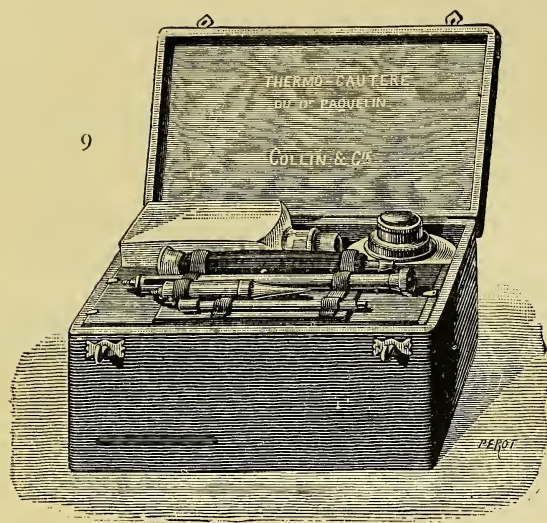




OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Vulsellum Forcep	0	5	6
„ 2.	Sydney Jones's Cyst Forcep	1	2	6
„ 3.	Nelaton's Cyst Forcep	...	...	...	0	15	0
„ 4.	Spencer Wells's Large Clamp Forcep	...	...	...	1	5	0
„ 5.	„ Small Clamp Forcep	...	...	...	0	15	0
„ 6.	„ Bow Torsion Forcep	...	...	...	0	5	0
„ 7.	Long Pedicle Needle, for Ligature	...	...	...	0	1	0
„ 8.	Acupressure Pin	...	...	...	0	0	6
„ 9.	Needle-holder	...	...	7/6 and	0	8	6
„ 10.	Spencer Wells's Needles	...	per doz.	...	0	3	0
„ 11.	Half Curved Needle	...	„	...	0	3	0
„ 12.	Thornton's Curved Needle, for ligature of the pedicle	...	...	...	0	1	6
The above instruments can be supplied nickel-plated at an advanced cost.							
„ 13.	Skein of China Silk for ligature	...	...	...	0	1	6
„ 14.	Transfixing Needle, with movable point	...	...	...	0	3	0
„ 15.	Wells's Blunt-ended Needle, for the pedicle	...	...	...	0	6	0





OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

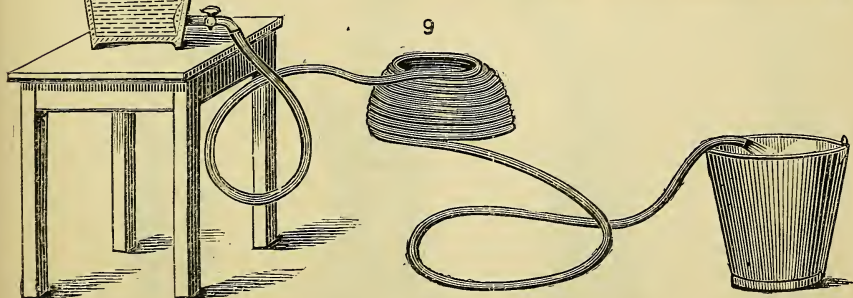
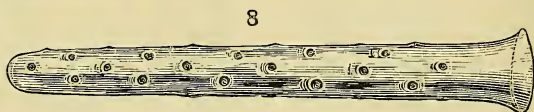
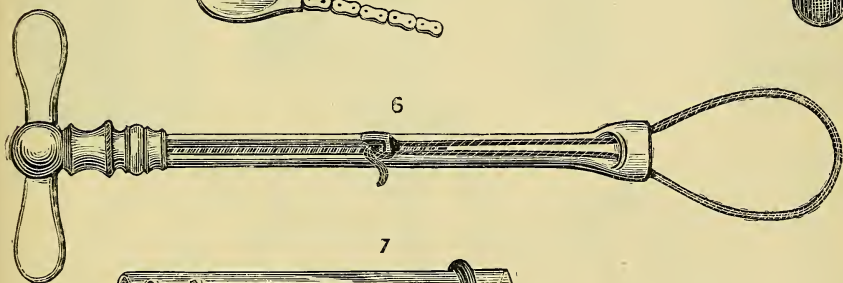
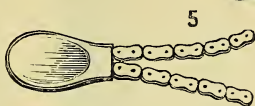
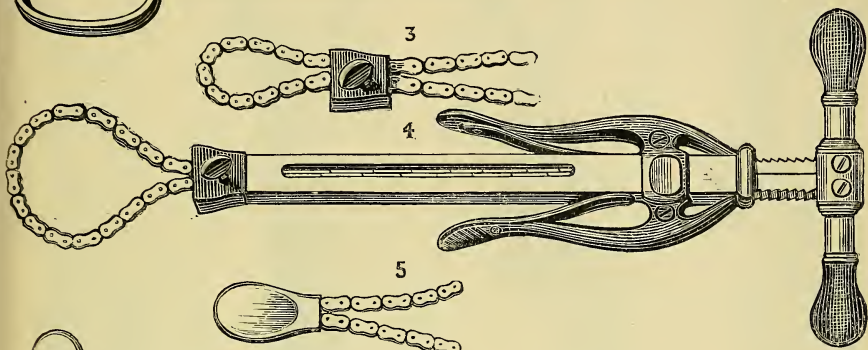
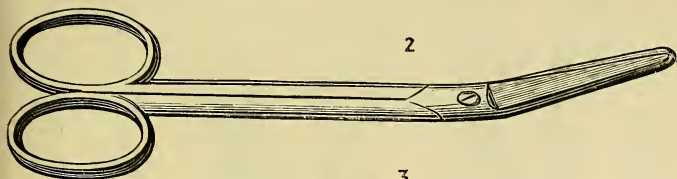
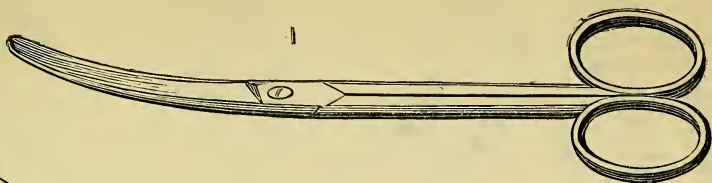
CAUTERY INSTRUMENTS.

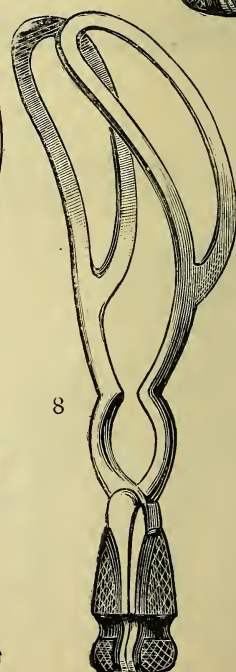
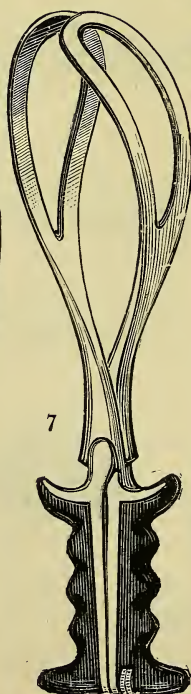
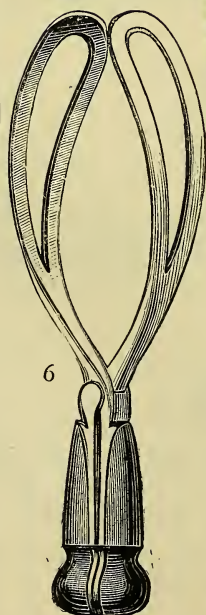
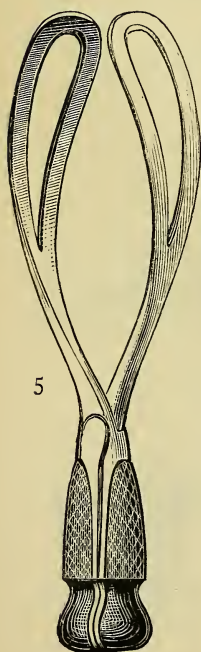
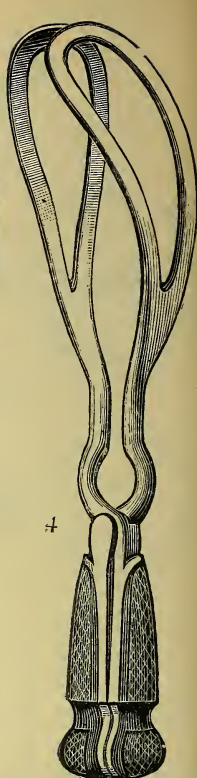
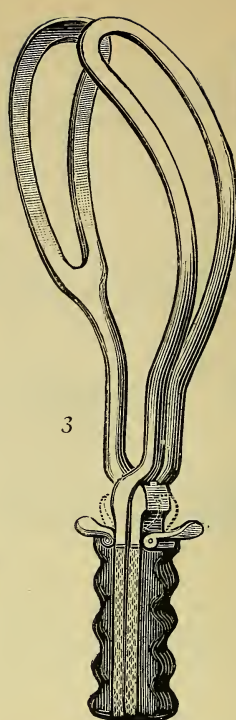
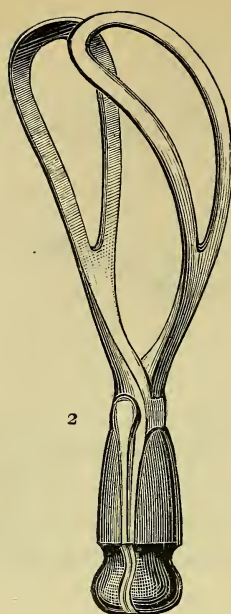
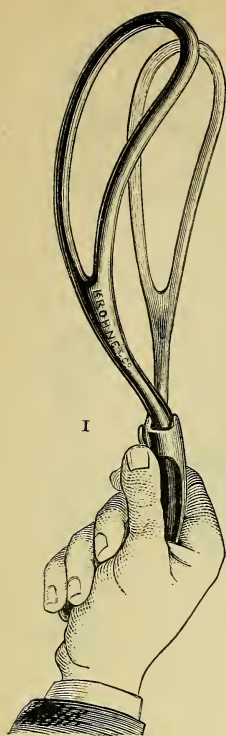
			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Baker Brown's Cautery Clamp	...	...	1	17	6
„ 2. Parallel Cautery Clamp	...	...	2	2	0
„ 3. Skoldberg's Parallel Cautery Clamp	...	...	2	2	0
„ 4. Masslowski's Forcep	...	...	0	15	0
Figs. 5, 6, 7, & 8. Cautery Coppers, with Forcep, for removing them while in a heated state from the fire, and socket handle	...	per set	2	5	0
Fig. 9. Paquelin's Thermo Cautère, in case	...		5	5	0

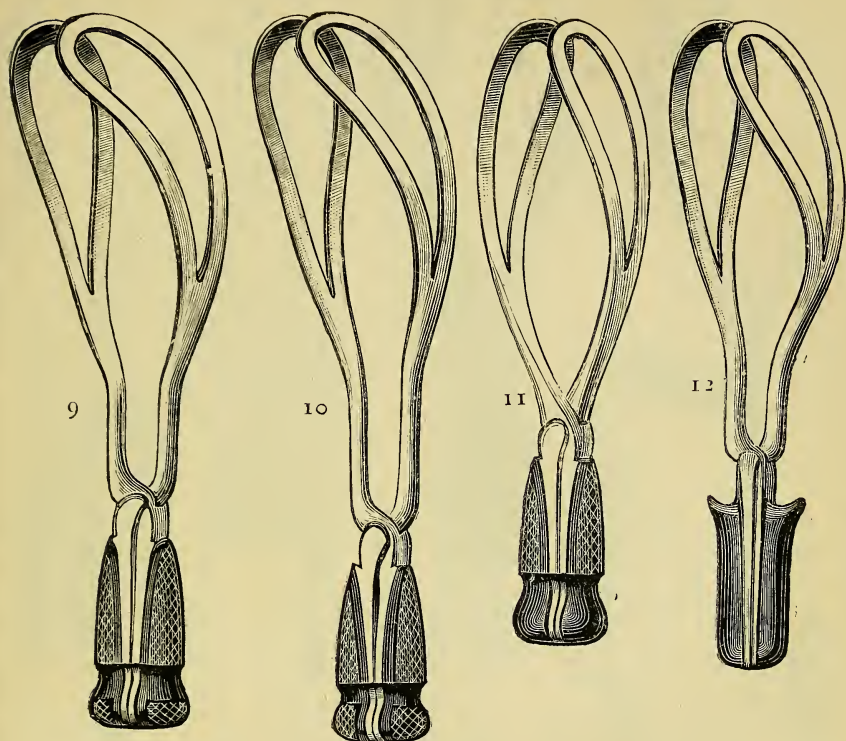
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

OVARIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Strong Curved Scissors	0	8	6
„ 2. Strong Scissors, bent on the flat	0	8	6
Figs. 3 & 4. Chaissaignac's Ecraseur, with removable end as Fig. 3, which can be used as a clamp by detaching the chain. Fig. 5. Chain for the above Ecraseur, with a flattened end	2	2	0
Fig. 6. Koeberle's Ecraseur	1	5	0
„ 7. Keith's Drainage Tube	0	1	6
„ 8. Koeberle's Drainage Tube	0	1	6
India-rubber Drainage Tube... per yard	0	1	6
„ 9. Thornton's Ice-water Cap and Pail, for reducing temperature in cases of fever	1	17	6
(These Ice-water Caps are kept in various sizes, from 18 to 24 inches in circumference. In ordering these Caps the circumference of the patient's head should be given).			
Belt for use after the Ovarian operation ... from	1	5	0
Flannel Binder... ..	0	2	6
Deodorising Powder per bottle	0	2	0
Lint Bags, for do. per doz.	0	3	0
Two Ounce Bottle, for Laudanum injection ...	0	2	6
Set of Ovariectomy Instruments, in brass bound mahogany case	14	12	6



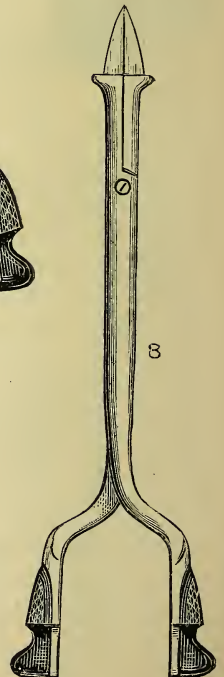
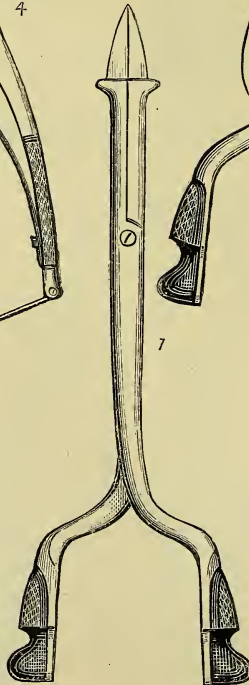
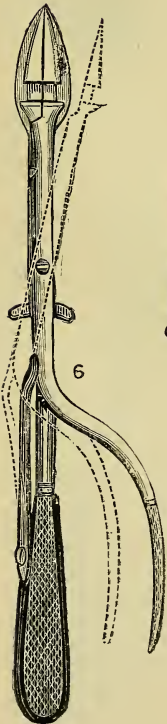
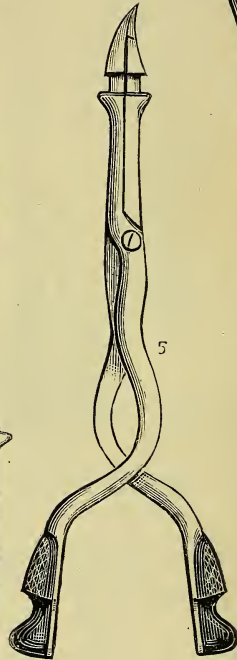
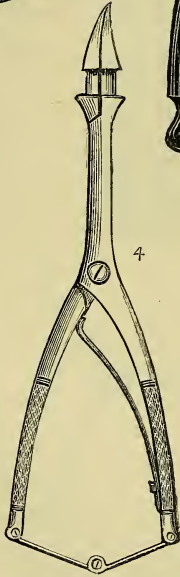
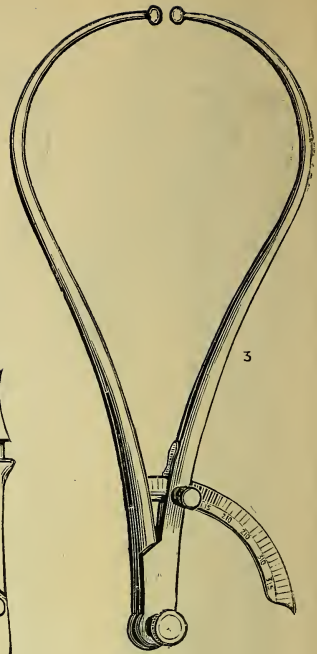
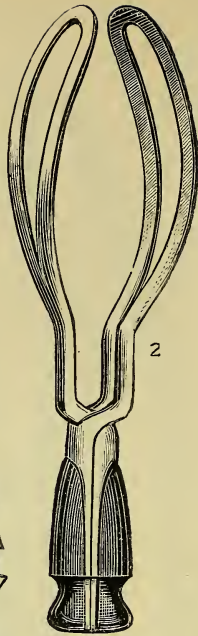
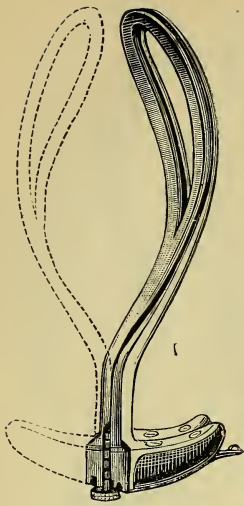


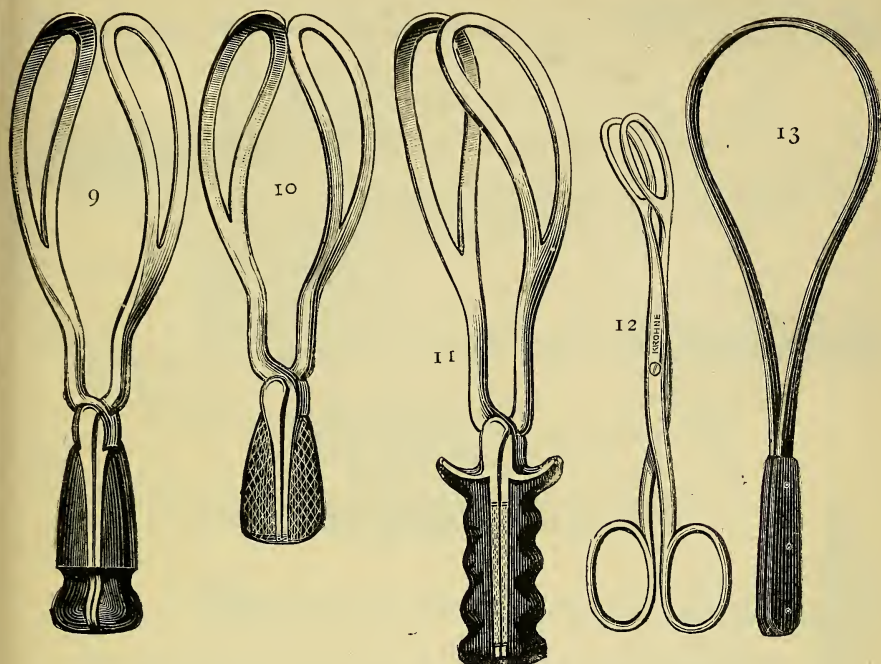


MIDWIFERY FORCEPS.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Aveling's Midwifery Forceps	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
" 2.	Short Straight "	"	...	...	...	0	18	0
" 3.	Barclay's	"	"	...	...	1	7	6
" 4.	Barnes's	"	"	...	...	1	5	0
" 5.	Denman's	"	"	long	...	1	1	0
" 6.	"	"	"	short	...	0	18	0
" 7.	Elliott's	"	"	...	...	1	7	6
" 8.	Greenhalgh's	"	"	...	...	1	1	0
" 9.	Hicks's	"	"	short	...	1	1	0
" 10.	"	"	"	long	...	1	5	0
" 11.	Lee's	"	"	...	...	1	1	0
" 12.	Oldham's	"	"	...	...	0	18	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

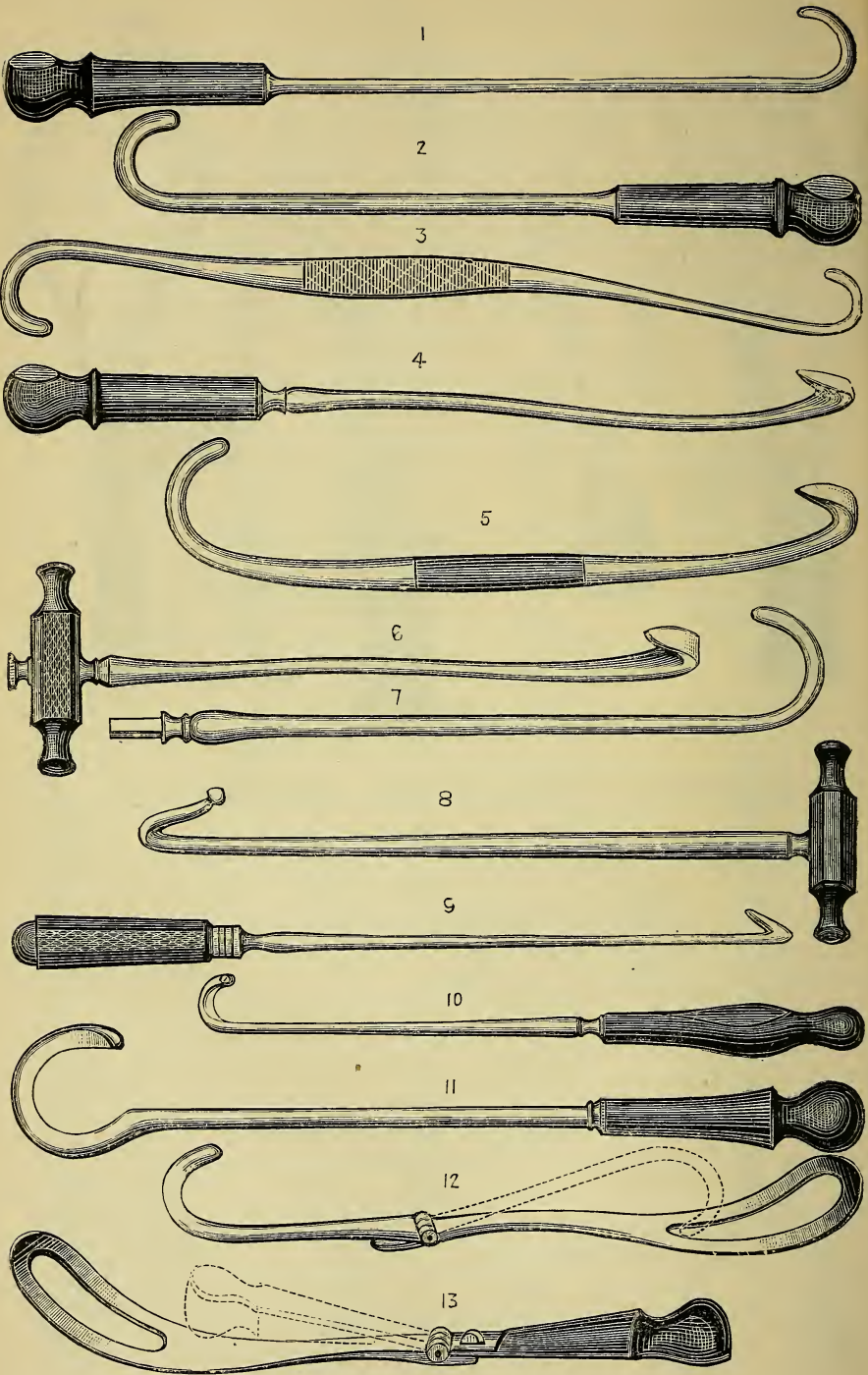


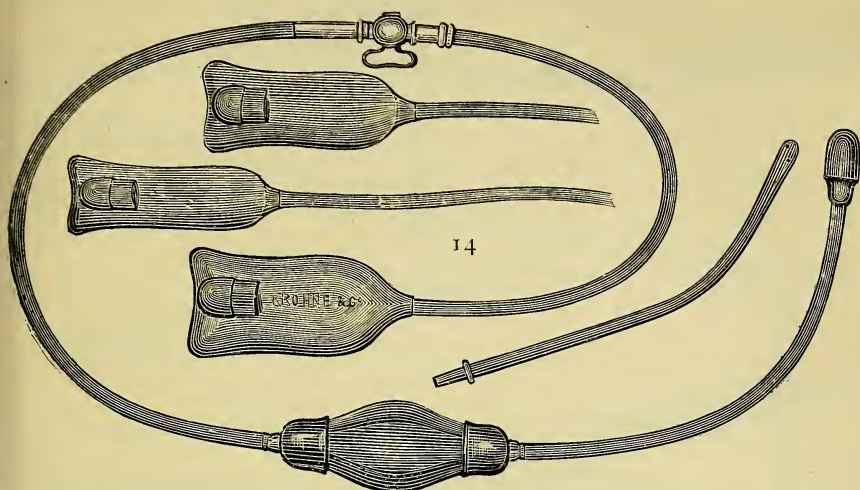


MIDWIFERY FORCEPS AND PERFORATORS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Vacher's Midwifery Forceps.	These forceps can be introduced, as shown in fig. 1, or the bolt removed from the handle and the blades passed separately	...	...	1	10	0
2.	Ziegler's Midwifery Forceps	...	...	...	1	1	0
3.	Martin's Pelvimeter	...	...	...	1	5	0
4.	Simpson's Perforator	...	...	...	1	5	0
5.	Holmes' Perforator	...	...	...	0	18	6
6.	Matthews' Guarded Perforator	...	...	...	1	10	0
7.	Oldham's Perforator	...	...	...	1	0	0
8.	Roper's Modification of Oldham's Perforator	...	...	...	1	10	0
9.	Ramsbotham's Midwifery Forceps	...	...	...	1	1	0
10.	Simpson's	short	...	...	0	18	0
11.	"	long	...	...	1	5	0
12.	Ovum Forceps	...	...	...	0	10	6
13.	Whalebone Fillet	...	...	...	0	5	0

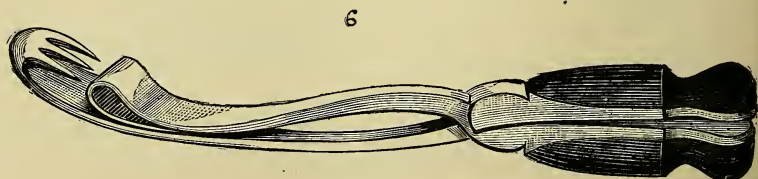
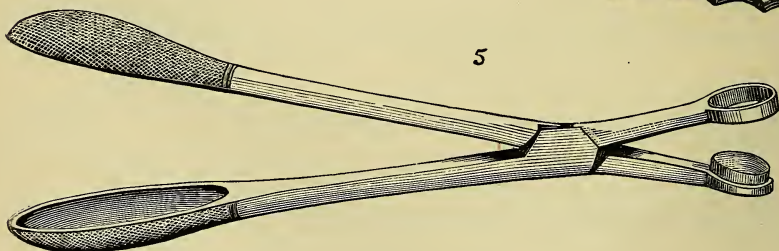
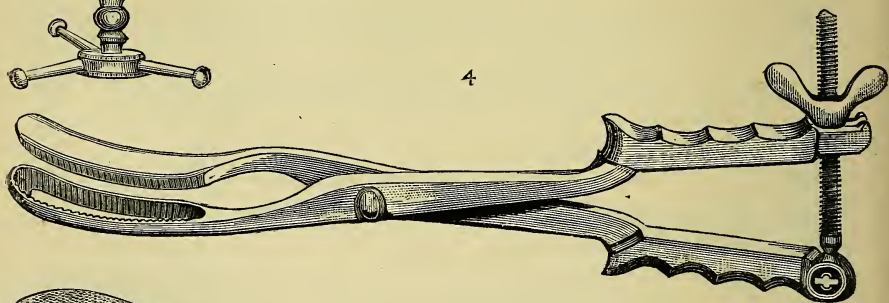
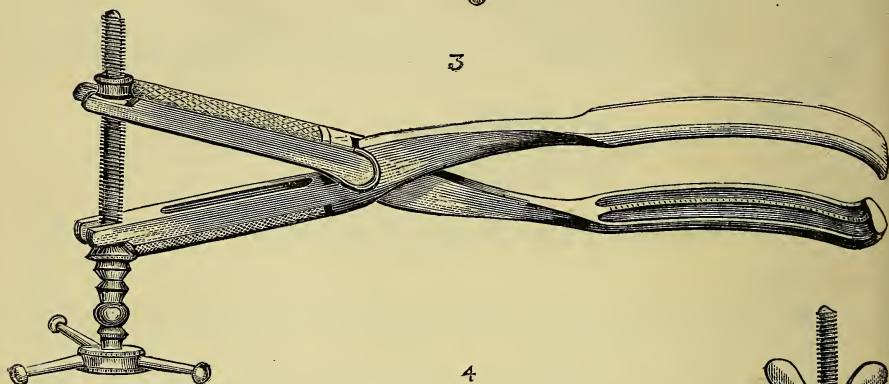
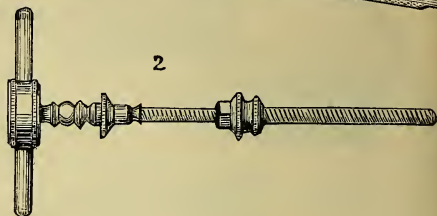
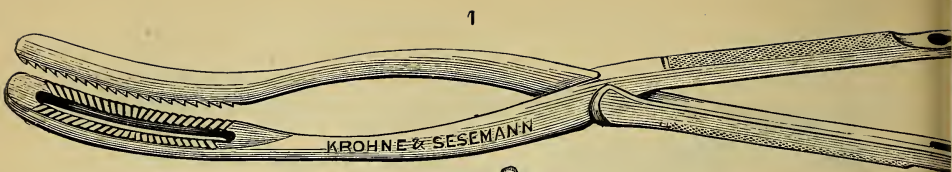
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

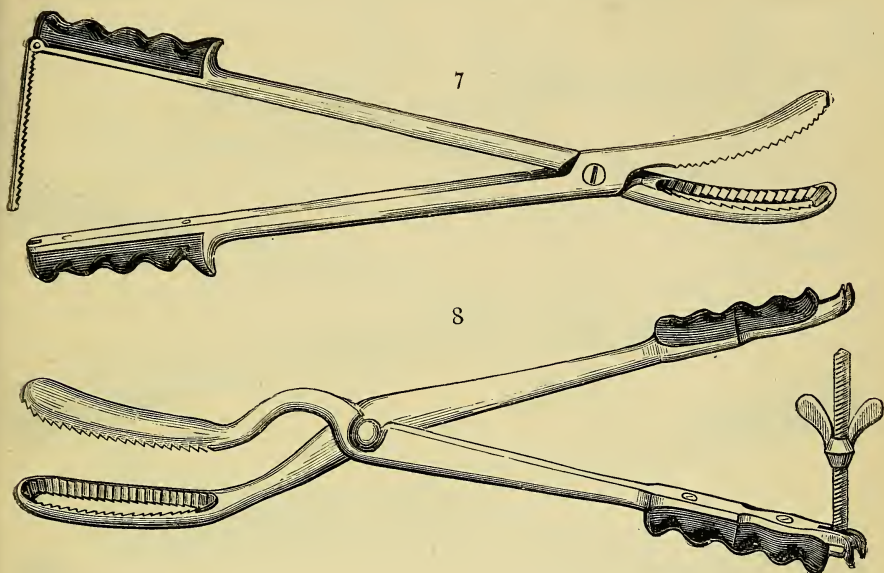




MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Hicks' long slender Pliable Hook	0	7	6
„ 2. Hicks' strong Hook	0	7	6
„ 3. Double Hook... ..	0	6	6
„ 4. Crotchet in handle	0	7	6
„ 5. Hook and Crotchet	0	4	6
Figs. 6 & 7. Hook and Crotchet, fitting in one handle	0	10	0
Fig. 8. Braun's Hook	0	7	6
„ 9. Oldham's Spine Hook	0	7	6
„ 10. Aveling's Polyp tome	0	12	6
„ 11. Ramsbotham's Decapitating Hook	0	12	6
„ 12. Lever and Hook, with joint	0	17	6
„ 13. Lever, with jointed handle	0	17	6
„ 14. Barnes's Set of Hydrostatic Dilators, with vulcanite mounted syringe and vulcanite pipe, for the injection of perchloride of iron	1	5	0
Barnes's Anti-Hæmorrhagic Case, containing Set of Dilators, Syringe and Pipe, as Fig. 14, Two Bottles of Perchloride of Iron, One Bottle of Permanganate of Potash, and One empty Bottle labelled Ergot of Rye	1	17	6





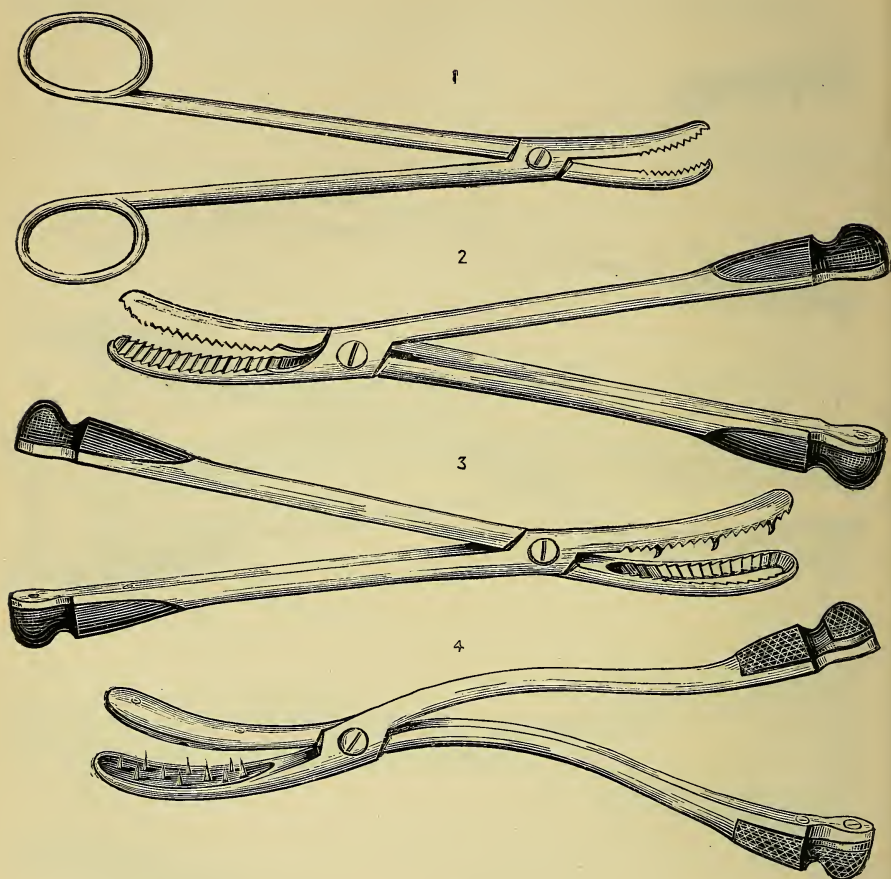
MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Roper's Craniotomy Forcep, with Screw, as

Fig. 2, nickel-plated...	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 3. Braxton Hicks' Cephalotribe...	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 4. Braun's Cranioclast ...	...	...	...	2	15	0
„ 5. Davis's Osteotomist ...	...	...	...	1	15	0
„ 6. Davis's Guarded Crotchet	1	10	0
„ 7. Palfrey's Craniotomy Forcep	1	7	6
„ 8. Barnes's „ „	1	15	0

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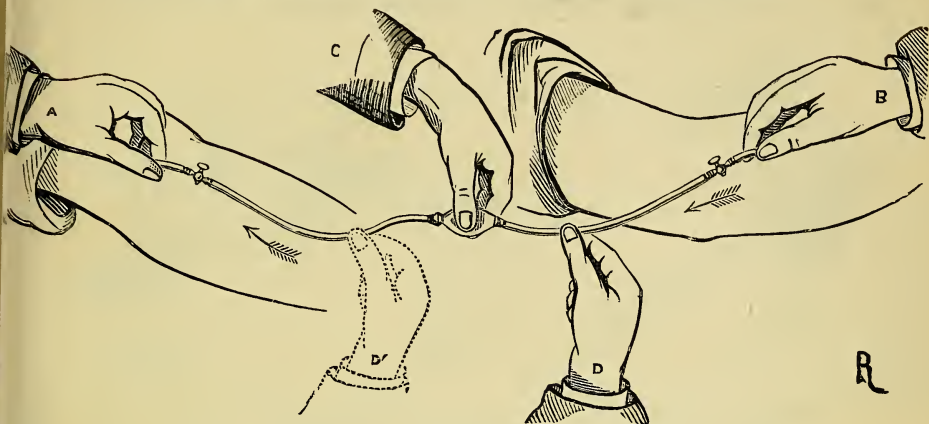


CRANIOTOMY INSTRUMENTS.

					£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Churchill's Craniotomy Forcep	0	7	6
„ 2.	Lever's	„	„	...	1	5	0
„ 3.	Murphy's	„	„	...	1	5	0
„ 4.	Conquest's	„	„	...	1	5	0

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DR. AVELING'S TRANSFUSION APPARATUS.



MODE OF OPERATING.

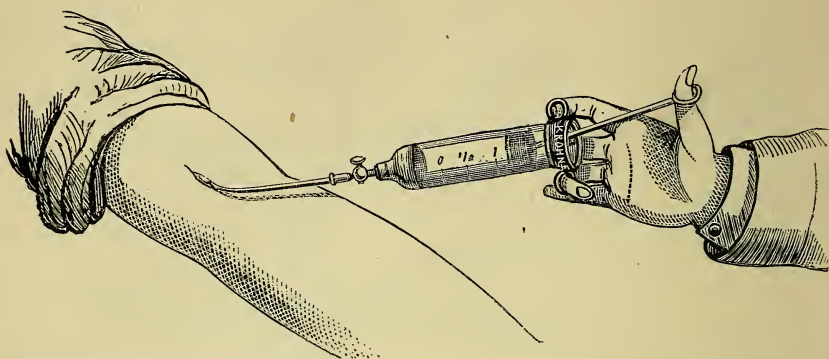
First place the Apparatus in a basin of tepid water, and, while completely under the water, to fill it and ensure its cleanliness, compress the bulb until all the air is expelled.

The patient having been brought to the side of the bed, and the arm bared, a fold of skin over a vein at the bend of the arm should be raised, transfixed and divided. The flattened vein now brought into view, should be seized with a pair of fine forceps, raised while an incision is made in it, and the bevel-pointed silver tube inserted. In taking this tube out of the basin, it should be kept full of water, by placing the tip of the thumb over its larger opening. While the operator is doing this an assistant should prepare the arm of the blood donor, as in ordinary bleeding, making an incision direct into the vein, and passing the round pointed tube into it, with its point towards the fingers. This person should then be brought to the bedside of the patient and seated in a chair. It is better not to secure the tubes in the veins by ligatures. B represents the hand of an assistant holding the efferent tube and the lips of the small wound together, and A shows the afferent tube secured in the same manner. The india-rubber portion of the apparatus, filled with water, and kept so by turning the cock at each end of it, is now fitted into the two tubes. The cocks are then turned straight and the operation commenced by compressing the india-rubber tube on the efferent side D, and squeezing the bulb, C; this forces two drachms of water into the afferent vein. Next shift the hand D to D' and compress the tube on the afferent side, then allow the bulb to expand slowly, when blood will be drawn into it from the efferent vein. By repeating this process any quantity of blood can, at any rate, be transmitted, the amount being measured by counting the number of times the bulb is emptied.

Aveling's Transfusion Apparatus, with forcep for fixing	£	s.	d.
the vein, and knife for incising it, in case	...	1	7 6
Do. do. in case, with arrangement for keeping			
the syringe from contact with the silver tubes,			
knife and forcep	...	1	16 0

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DR. J. BRAXTON HICKS' TRANSFUSION APPARATUS.



It can be employed for pure blood, for defibrinated blood, and more especially for blood to which Salines are to be added to prevent Coagula.

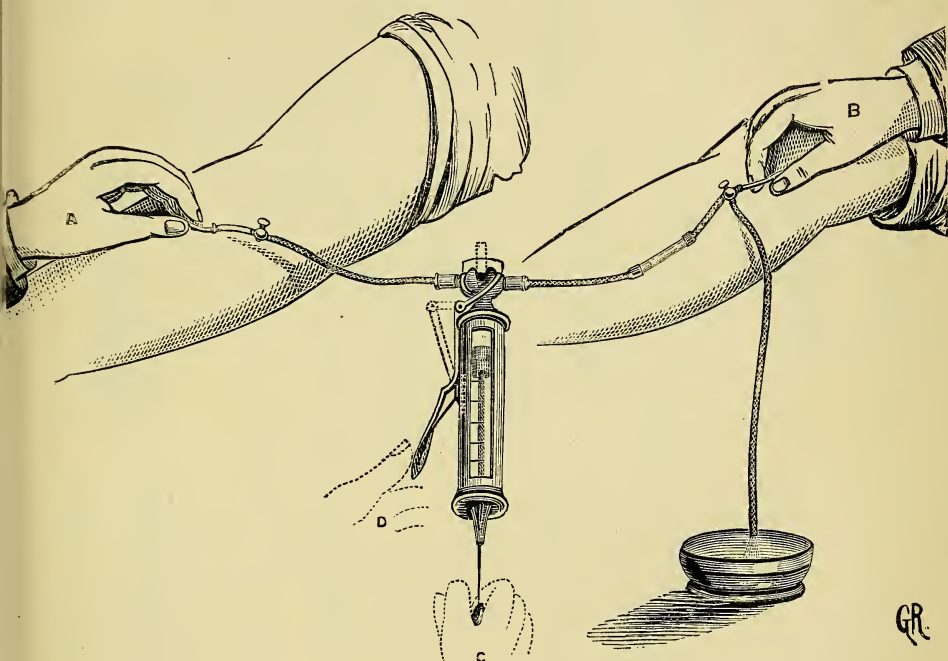
The Glass Bottle is to hold Phosphate of Soda. The Thermometer to give the temperature of the solution. The Gravimeter to take its specific gravity. The Scalpel will open the veins of both giver and receiver. The Syringe should be warmed before filled. The mode of employing the instrument is as follows :—

Take Crystals of Phosphate Soda (for instance), wash them in clean water, then make a solution of them in hot water at blood heat (98 Fahr.), of the Sp. Gr. of the blood, namely 100·50. Make about 4 oz. of this solution. The arm of the blood-giver is then to be tied ready for opening the vein, next the vein of the patient is to be opened and one of the tubes inserted, the vein of the blood-giver is then to be opened and the blood received into a warm clean vessel, into which about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the solution has been placed ; during the blood-flow the mixture should be gently mixed by a silver spoon, piece of wood, etc., whereby coagulation is prevented ; remove the Piston from the Syringe, turn the tap, pour in the mixture to the full, if sufficient ; then Piston is to be replaced. It will displace some of the mixture, which permit ; now turn the tap, press a few drops of the mixture into the end of the vein tube, so as to fill it and thus displace the air, then fit the Syringe into the tube and gently inject ; should intermittent pulse, or dyspnoea arise, then wait, and resume as soon as these symptoms pass off.

Dr. Braxton Hicks' Transfusion Apparatus, in case	...	£	s.	d.
		3	0	0.

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DR. SCHLIEP'S TRANSFUSION APPARATUS.



£ s. d.

Dr. Schliep's Transfusion Apparatus, in case ... 3 3 0

(Descriptive Pamphlet sent on application)

Dr. Roussel's Transfusion Apparatus, in case ... 5 5 0

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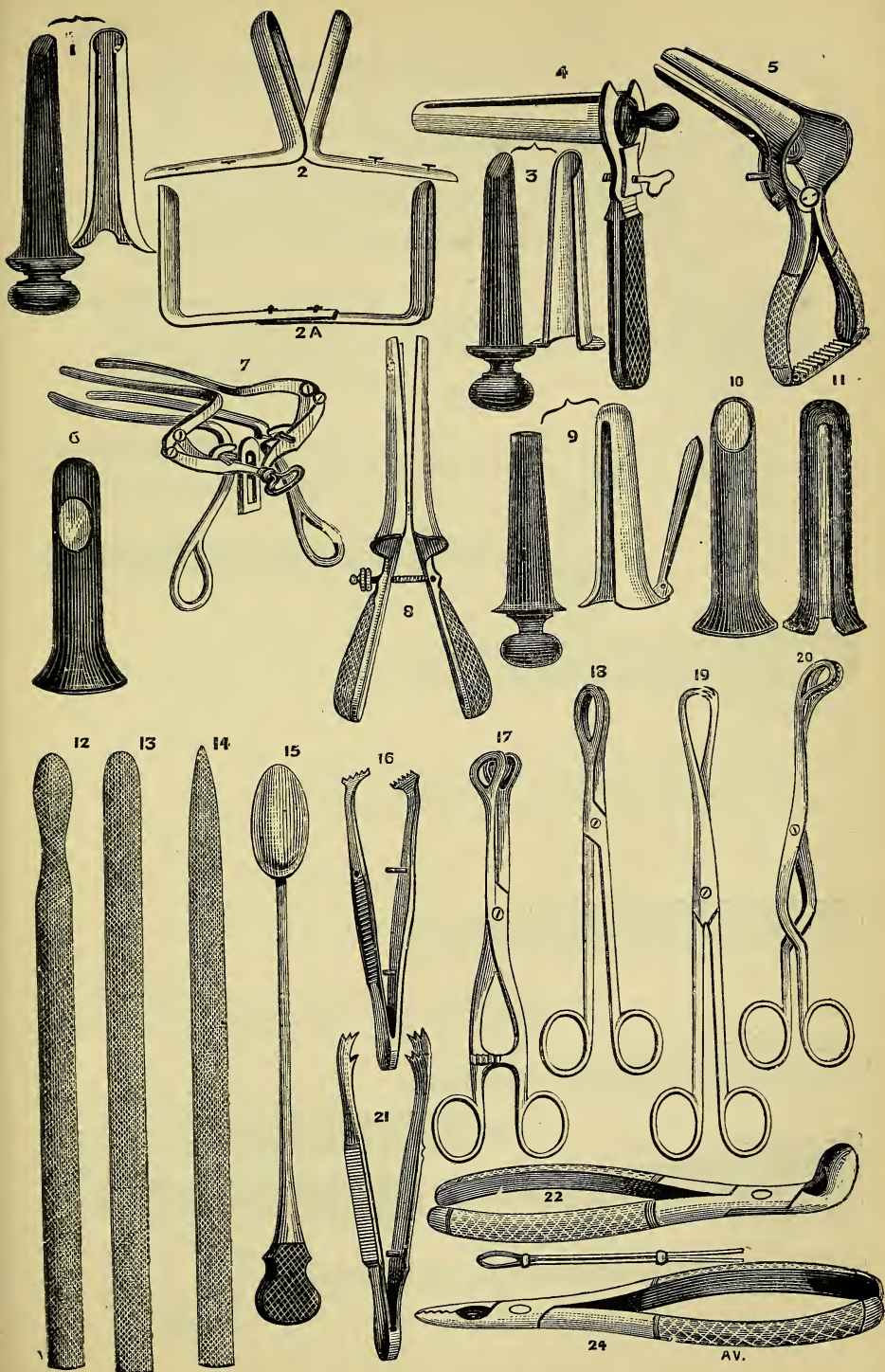
RECTAL INSTRUMENTS.

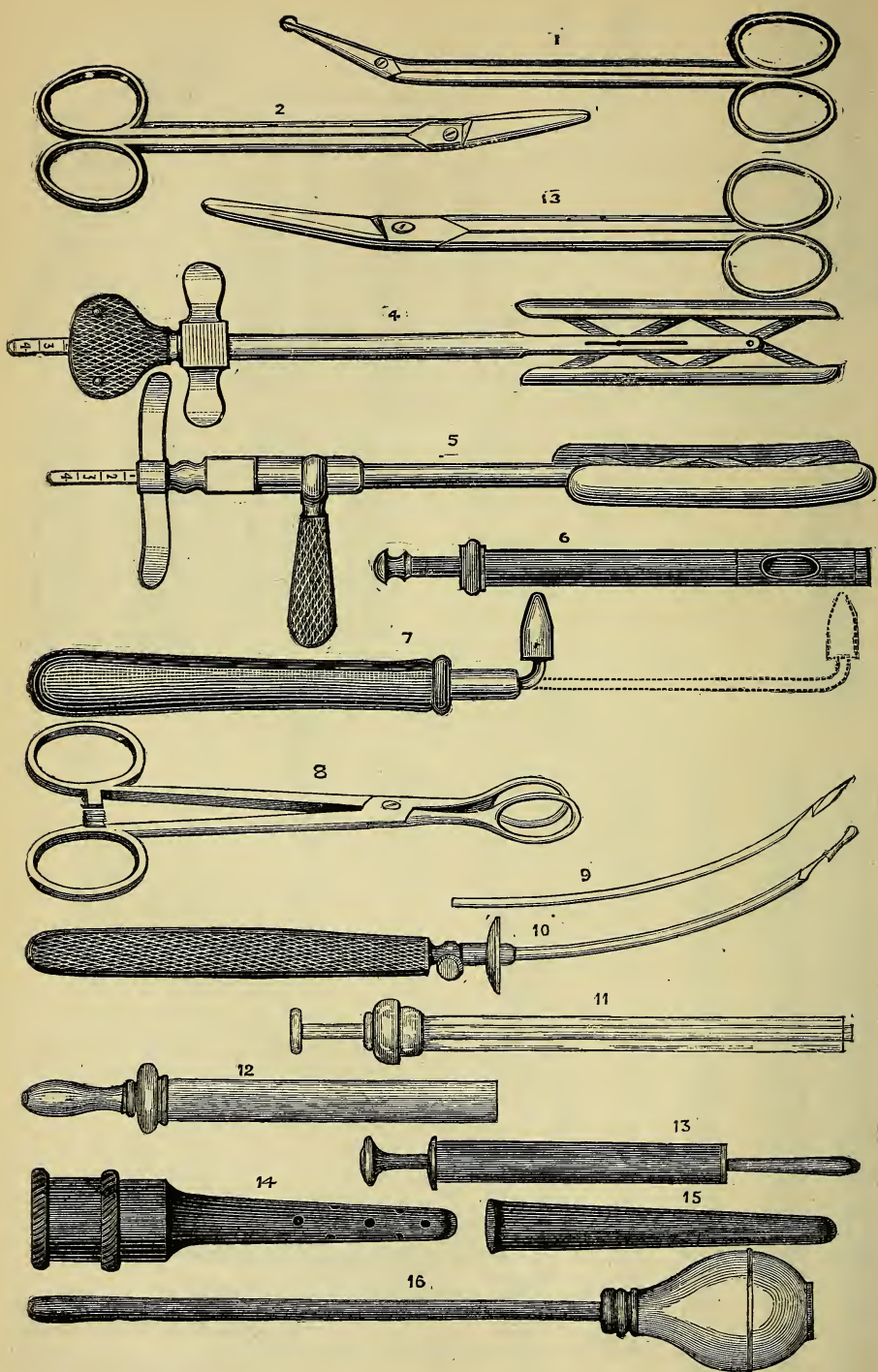
£ s. d.

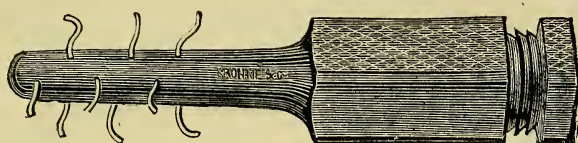
Fig. 1. Allingham's Rectum Speculum, with Plug.

The Plug of this instrument is fitted with a small ivory plate, and the Speculum is made with a corresponding slot, to enable the operator to pass his thumb-nail between the ivory plate and the Speculum, and thus prevent the latter being withdrawn with the Plug

					0	12	6
„	2.	Bryant's Rectum Speculum	...	...	1	8	0
„	2A.	„ „ fixed as a Retractor	...				
„	3.	Gowlland's Rectum Speculum, plated 13/6, silver	...	...	1	5	0
„	4.	Curling's Rectum Speculum	...	...	0	18	6
„	5.	Lane's three-bladed Rectum Speculum	...	...	2	10	0
„	6.	Elastic Gum-covered Rectum Speculum	...	...	0	4	0
„	7.	Allingham's Modification of Meadow's four-bladed Speculum. This can be used either as a Rectal or Vaginal Speculum. Its advantages are, that combining lightness with strength, and having no useless metal, the dilated vagina or rectum can be well seen. It is fitted with a screw to fix it at any point of dilatation	...	...	2	15	0
„	8.	Ricord's bi-valve Rectum Speculum	...	...	0	15	0
„	9.	Hilton's Rectum Speculum, with Plug	...	...	0	17	6
„	10.	Elastic Gum covered Rectum Speculum	...	...	0	4	0
„	11.	„ „ „ with Slot	...	...	0	4	0
„	12.	Olivary Rectum Bougie	..	...	0	3	6
„	13.	Cylindrical „	...	...	0	2	6
„	14.	Conical „	...	...	0	3	0
„	15.	Allingham's Rectum Bougie, with Ivory bulb on a pliable stem	...	...	0	8	6
„	16.	Spring Pile Forceps	...	...	0	7	6
„	17.	Hæmorrhoidal Forcep, with rack	...	...	0	15	0
„	18.	„ „ „	...	...	0	12	6
„	19.	„ „ vulsellum	...	...	0	6	6
„	20.	„ „ curved	..	...	0	12	6
„	21.	„ „ spring	...	...	0	8	6
„	22.	Curved Compression Forcep, for use with Allingham's elastic ligature introducer	...	...	0	10	6
„	23.	Straight „	...	...	0	10	6



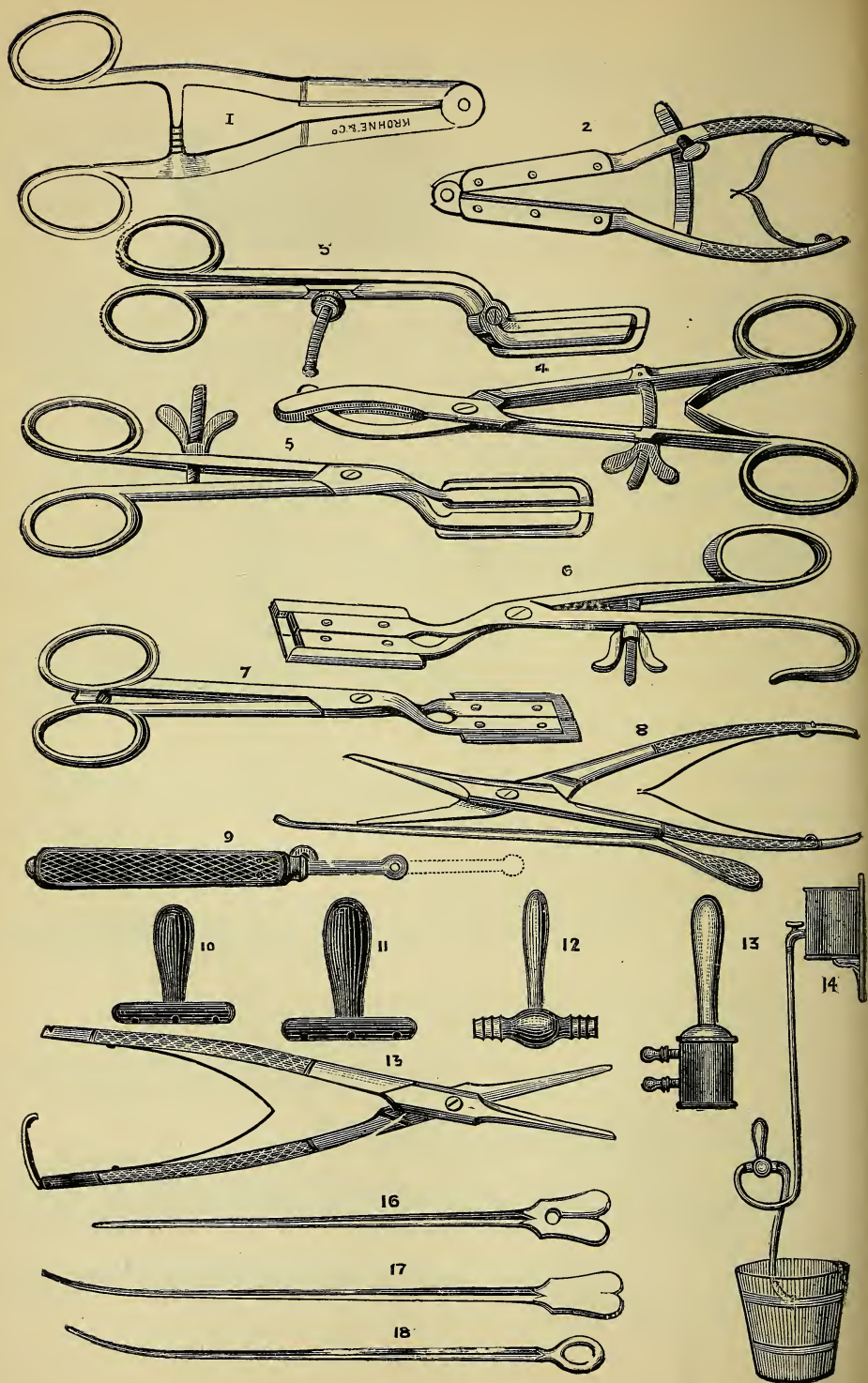


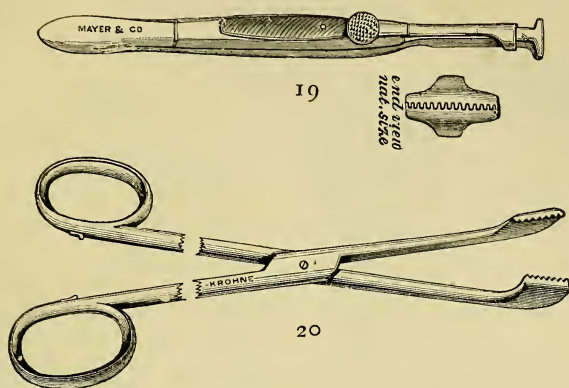


17

RECTAL INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Allingham's Probe-pointed Angular Scissors			
„ 2. Smith's Scissors, bent on flat... ..	0	7	6
„ 3. „ „ large size	0	8	6
„ 4. Todd's Rectum Dilator	2	2	0
„ 5. Durham's Rectum Dilator, with Curved Blades and Movable Handle, nickel plated	2	5	0
„ 6. Vulcanite Suppository Tube, with Revolving Tube, by means of which it can be charged with ointment and the revolving tube turned over the side hole to prevent the ointment escaping during introduction	0	5	0
„ 7. Smith's Cautery Iron, with screw arrangement in handle for lengthening when required, as shown by the dotted lines	0	8	0
„ 8. Hæmorrhoidal Forcep, with Catch, nickel- plated	0	9	6
Figs. 9 & 10. Allingham's Instrument for applying the elastic ligature, in case	1	5	0
Soft Metal Rings for fastening ligature, per doz.	0	2	0
Elastic Ligature per yard	0	0	6
Forcep for Compressing Ring	0	10	6
The Ligature Rings and Forcep are shown on page 213, Figs. 22, 23 & 24.			
„ 11. Glass Suppository Tube	0	1	6
„ 12. Bone „ „	0	3	0
„ 13. Vulcanite Suppository Syringe	0	6	6
„ 14. American Ointment Introducer, with screw arrangement, by means of which the oint- ment is forced out of the several holes at the same time	0	8	6
„ 15. Soft Black Rectum Bougie	0	3	0
„ 16. Allingham's Small Injection Bottle, with soft Rectum Pipe	0	2	6
„ 17. Allingham's Vulcanite Ointment Introducer	0	10	6
„ Boxwood „ „	0	4	0





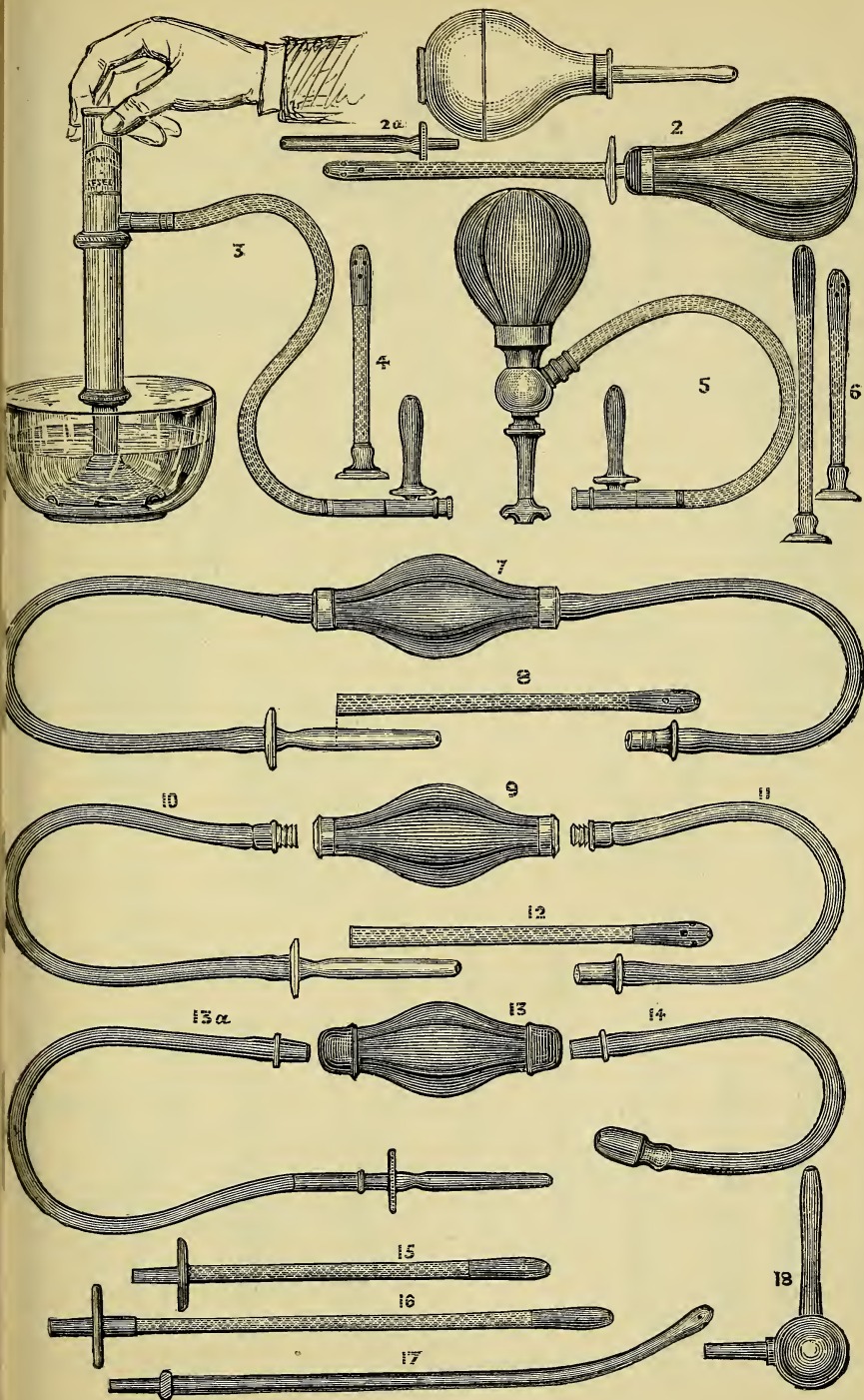
HÆMORRHOIDAL INSTRUMENTS.

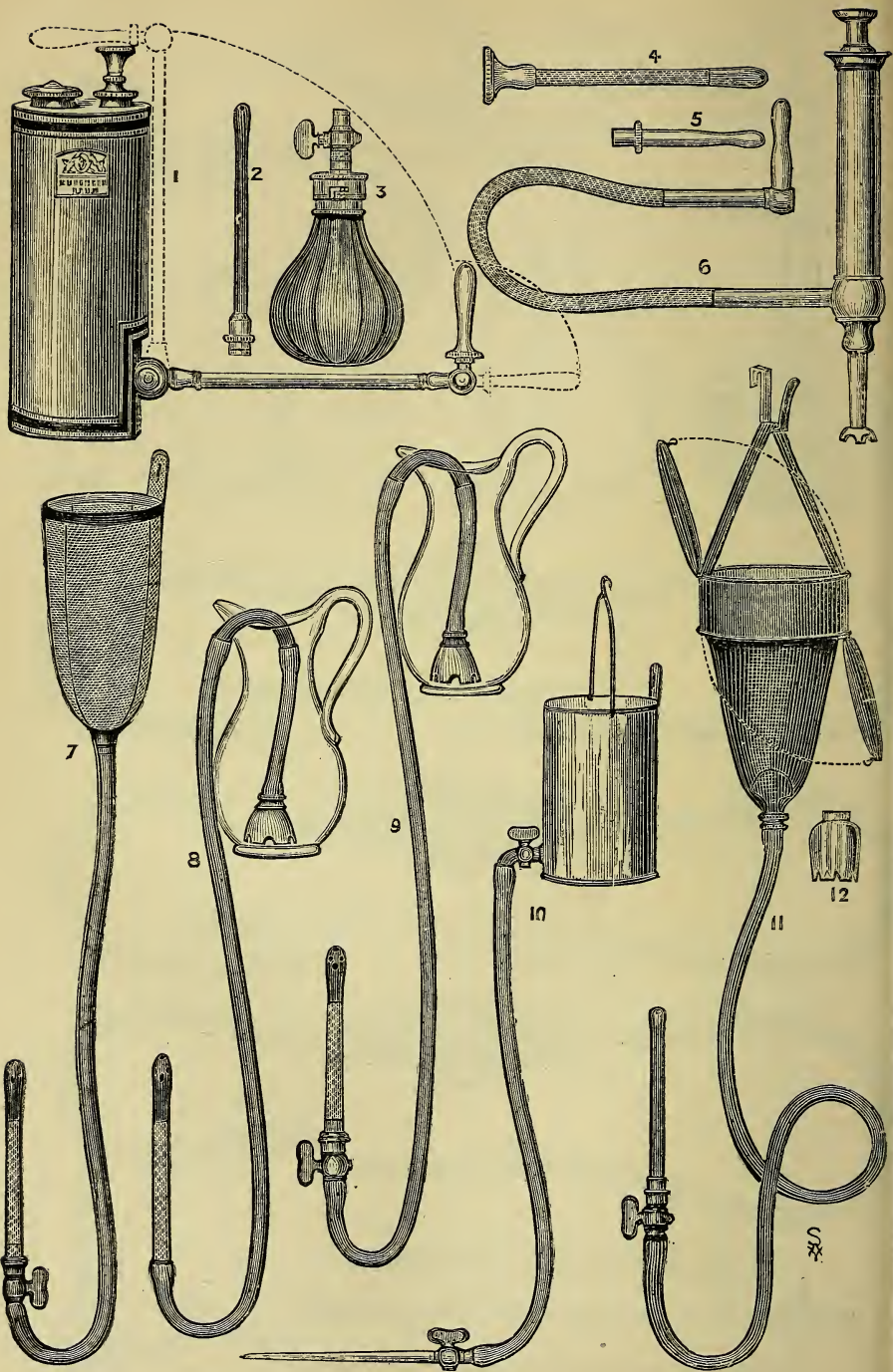
			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Allingham's Hæmorrhoidal Clamp	...	0	18	0
" 2.	Gowlland's " "	...	1	5	0
" 3.	Sydney Jones's Parallel " "	30/ &	1	15	0
" 4.	Lee's Hæmorrhoidal Clamp	...	1	5	0
" 5.	Smith's " "	...	1	5	0
" 6.	" " " with screw	...	1	1	0
" 7.	" " " with catch	...	0	17	6
" 8.	Allingham's Fistula Scissors and Director	...	1	5	0
" 9.	Gowlland's Finger Guide	...	0	8	6
Figs. 10 & 11.	Rectum Plugs (vulcanite)	3/6 &	0	4	6
" 12 & 13.	Arzberger's Hollow Plug, for applying dry cold to piles, and causing the inflamed vessels to contract...	...	0	15	0
Fig. 14.	Arzberger's apparatus complete	...	1	1	0
" 16.	Gowlland's Fistula Director, steel	...	0	5	0
" 17.	" " " silver	...	0	9	0
" 18.	" Probe ended " in steel	4/ silver	0	8	6
" 19.	Bryant's Hæmorrhoidal Forcep	...	0	12	6
" 20.	" " " "	...	0	12	6

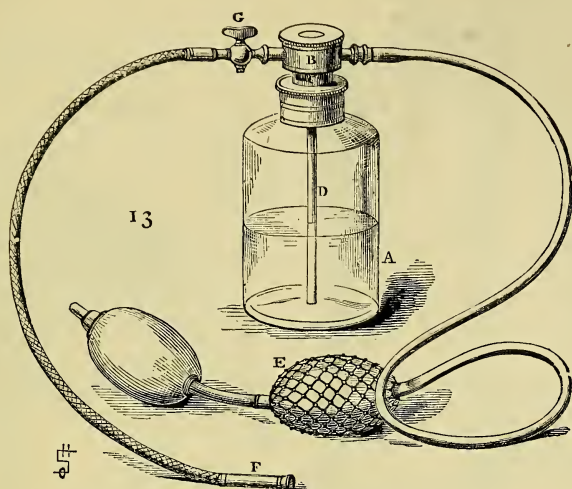
ENEMAS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. White Injection Bottle, with ivory pipe, 1 oz.;			
2 oz.; 4 oz.; 6 oz.; 8 oz. from	0	2	6
Elastic Gum Vagina Pipes, to plug on the			
ivory rectum pipes	0	1	6
Figs. 2 & 2A. Green Injection Bottle, with vulcanite			
mounted vagina pipe, and vulcanite rectum			
pipe, as fig. 2A; 2 oz.; 4 oz.; 6 oz.; 8 oz. from	0	4	6
„ 3. Brass Enema Apparatus, with vagina pipe as			
fig. 4, in mahogany case	1	1	0
Figs. 5 & 6. Kennedy's Syphon, in leather case, complete	1	1	0
„ with long rectum pipe			
as suggested by Dr. Curling	1	1	0
„ 7 & 8. Higginson's Enema, with vagina pipe	0	5	6
„ 9, 10, 11 & 12. Higginson's Enema, with dis-			
connecting mounts. This is a very con-			
venient form, as it can be carried in a box			
without kinking the tubes	0	7	6
„ 13, 13A, & 14. Higginson's Vulcanite Mounted			
Enema: the mounts of this Enema can be			
plugged in either side of the ball, as the			
valves are inside the mounts. These			
Enemas are supplied in various ways, viz. :—	0	10	6
Vulcanite Mounted Enema, with rectum or			
vagina pipe (as fig. 17), only in cedar box...	0	12	6
„ „ in polished wood box ...	0	14	0
„ „ with straight or angular			
rectum pipe (as fig. 18)	0	15	0
„ „ with elastic gum vagina pipe			
(as fig. 17)	0	15	0
„ „ with long elastic gum pipe			
with one hole (as fig. 16)	0	15	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
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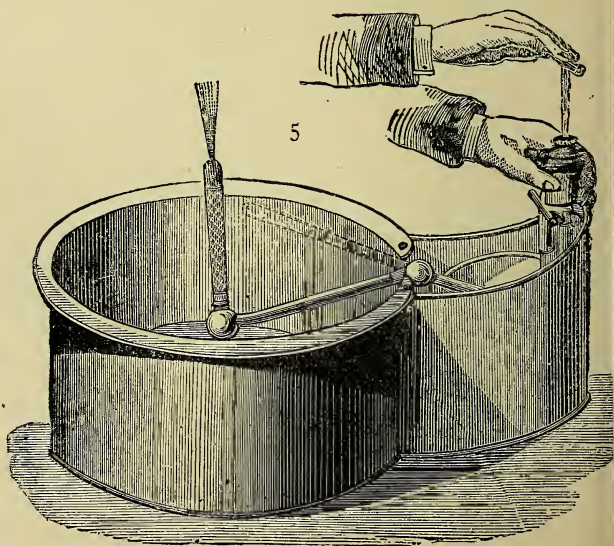
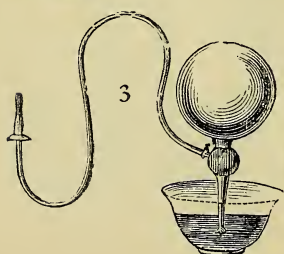
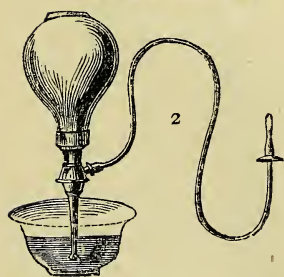
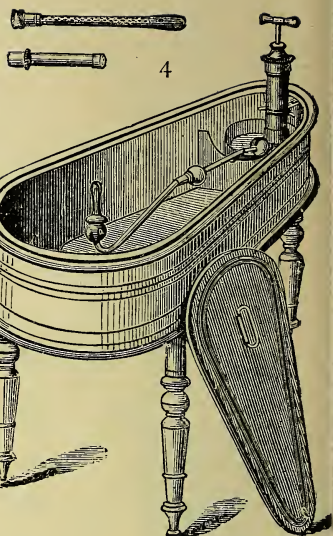
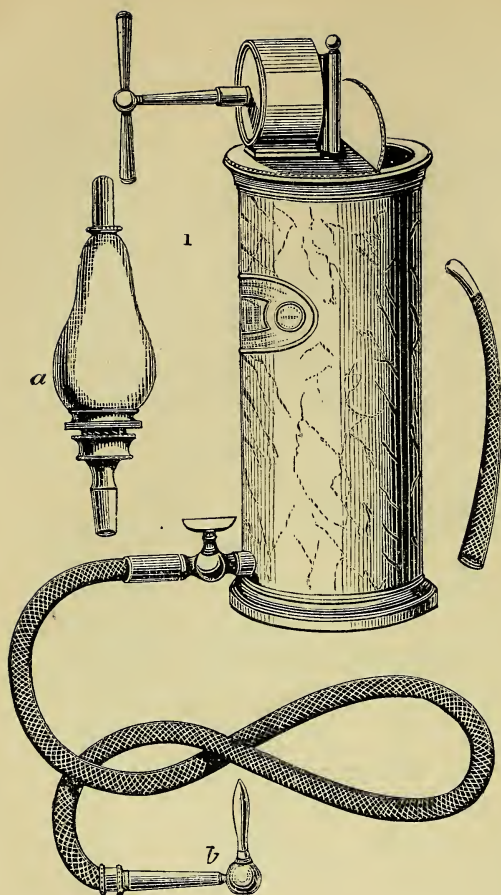


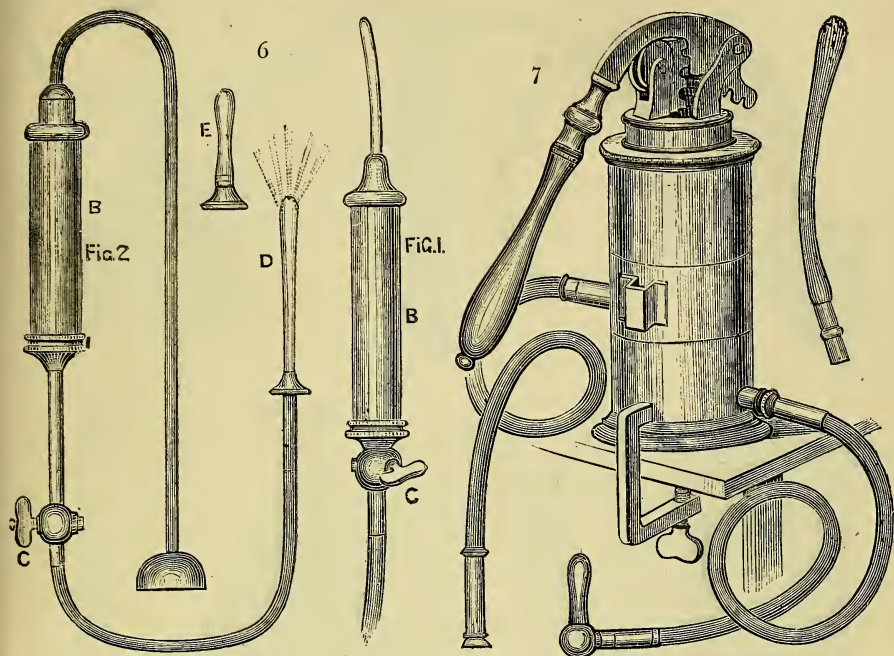




ENEMAS AND INJECTION APPARATUS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Reservoir Enema in case	1	10	0
Figs. 2 & 3. Gowlland's 2 oz. Injection Apparatus ...	0	10	6
„ 4, 5 & 6. Brass Piston Enema, with two rectal and one vaginal tube in case	0	18	0
Fig. 7. Syphon Bag Enema, with tap and vaginal tube	1	1	0
„ 8. Syphon Uterine Douche	0	8	6
„ 9. „ „ „ with tap 10/6 and	0	12	6
„ 10. Irrigating Can, with long fine tap, for washing out the bladder through any sized catheter, or for irrigating a wound	1	1	0
Figs. 11 & 12. Gowlland's Enema. This apparatus can be used as an ordinary douche by screw- ing the weight (fig. 12) on the end of tube (fig. 11), in case the india-rubber bag is de- stroyed. The whole apparatus, when closed, has the appearance of a collar box. ...	1	1	0
Fig. 13. Pneumatic Enema	1	10	0



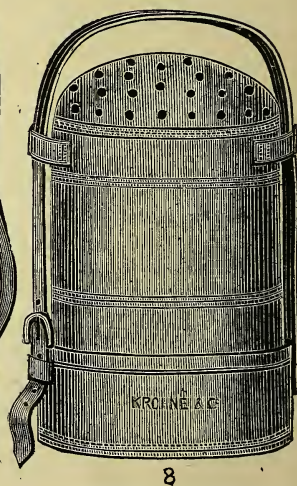
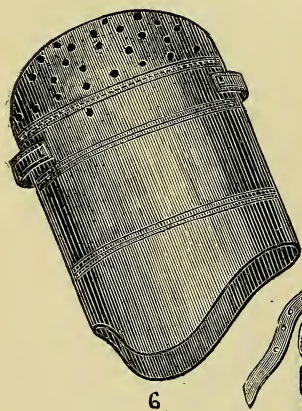
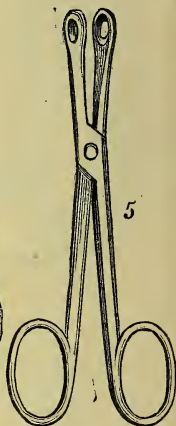
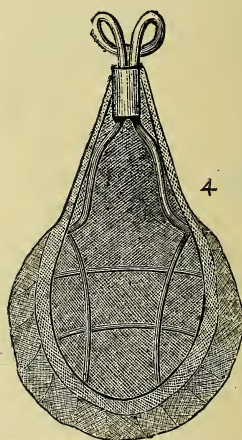
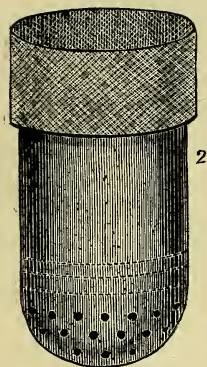
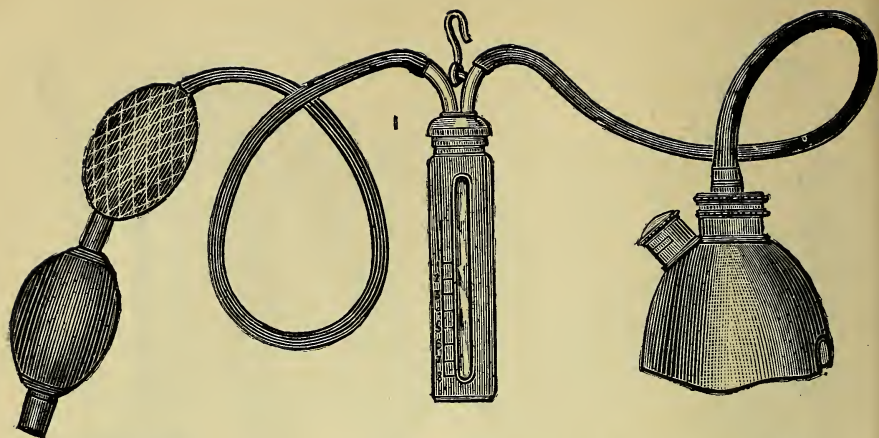


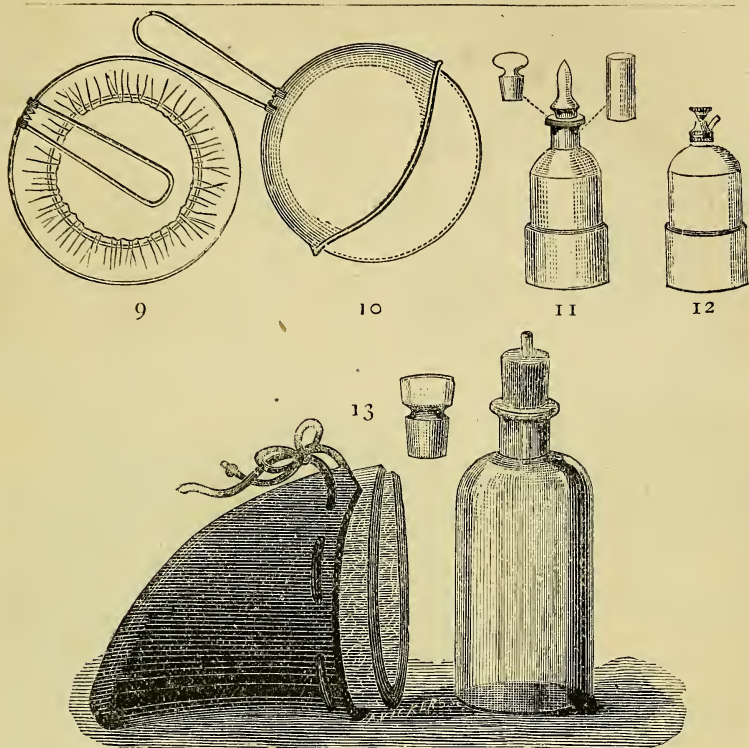
ENEMAS.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Irrigateur (Dr. Eguisier's). <i>a</i> shows a reservoir for oil, by means of which an injection of oil can be given without its passing through the india-rubber tube, as in that case it would destroy the rubber. <i>b</i> shows the junction tube for the oil reservoir, from 21s. to				1	15	0
„ 2. Kennedy's Syphon	...	...	from	0	8	6
„ 3. Kennedy's Syphon	...	...	„	0	7	6
„ 4. Allen's Douche, with bidet on stand...	...	...		3	10	0
„ 5. „ with bidet	...	...		2	10	0
„ 6. Dr. Percival's Syphon Uterine Douche Enema (Fig. 1 represents the Douche when not in use; Fig. 2 represents the Douche when in use; D the Vagina Tube; E the Enema Tube	from 17/6	1	7	6
„ 7. Mayer's Uterine Douche	0	18	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
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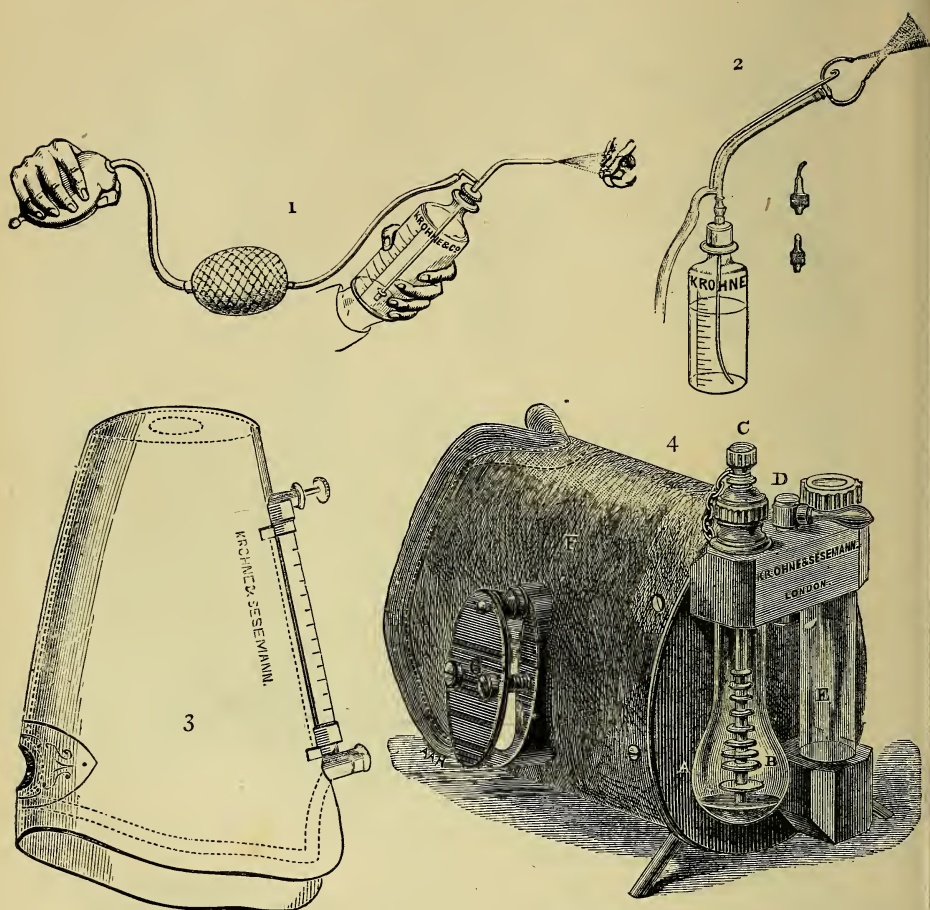




ANÆSTHETIC APPARATUS.

Fig. 1. Junker's Inhaler for Bichloride of Methylene, in case	£2	2	0
Bichloride of Methylene, in bottles, 2 oz.	2/6	4	0
„ 2. Rendle's Mask, with Flannel Bag	8/6	and	0 10 6
Extra Flannel Bags	...	...	0 1 6
Figs. 3, 4 & 5. Esmarch's Chloroform Inhaler, in leather case; Fig. 3 shows Drop Bottle, Fig. 4, Frame with Mask, Fig 5, Tongue Forcep	...	...	0 15 0
„ 6, 7 & 8. Rendle's Anæsthetic Compendium, containing 4 oz. bottle of Bichloride of Methylene, Stopped Bottle, Graduated Minim Glass; Fig. 6 shows the top of case, which forms a Mask, Fig. 7 shows the case open and Fig. 8 closed for portability	...	...	1 5 0
Skinner's Ether Mask; Fig. 9 shows the frame shut for portability, Fig. 10 shows the flannel bag stretched on the frame	...	...	0 5 6
Extra Flannel Bags	...	...	0 1 0
Fig. 11. Chloroform Drop Bottle	0 3 6
„ 12. „ „ „	0 8 6
„ 13. Skinner's Ether Mask, with Actinic Glass Bottle	0 8 6

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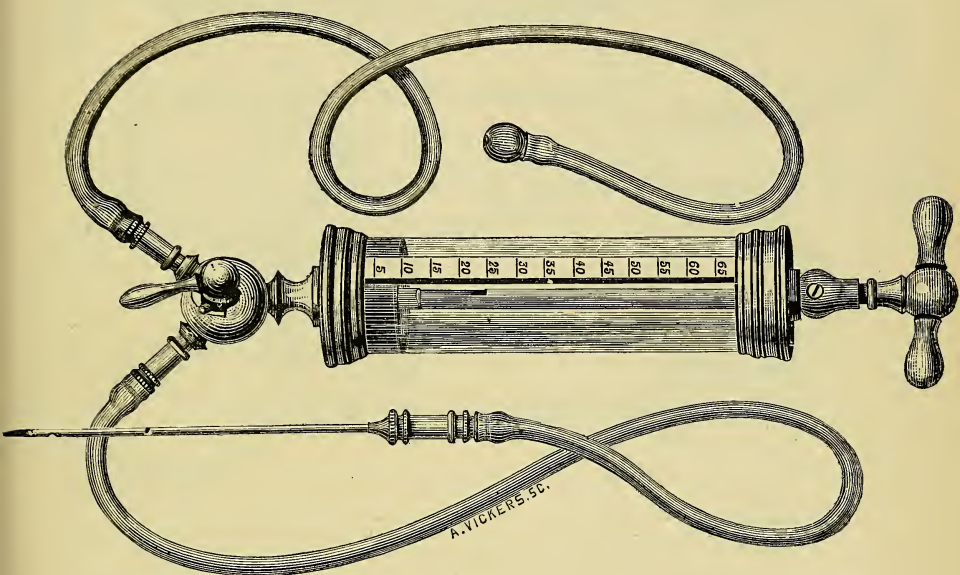


ANÆSTHETIC APPARATUS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Richardson's Ether Spray Producer, for local anæsthesia, with single and fishtail jets ...	0	18	0
„ 2. Do. do. with four jets for Dentists' use ...	1	4	0
Do. do. with Welch's improvement ...	1	8	0
Foot Bellows for the above Sprays ...	0	15	0
Hand „ „ „ „ „ „	...	...	...
Anæsthetic Ether „ „ „ „ „ „ per bottle	0	2	0
Anhydrous „ „ „ „ „ „ „	0	2	6
„ 3. Richardson's Methyl Ethylic Ether Inhaler ...	1	5	0
„ 4. Smith's Nitrite of Amyl Inhaler ...	3	3	0

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DIEULAFOY'S ASPIRATEUR.

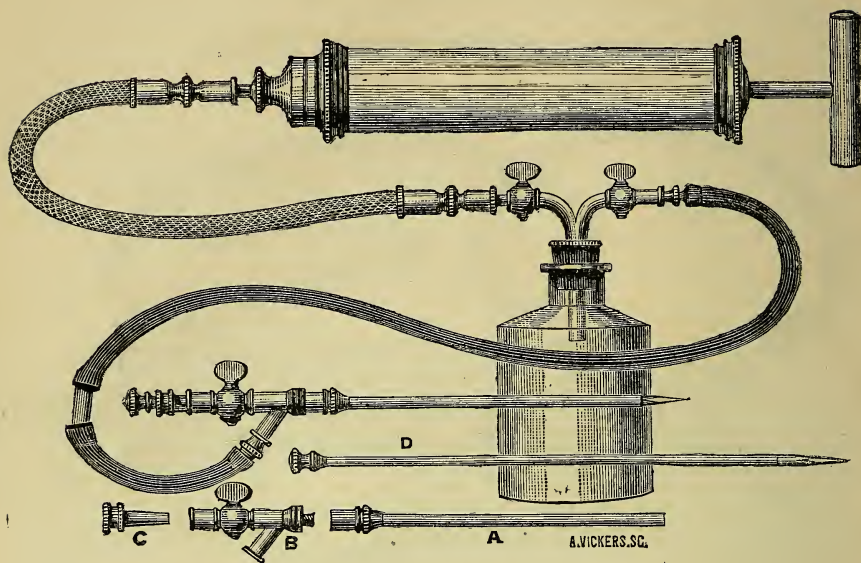


THIS is the simplest form of Aspirateur. *Directions for Use.*—To form a vacuum place the handle of the tap between the two tubes and in a direct line with the piston; then draw the piston up, and fix it in position by giving it a half-turn to the right. The tubes connecting the needle and the weighted end can be alternately opened by turning the handle of the tap opposite each when required.

Price of the above Aspirateur in case, £3 3s.

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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

POTAIN'S ASPIRATEUR.



THIS is a very convenient form of aspirateur, its chief advantage being that it can easily be attached to any ordinary bottle by means of the india-rubber stopper. *A* represents the canula; *B*, the screw mount to attach to mount *A*; *C*, a mount which is plugged in mount *B* for the purpose of guiding the trocar *D*. The trocar has a ring turned in it near the point, in order to show when partially withdrawn when it is necessary to turn the tap off to exclude air on removal of the trocar.

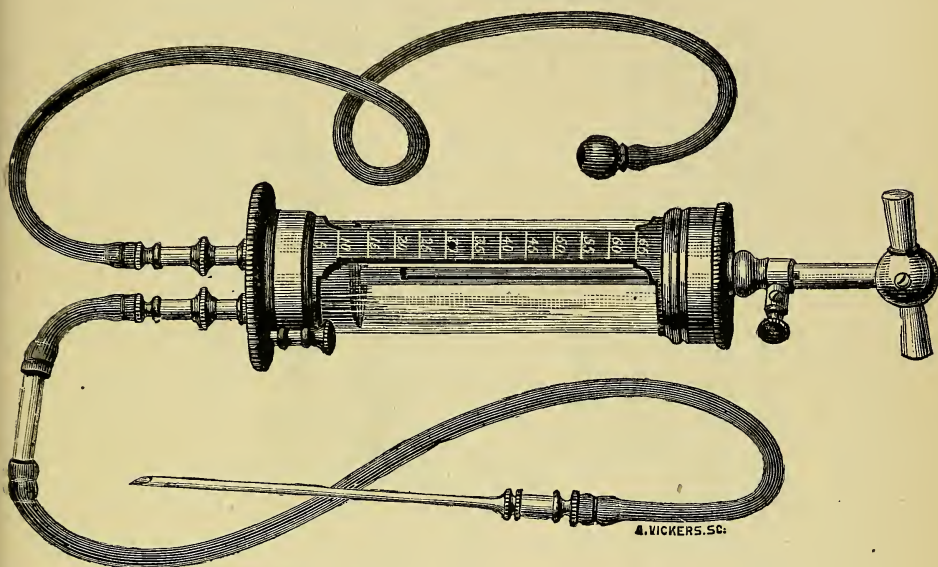
Directions for Use.—Turn off the tap nearest the tube connecting the trocar; exhaust the air in the bottle by means of the pump (about ten to fifteen strokes will suffice), then turn the tap nearest the pump off, and place the trocar *in situ*. Remove the trocar, taking care to turn off the tap when the turned ring is seen outside the canula, to prevent air getting in the cyst. The tap between the bottle and the trocar should then be turned on, and the fluid will immediately flow in the bottle.

Price of the above Instrument :—

Nickel-plated, in case	...	...	...	£3	3	0
A cheaper form is also supplied at	...	...	...	1	10	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

COUDEREAU'S ASPIRATEUR.



THIS instrument is a modification of Dieulafoy's Aspirateur, from which it differs in having a revolving disc at the lower end, in place of the two way tap on the original instrument.

Directions for Use.—To form a vacuum draw the piston rod up to the top of the glass barrel, and fix it by giving it a half turn to the right; it will, by this action, cause the slot on the piston rod to fix itself on the corresponding screw at the top of the aspirateur. In the revolving plate a slot is cut in which a pin travels; by means of this pin it can be seen when the tubes connected with the aspirateur are open. For example, when the pin is opposite the tube to which the needle is attached, it is open; when it is between the tubes a vacuum can be caused, as the tubes are then both closed; and if it is opposite the weighted tube, the exhausted fluid can be expelled into a receiver for waste.

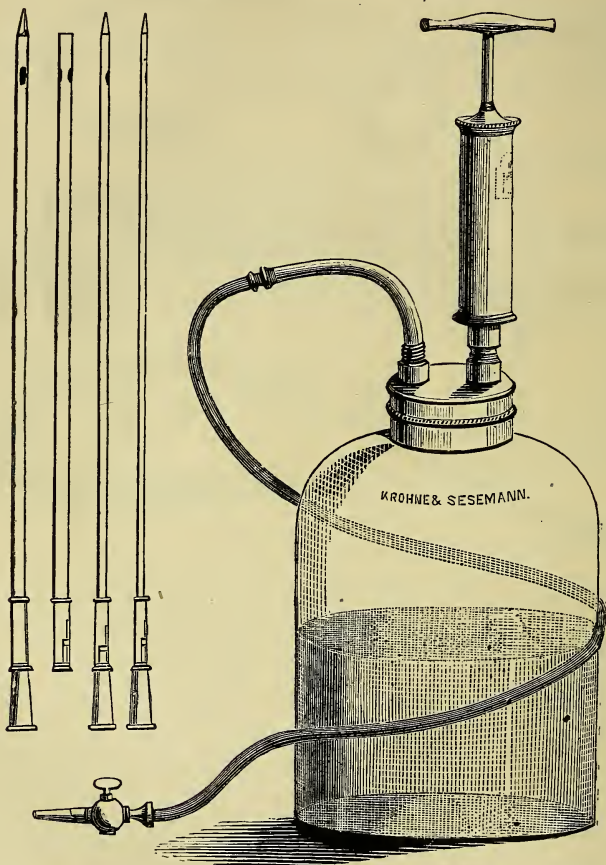
This apparatus can also be used to inject a cyst after exhaustion.

Price of the above Aspirateur, in case, £3 15s.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

RASMUSSEN'S ASPIRATEUR.

WITH BAYONET-JOINTED TROCARS.



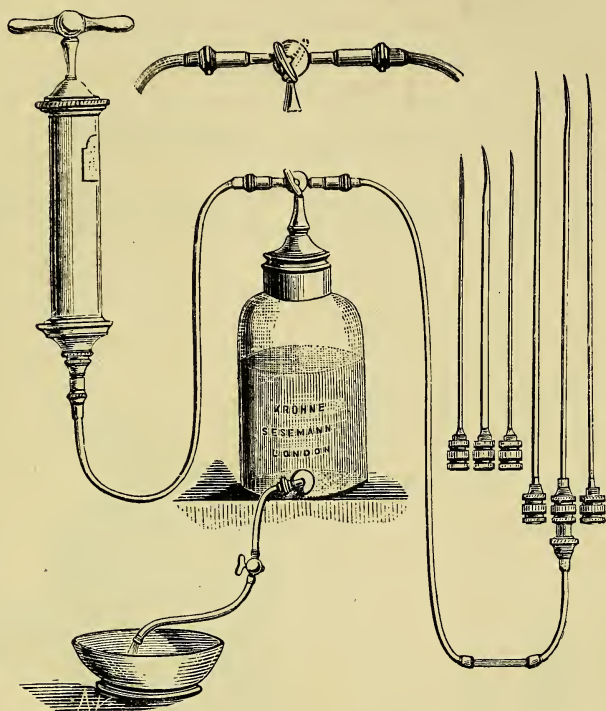
THIS aspirateur can be exhausted by twenty strokes of the pump, and a vacuum maintained by giving a few occasional strokes as the fluid appears to pass slowly.

The Bayonet-jointed Trocars (which were first introduced by us in this country) have the advantage of allowing the trocar point to be withdrawn in the canula which, by this means, presents a guarded end; corresponding holes in the inner tube are brought opposite those in the outer tube, when the trocar is drawn into the bayonet catch.

Price of the above Aspirateur, in case, £4 10s.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

THE PORTABLE BOTTLE ASPIRATOR.



Directions for Use.—Attach the elastic tube with intermediate glass tube to the small branch of the stopcock on the top of the bottle; to this tube the needles are fixed. Insert the elastic tube with intermediate stopcock into the lower part of the bottle; this tube serves to empty the bottle: and lastly, attach the tube for the air-pump to the large branch of the upper stopcock, and the apparatus is ready for use. The lower stopcock being turned off, and the upper stopcock turned on (towards the needle), the bottle is exhausted by eight to ten strokes of the piston. The needle is then introduced to just beyond the holes at the side, the upper stopcock turned on (towards the pump), and the needle pressed forward. If there is fluid it will immediately be seen to pass the glass tube. When the bottle is full reverse the stopcock, detach the tube of the air-pump and open the lower stopcock, when the fluid passes out of the bottle. When the piston of the air-pump becomes dry, put some oil to the leather to soften it.

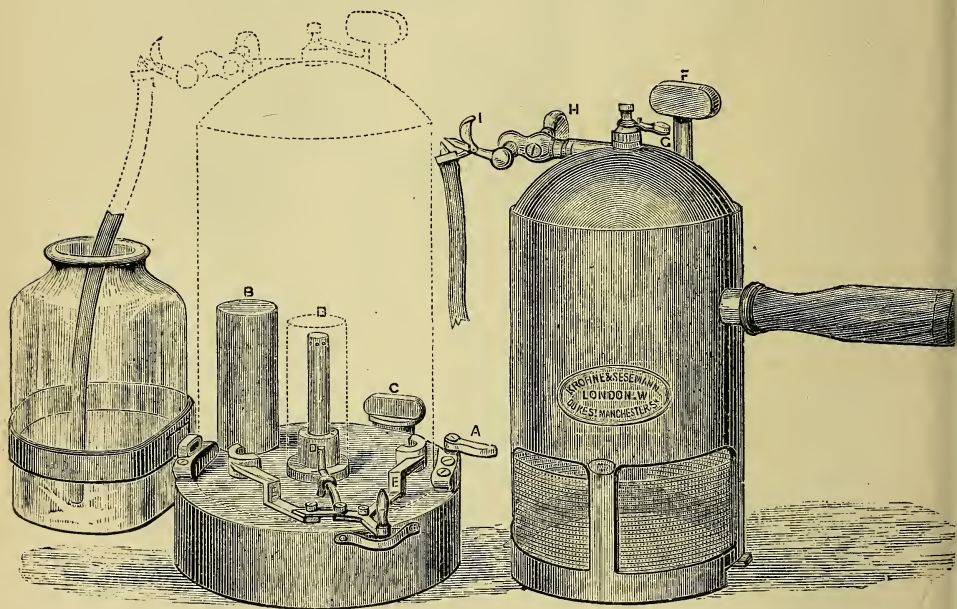
Price of the above Instrument, in case, £5 5s.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

DESCRIPTION AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE USE OF

PROFESSOR LISTER'S STEAM SPRAY APPARATUS,

For producing an Antiseptic Atmosphere.

THE above engraving represents the boiler removed from the lamp in order to show the arrangement for lighting and extinguishing the spirit flame. The dotted lines show the boiler in position when ready for use.

The Boiler is made of solid brass, to which the various parts

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

are brased in the fire, this renders it most durable, and most suitable for hospital use. It is provided with a screw stopper **F**, safety valve **G**, stop-cock for steam tube **H**, and the spray tube, which can be elevated or lowered so as to disperse the spray either upwards or downwards.

To Charge the Boiler. Remove the screw stopper **F**, and fill it with clean hot water, allowing for each hour's use about 12 ozs. Replace the stopper.

The Spirit Lamp. Remove the stopper **C**, and nearly fill the lamp with methylated spirit, and replace the stopper. Light the small wick **D**, open the snuffers **EE**, when the small flame lights the circular wick, the flame of which heats the central tube, and converts the spirit into vapour, which escapes from several small holes near the top of the tube, where it must be lighted. When the apparatus is not in use, cap **B** is placed over the central tube and the small wick to prevent evaporation of the spirit. After the lamp is lit and the boiler charged with water, place the latter on the lamp; a small tongue on the lower part of the boiler resting in a socket on the lamp behind the bottle, and another is secured by the clip **A** at the opposite side under the handle of the boiler.

Advantage of the Snuffers of the Lamp. When an operation is finished, the snuffers are closed and thereby the central light is extinguished, the small wick alone remaining alight. After this the stop-cock of the steam tube should be closed. The central wick can be instantly lighted by opening the snuffers, when in a few minutes sufficient steam pressure is produced to commence another operation.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

To produce a perfect spray it is necessary that every part of the apparatus should be in good working order. There are three cotton wicks in the lamp ; a small one in the movable tube, one outside and one inside the central tube ; the two latter must be of equal length. Care must be taken to adjust the central wick around the tube, it must project evenly and but very little, in order to give but a small flame around the central tube, because if the flame is too large the clamps cannot extinguish it.

The three wicks have to be frequently changed, as the methylated spirit clogs them when they have been used a few times, and they lose their absorbing power. It is also advisable to place a piece of sound sponge in the small glass bulb at the end of the suction tube, in order to prevent minute particles of dust entering and obstructing the fine holes of the spray tube. It may also be necessary to pass a fine silver wire through the hole of the steam pipe in order to clear it. The stop-cock of the steam tube should also be occasionally seen to ; it can be taken out, thoroughly cleansed and greased.

Large size Steam Spray Apparatus, producing an un-	£	s.	d.
interrupted spray for from three to four hours ...	8	8	0
Small sizes, for producing an uninterrupted spray for			
nearly two hours	7	7	0
<hr/>			
Carbolic Acid Steam Spray (cheap form)	4	10	0
Do. with Water Gauge	5	10	0
Do. do. do. and two Spray Tubes	6	10	0

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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

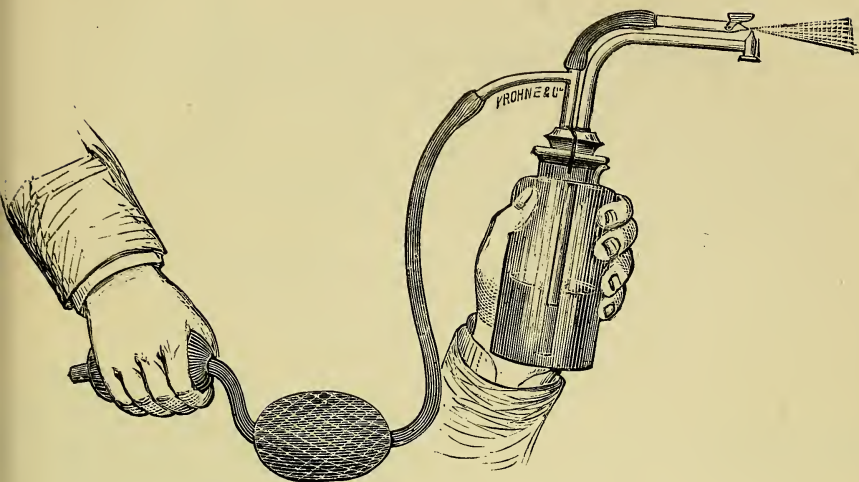


Fig. 1.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Lister's Carbolic Acid Spray Producer, with
hand bellows

... .. 1 7 6



Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Brass Syringes, for injecting sinuses with
chloride of zinc

... 6/, 7/, 8/ and o 9 o

The 4 oz. syringe is mostly used, price 9/.

They are fitted with smooth metal pipes,
as ivory pipes generally crack, and are apt
to lodge septic matter. The chloride of zinc
solution is 40 grs. to 1 oz. of water.

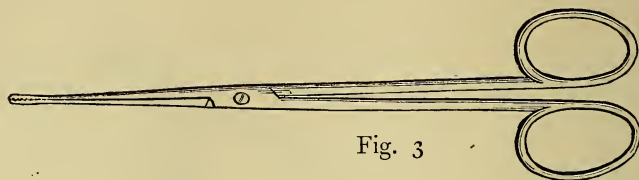


Fig. 3

Fig. 3. Lister's Sinus Forcep, for introducing drainage tubing and extracting exfoliations ...	£	s.	d.
Ditto, nickel-plated	o	4	6
Earthenware Trays, for immersing instruments in carbolic solution 18 in. x 16 in. 15/			
16 in. x 13 in. 11/6, 14 in. x 12 in. ...	o	8	6

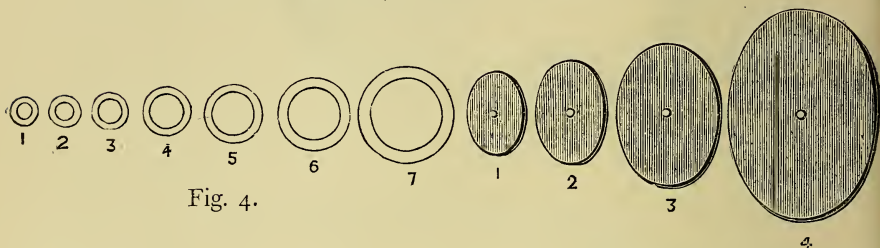


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4. Drainage Tubing, in seven sizes	per yard	o	1	6
„ 5. Buttons, for button sutures, four sizes	per doz.	o	1	o

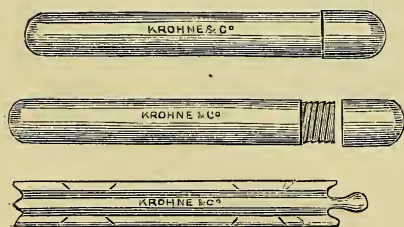


Fig. 6.

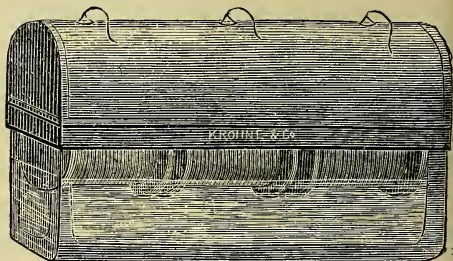


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6. Lister's Silver-plated Catgut Holder, for carrying catgut immersed in solution. It can be placed in an ordinary pocket case	£	s.	d.
„ 7. Carbolic Catgut Holder, made of strong glass, with a metal lid, through the holes of	o	10	6

£ s. d.

which the catgut can be drawn. Three reels of catgut are placed on a metal rod in the centre of the glass receiver, and are partially immersed in the carbolic solution, so that in the act of drawing the catgut from the reel it passes through the solution ...				o	10	6
Silver Wire per ring, for button sutures	o	2	o			
Carbolised Silk, on reels per reel	o	1	6			
Carbolised Catgut, made in four sizes, o, 1, 2 and 3 per bottle	o	1	6			
„ „ in larger bottles ... 3/6 and	o	5	o			
„ Gauze, per piece of six yards, common quality	o	2	o			
„ Gauze, per piece of six yards, best quality	o	3	o			
Antiseptic Bandages, per doz., 2 in. 4/, 3 in. 5/, 4 in.	o	6	o			
Oil Silk Protective per yard	o	4	o			
Lister's Pink Macintosh „	o	5	o			
Boracic Lint „	o	4	o			
Safety Pins per box	o	o	6			
Carbolised Cotton Wool, in ¼ lb. packets, per packet	o	1	6			
„ „ „ in bottles ... per bottle	o	1	6			
Anti-hæmorrhagic Cotton Wool ... „	o	1	6			
Iodised Cotton Wool per bottle	o	1	9			
Arnicated „ „ „	o	1	6			
Cotton Wool, saturated with glycerine „	o	1	6			
Gutta-Percha Tissue per yard	o	3	6			
Dr. Von Brun's Absorbent Cotton Wool, per ½ lb. pkt.	o	2	6			
Salicylic Wool „	o	3	6			
„ Jute „	o	3	6			

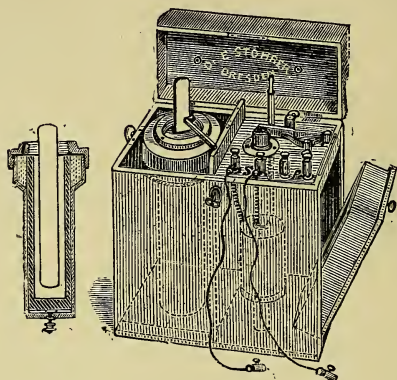
Special Prices for large quantities given on application.

N.B.—Each Spray Producer we manufacture is warranted, as it is thoroughly tested before leaving our establishment.

See Paper on Antiseptic Surgery, by John Bishop, M.D., Edinburgh, in “Swain's Surgical Emergencies” (2nd edition, 1876.) J. & A. Churchill, London.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

BATTERIES.

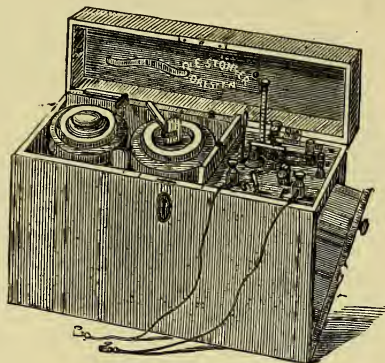
STÖHRER'S SMALLEST AND VERY PORTABLE
INDUCTION APPARATUS,*With one Closed Cell.*

Price £3 18s.

The Battery, a section of which is figured above, consists of a vulcanite case, in which is a carbon cylinder, reaching from the bottom to the top. The top or lid screws off. When the top with india-rubber cover is screwed on, it presses the carbon on a platinized conducting wire, which passes through the bottom of the apparatus. The conducting wire ends as a projection screw, which establishes the connection at the bottom of the apparatus. The vulcanite case has an enlargement at the top, which leaves a free space between the carbon and outside of the case, which is filled with powdered carbon for the reception of concentrated solution of chromic acid.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

SMALLEST INDUCTION APPARATUS,
With Two Closed Cells.



Price £5 5s.

This Apparatus contains two batteries of the same construction as described in Apparatus on page 238.

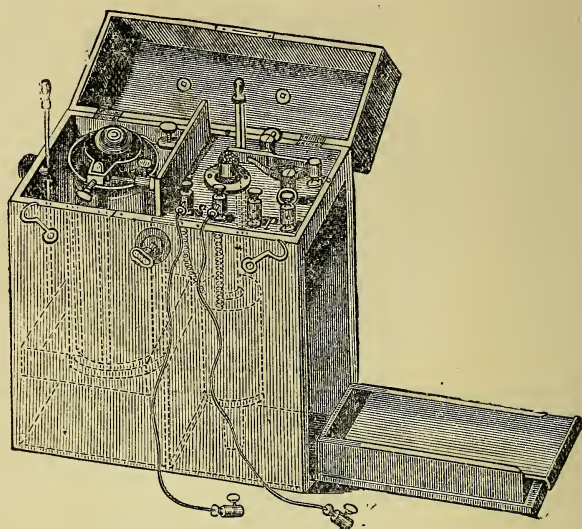
When both zinc pieces are placed in the slits and connected with the movable arms, the strongest action is produced. If only one element is to act, slide the connecting arm of the other element on the split connecting wire, which is placed for this purpose at the posterior side of the case. In all other respects the elements are treated the same as described in the preceding pages.

The hammer of the interrupter carries a screw with platinum point, which is pressed by a brass spring against a springy piece of metal covered with platin. The latter is supported at the front part by a regulating screw, by which the distance of the hammer from the electro-magnet can be regulated. Respecting the play of the interrupter, the necessary care required for regulating the minute distance between the hammer and the electro-magnet, the same rules must be observed as explained before. When the platin of the screw in the hammer has worn, it can be made good by screwing the screw a little forward; if the platinized contact place of the piece behind the hammer has worn, it can be shifted and a new contact place is thus obtained.

If the supporting screw of the piece of metal behind the hammer is screwed so far back as to set it free, it takes part in the vibrations (is yielding), which causes a very soft and regular play of the hammer, the little shocks of which are hardly felt.

The two brass screw heads in front of the Apparatus serve for the reception of the two conducting cords. By turning the movable arm to the letter S, the secondary current is directed to them; if towards the letter P, the primary current. The secondary current is regulated by shifting the graduated wooden stem, the primary current by the metal stem.

DR. E. STÖHRER'S INDUCTION APPARATUS.

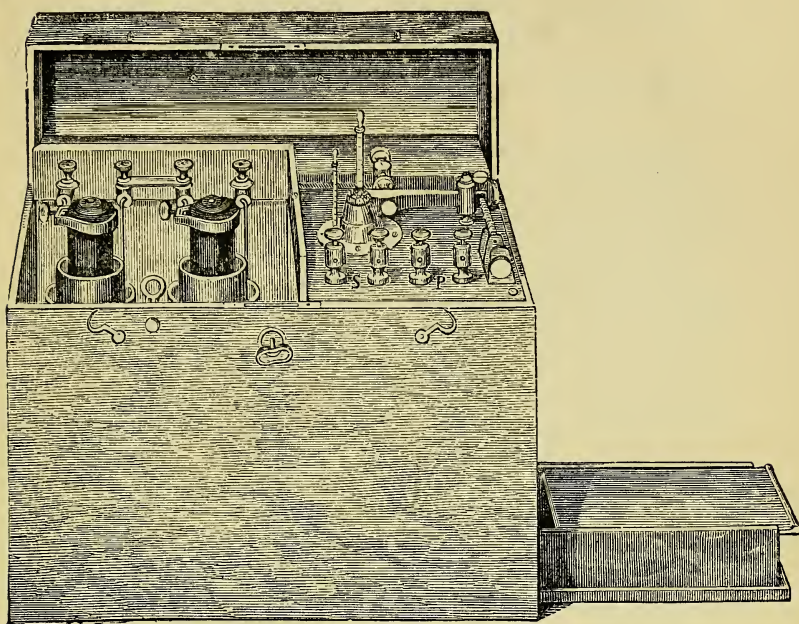
*The One-celled Portable Induction Apparatus.*

Price £4 10s.

The Single-Celled Induction Battery consists of two parts. In the left-hand compartment is a pair of carbon and zinc, without any porous cell. In the middle is a carbon-cylinder filled with sand, and closed with a glass stopper; the sand is moistened with a little chromic acid (from 10 to 12 drops lasts for two or three months). If the battery be used every day continuously, the chromic acid must be renewed as often as the diluted sulphuric acid.

The zinc surrounds the carbon-cylinder, and is prevented from touching it by glass insulators. The zinc and the carbon are connected by copper wires, screwed into brass clamps, with the induction coil, which occupies the other half of the box. The copper plate, which by the help of a screw is kept in direct contact with the carbon, must be kept bright and clean. The glass vessel contains diluted sulphuric acid, 1 part to 6; it slides vertically up or down, and can be fixed in any position. By this arrangement the acid can be put as much or as little in contact with the battery as may be required; in the lowest position of the glass, the battery no longer acts at all. As, in the latter case, the acid only fills the lower third of the glass, the apparatus can be carried about without danger of spilling it.

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The Double-Celled Portable Induction Apparatus.

Price £6 10s.

The battery of this apparatus consists of two pairs of the same construction as in Apparatus on page 240. With the assistance of the two long brass connectors (which will be found in the box at the side of the apparatus) the two pairs can be made into one of double surface, by connecting carbon with carbon, and zinc with zinc.

To bring both elements into action, connect, with short brass connectors, the carbon of the one with the zinc of the other element. If it is desired to use one only, one pair can be left out by inserting only one of the long connecting brasses.

These connecting brasses are to be inserted under the small screw-heads, which are in those larger screw-heads which hold the copper wires of the zincs and carbons. The latter must, however, be previously tightly screwed down before any of the connecting brasses are inserted.

The course of the current will be understood if we remember that the first carbon and the last zinc are permanently connected.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

STÖHRER'S CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERIES.

(PLATES OF ZINC AND CARBON.)

*The Drawing represents a Portable Battery of 20 elements, zinc and carbon.***Price £8 8s.**

DESCRIPTION.—These comparatively small and light Instruments are intended for use in visiting practice, and can be easily carried by hand or in the carriage.

The pairs are zinc and carbon plates, 12 centimetres in height, and of a proportionate width ; these are suspended on a connector, which is let into a wooden bar, to which the elements are suspended. On this wooden carrier there slides a traveller, which contains, on its under side, the metals for making the current, and, on the upper side, the commutator, for changing its direction. By pushing the traveller to the right the number of cells yielding the current is increased without any interruption of the stream.

The vessels for the acid are vulcanite cells, which can be lifted up or down, so as to throw the battery into or out of action. It is not easy to spill the acid, as the cells are only half filled ; but should the accident occur, we must pull out a little vulcanite stopper at the left side of the battery, and slowly tilt the instrument, so as to allow the acid to run out.

The conductors and electrodes are kept in a small box in the hollow lid of the instrument. Carbon points are usually employed, but, if preferred, sponge-electrodes, in large handles, can be supplied.

These batteries are made with 20 cells, and larger ones with 30 cells. Price, £11 11s.

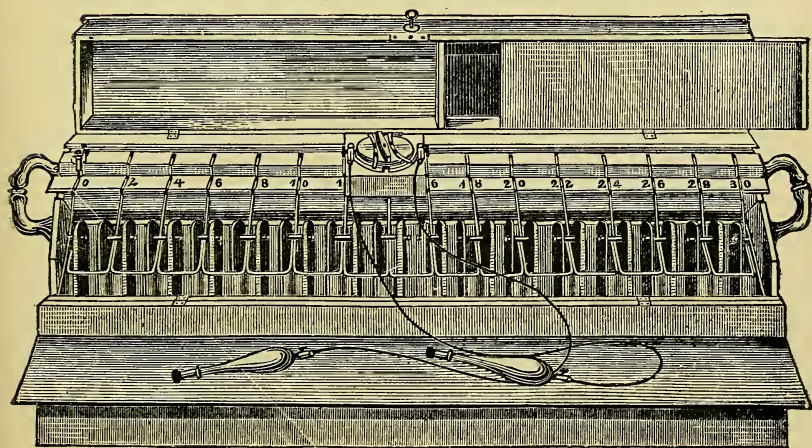
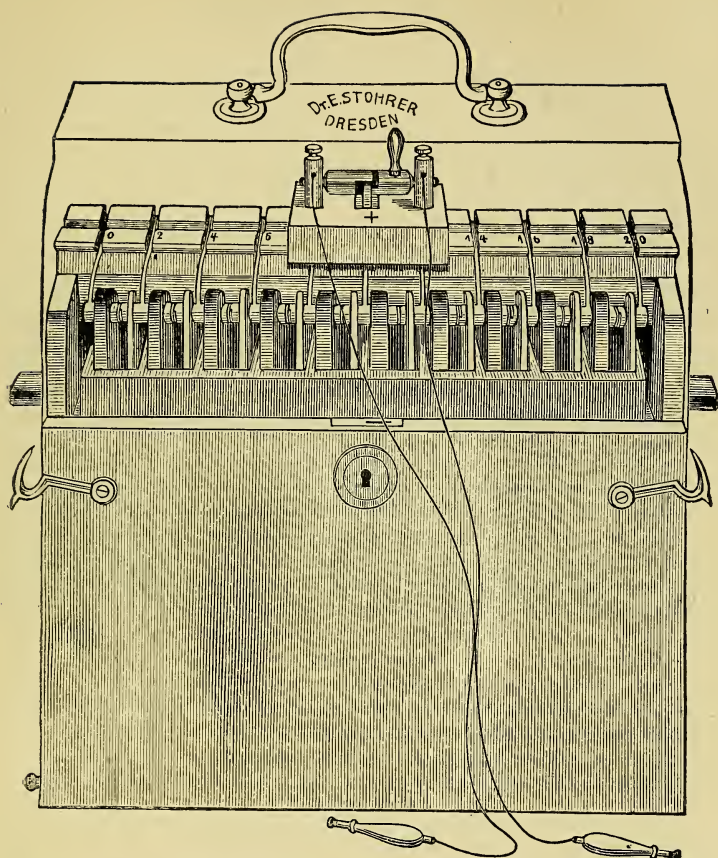
BATTERY FOR HOSPITAL USE.

*The drawing represents a Battery for Hospital Use, of 30 elements, in oak case.***Price £9 9s.**

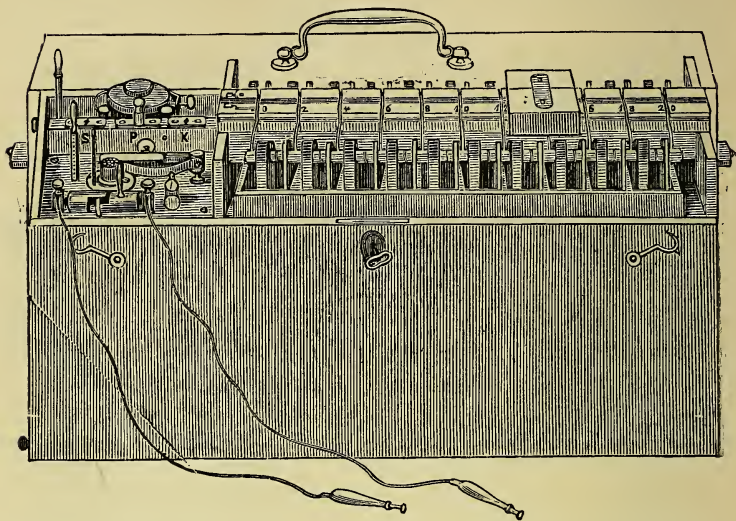
Larger Batteries are made of 40 pairs	...	Price	£11	11	0
Smaller Batteries are made of 14 pairs	...	"	6	6	0
" " 20 "	...	"	7	7	0

The constant current batteries are also used for electrolysis.

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



STÖHRER'S COMBINED APPARATUS,
INDUCTION AND CONSTANT CURRENT COMBINED.



The above Engraving represents a battery of 20 pairs, of the same size as the Portable Battery described on page 242, and an induction apparatus, with one cell, as described on page 140.

Price £12 12s.

The cells are made of vulcanite. They are raised by the two handles, one of which projects at each side of the case, and are kept at the raised position by giving the handles a half turn when raised to the highest point.

The carbon and zinc plates are screwed in pairs on brass hangers, which are suspended in the slits of the wooden bar or element carrier, the zinc plate hanging in one cell, and the carbon plate in the cell next to it.

A wooden slide or traveller, with two brass springs underneath it, connects two elements opposite each other. So many elements are brought into action as are denoted by the figure on the element carrier, over which the slide must be placed so that the figure is exactly under its centre.

The battery is open at the right side, the first two plates on the left side are connected by wires with the commutator.

Charging the battery must be done with the cells raised. Put in each cell a pinch of sulphate of mercury, and fill each cell with

diluted sulphuric acid (one part acid to 8-10 parts of water) to within an inch from the top.

Or the following solution may be used instead:—Prepare a solution of zinc in spirits of salts, dilute this solution with double the quantity of water, and filter it; add a little sulphuric acid, so much until the fluid becomes clear. This chlorzinc solution acts a little weaker, but is, however, very constant, and perfectly free from smell.

The zinc plates must be kept well amalgamated with either of the two solutions.

The Induction Apparatus is of the same construction as the One-Celled Apparatus described on page 140, with a separate cylindrical element. The hole in the carbon is filled with sand, on which is poured from 8 to 10 drops of concentrated solution of chromic acid. The glass cylinder is filled one-third with diluted sulphuric acid (one part acid to 6 to 8 parts water), so that when in the lowest position the carbon and zinc cylinder do not touch the fluid.

The two insulated conducting cords are fixed in the two clamp screws, right and left of the commutator. When the small brass handle of the cylinder of the commutator is placed upright, the current is interrupted; when the handle is turned towards the front, the left side is the positive pole (carbon). When the handle is turned towards the inductor, the right side is the positive pole.

The connection of one of the three currents is *only then established* with the commutator, when the brass pin (which is found at the right side of the commutator) is placed in one of the three holes, marked K, P, S:—K, constant current; P, primary induction; S, secondary induction current.

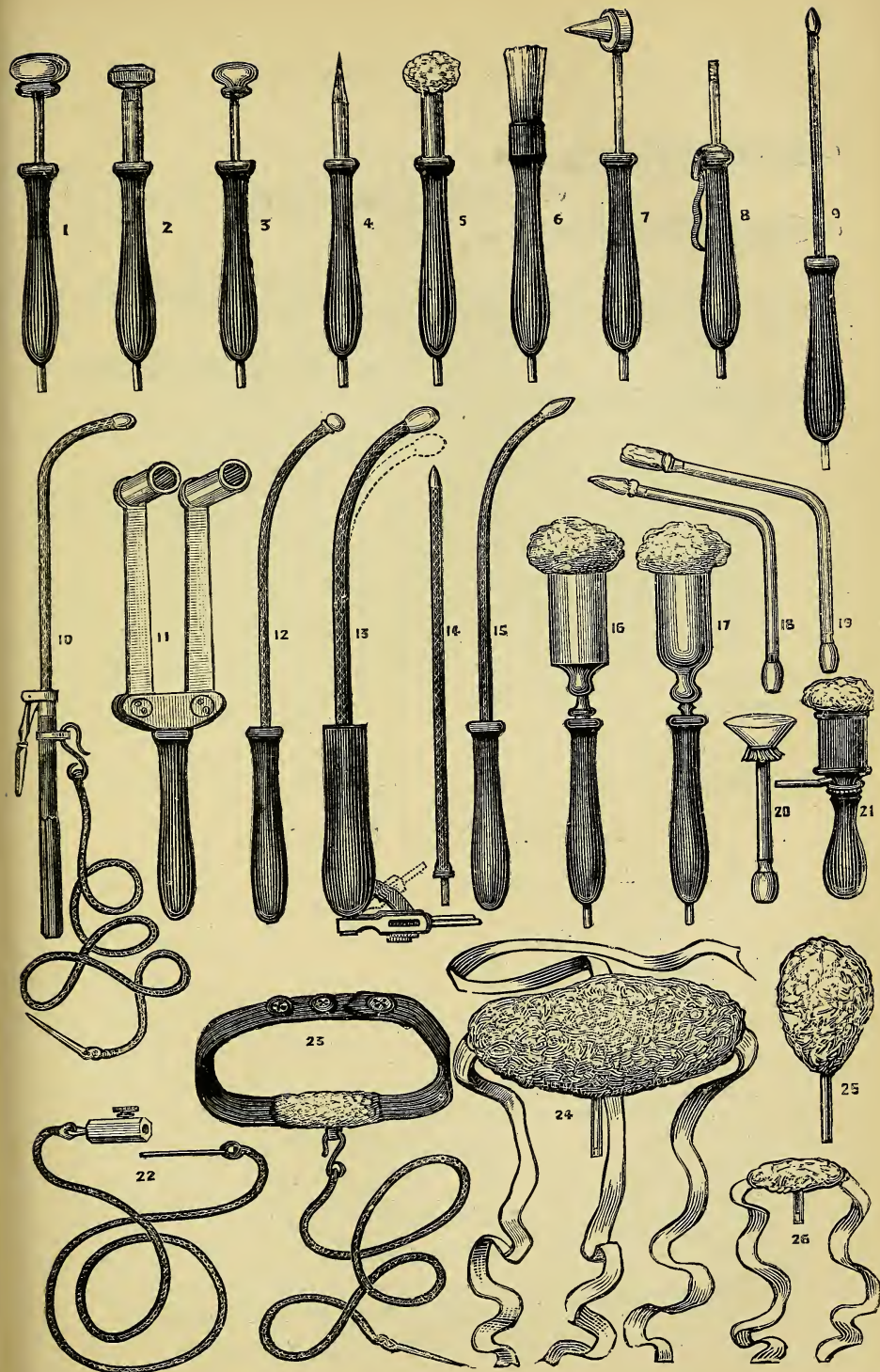
The primary current is regulated by drawing up the graduated metal stem by the small brass handle; the secondary current by drawing up the graduated wooden stem by the black wooden handle.

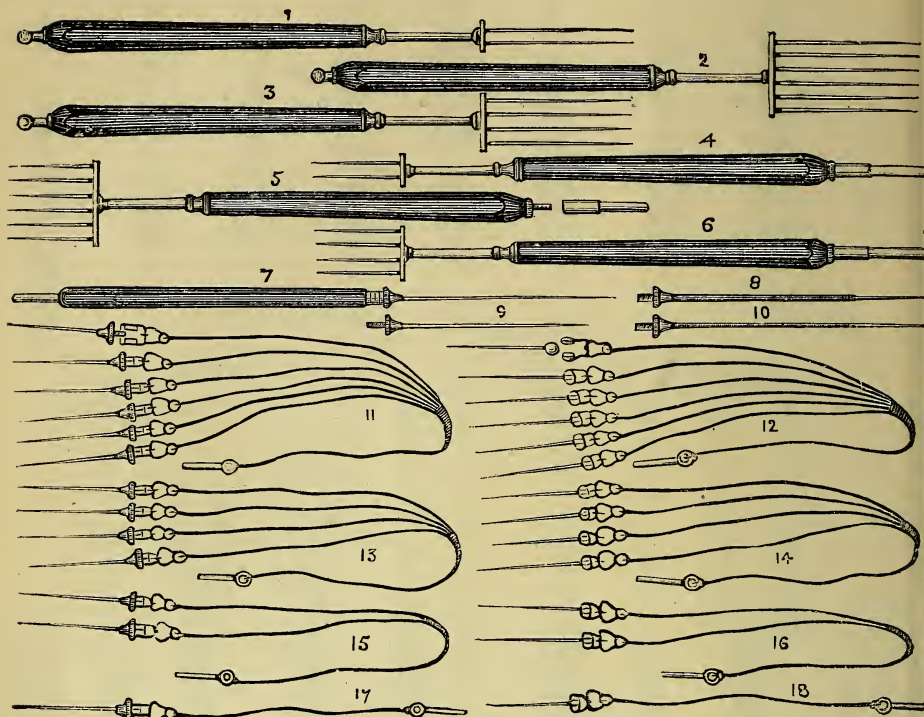
As by means of the arrangements for regulating the strength of the three different currents, they can be made to produce almost the same physiological action; the method of making connection of any current with the commutator by inserting the brass pin, offers to facilitate the application, in rapid succession, of any desired current in any direction without having to move or change the position of the conductors, which, as is well known, produces in many cases good results.

Larger batteries are made in the same form as described above, containing a two-celled induction apparatus, with a thirty-celled constant current battery. *Price, £17 17s.*

ELECTRIC RHEOPHORES.

		£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	1' Metal Disk, covered with leather...	0	3	0
„	2. Carbon Conductor 2/6 and	0	3	6
„	3. 1/2" Metal Disk, covered with leather ...	0	3	0
„	4. Pointed Carbon Conductor	0	2	6
„	5. Small Sponge-holder	0	2	6
„	6. Faradisation Brush	0	5	0
„	7. Ear Conductor (a probe is supplied with this instrument to convey the current to the membrana tympanum)	0	8	6
„	8. Handle, with interrupter (for interrupting the current), on which special Rheophores can be screwed	0	3	6
„	9. Olive-ended Conductor	0	4	0
Figs. 10 & 23.	Mackenzie's Laryngeal Rheophore, with neck band	0	12	6
Fig. 11.	Double Carbon Conductor	0	12	6
„	12. Throat Conductor	0	4	0
„	13. Double Uterine Conductor	0	15	0
„	14. Urethral Conductor	0	4	0
„	15. Single Uterine Conductor	0	4	0
„	16. Pointed Conductor	1	2	6
„	17. Probe „			
„	18. Disk „			
„	19. Sponge-holder			
„	20. „ per pair, fitting on one handle	0	5	0
„	21. „ vulcanite, with platinum conductor, per pair	1	1	0
„	„ with brass cups, covered with vulcanite, per pair	0	12	6
„	22. Conducting Cords, per pair	0	6	0
„	23. Neck Band of Mackenzie's Laryngeal Rheophore.			
„	24. Sponge Plate, for back	0	7	6
„	25. „ for palm of hand	0	3	6
„	26. „ for wrist	0	3	6





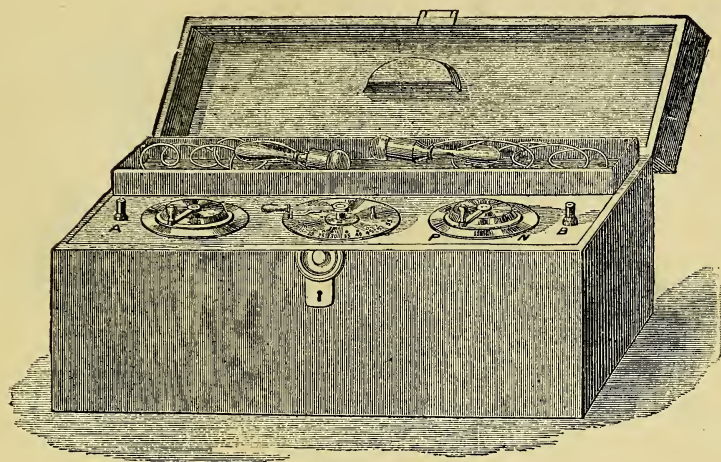
ELECTROLYTIC NEEDLES.

Fig. 1. Two Gilt Needles, in vulcanite handle

							ℓ	s.	d.
1.	Two Gilt Needles, in vulcanite handle	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	6
2.	Six " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	6
3.	Four " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
4.	Two Gold Needles " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
5.	Six " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
6.	Four " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
7.	One " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
8.	Insulated Gilt Needle...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
9.	Gilt Needle ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
10.	Gold " ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
11.	Insulated Gold Needle ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
12.	Six-ended Conductor with screw Serrefines and Gilt Needles	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
13.	" " with ball and socket ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
14.	" " " " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
15.	Four-ended " " " " " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	6
16.	" " with ball and socket	0	16	6
17.	Two-ended " " " " " "	0	9	6
18.	" " with ball and socket	0	9	6
19.	One-ended " " " " " "	0	5	0
20.	" " " " " " " "	0	5	0

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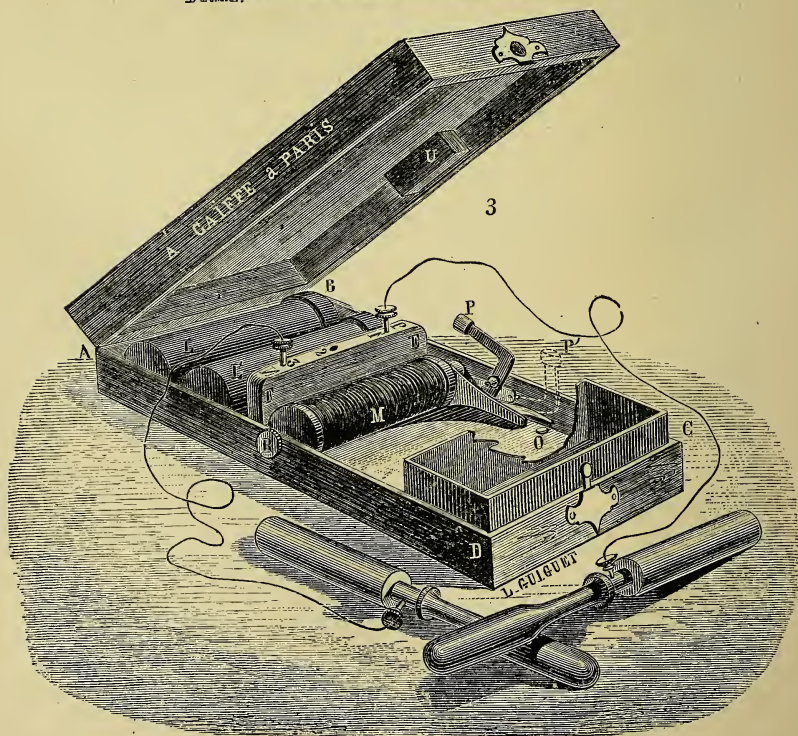
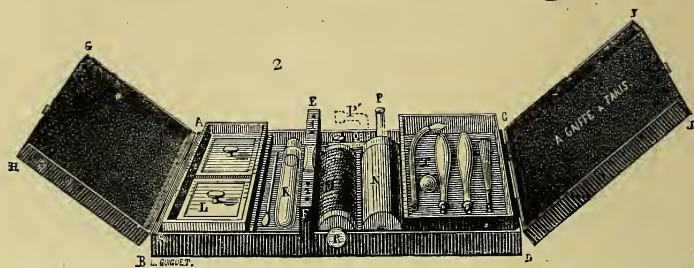
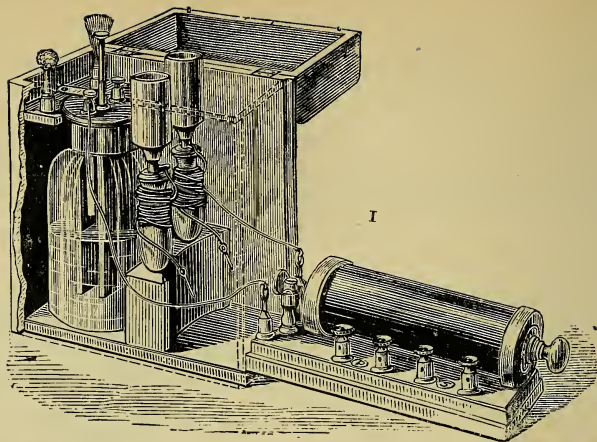
THE SILVERTOWN PATENT LECLANCHÉ MEDICAL
BATTERY.

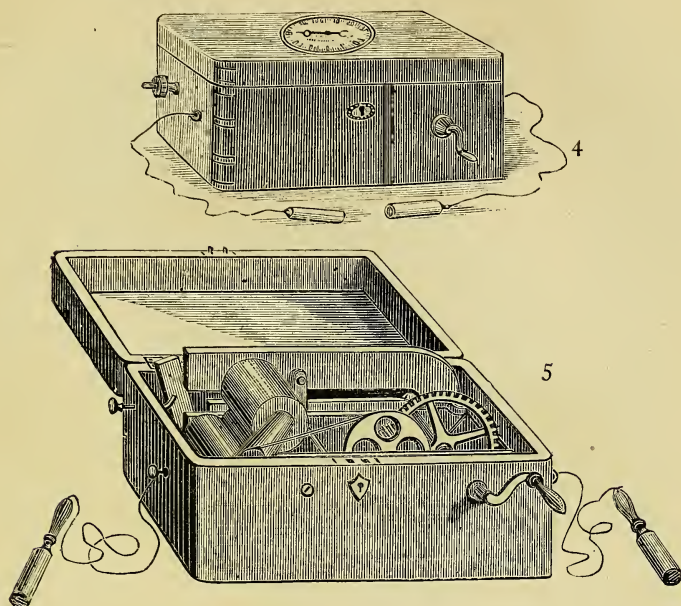


*The above Engraving represents a Leclanché Battery, with Current
Breaker, Commutator and Pole Reverser.*

						£	s.	d.
20	Cell Leclanché Battery	...	...	...	...	4	10	0
30	"	"	...	...	...	6	0	0
40	"	"	...	...	...	7	0	0
20	"	"	with Current Breaker	...	...	5	10	0
30	"	"	"	"	...	7	10	0
40	"	"	"	"	Com-			
	mutator and Pole Reverser...	11	0	0
50	" Ditto	ditto	12	10	0
60	" Ditto	ditto	14	10	0

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GALVANIC BATTERIES AND MAGNETIC MACHINES.

					£.	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Bichromate Battery	3	10	0
„ 2.	Gaiffe's Sulphate of Mercury Battery	...	...	...	2	5	0
„ 3.	„ Chloride of Silver Battery	...	...	...	2	2	0
„	„ „ „ large size	...	...	...	3	10	0
„ 4.	Electro-Magnetic Machine, with screw for regulating and dial for showing increase of power	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 5.	Electro-Magnetic Machine, in deal case, 25/ to				1	12	6
„	„ „ in mahogany case, 35/ to				2	2	0
„	„ „ smallest size	1	7	6

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BATTERY FOR GALVANIC CAUTERY.

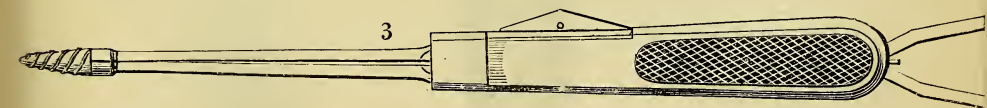
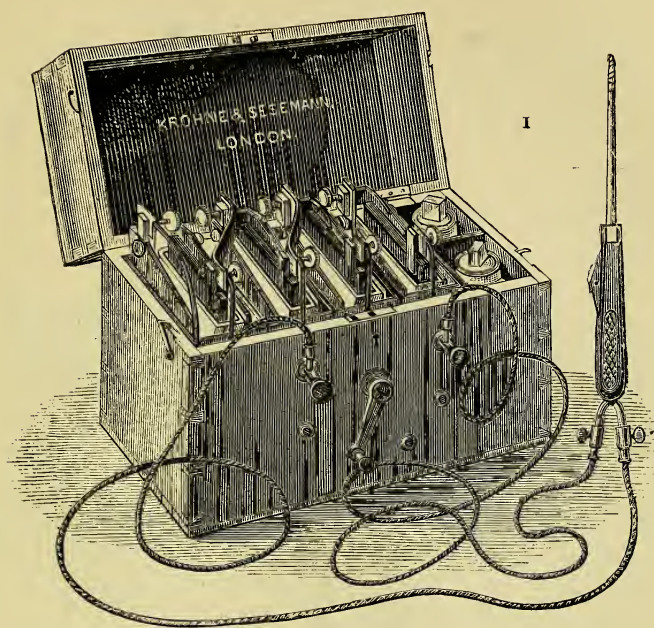
It consists of four Bunsen's cells (carbon and zinc). To charge the battery unscrew the screws which hold the copper connections, and bend these connections back over the edge of the case to be enabled to take out the cells. Take out the porous cells with the carbons in them, and fill them with pure nitric acid to within one inch of the top, then replace them in the vulcanite cells between the two zinc plates. Fill the vulcanite cells with diluted sulphuric acid : viz., one part of acid to eight or ten parts of water (by means of a funnel) level with the nitric acid in the porous cells. Care must be taken not to mix the two fluids. Replace the copper connections—commence at the left side—connect the first wire on left side of the case with the first pair of zinc plates ; the second wire with the carbon plate in first cell ; the next wire with zinc plates of next cell, and so on until the fifth wire is connected with the carbon of the fourth cell. The battery is then ready for use, and the lid may be closed. Insert the conducting wires in the two brass heads in front of the case, and attach to them the cautery instrument intended to be used, as shown in the engraving.

The four brass studs in front of the case are the terminals of the elements. If the lever is placed on the stud at the left side, one cell is brought into action ; if on the stud at the right side, the four cells act on the instrument. This must be specially noticed, as instruments with fine platinum wire require only the power of one cell, and would be destroyed by too great a heat if two or more cells were brought to act upon it. After use, the cells should be emptied at once, to avoid useless destruction of the elements. This is done in the same manner as in charging. The connections are unscrewed and turned back, the porous cells are taken out, and the nitric acid poured back into one of the bottles supplied with the battery. The sulphuric acid may be thrown away, as the acid for a fresh charge is inexpensive. The same acids may, however, be used several times, and only sufficient fresh acid added to replace what has been used up.

The carbon plates should be placed in clean water for a few hours, and not be replaced in the cells until they have been thoroughly dried in the air. The zinc plates need only be rinsed in water and dried.

Each cautery instrument is provided with a contact breaker, which consists of a slide on the handle of the instrument. The current is not closed before the instrument is to be used. A trial, however, should be previously made to ascertain if the necessary elements are connected to produce a red heat.

Fig. 1. Battery with conducting Cords	£5	0	0
„ 2. Platinum Cautery	1	10	0
„ 3. Small Porcelain Cautery	1	10	0
„ 4. Large „ „	1	10	0

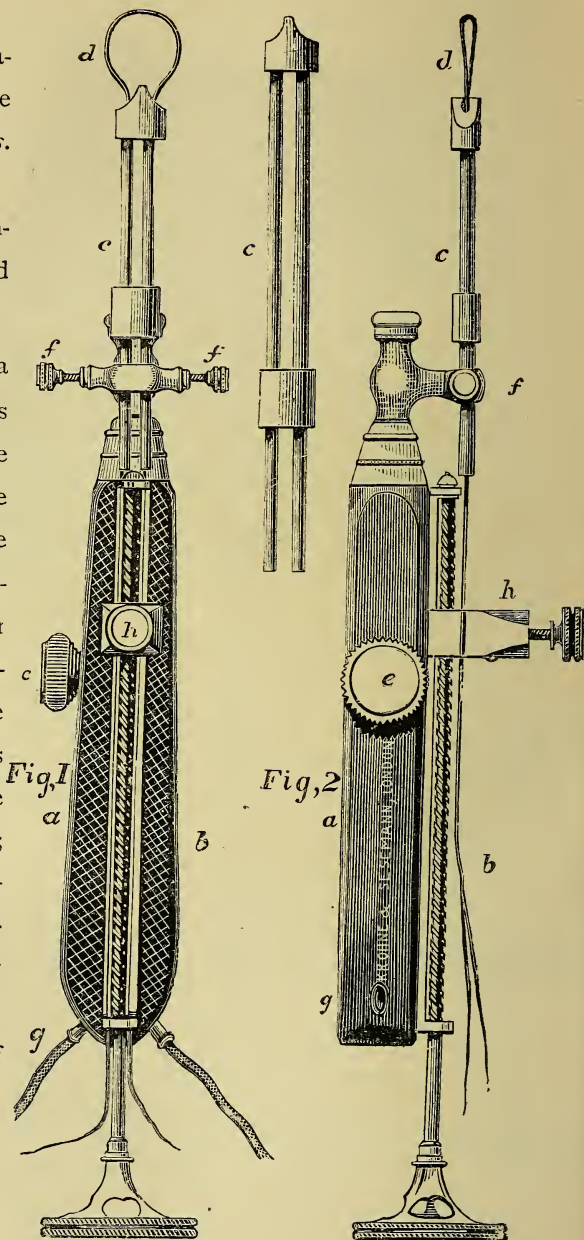


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Fig. 1.—Galvanic Ecraseur. Fig. 2.—Side view. Price, £4 4s.

The instrument consists of four separate and separable parts :—

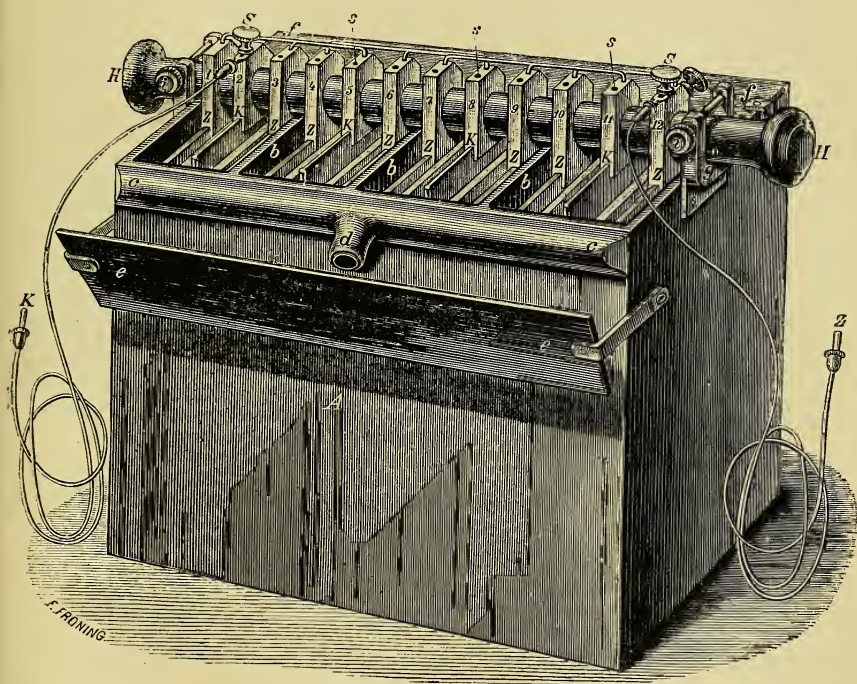
a, The handle; *b*, a screw on which travels a clamp (*h*); *c*, canulæ through which the wire passes; *d*, platinum wire loop; *e*, ivory “interrupter” to connect or break the galvanic current by slight pressure of the thumb; *f*, sockets into which the canulæ can be fixed by screws; *g*, receptacle for connecting wires from battery; on the long screw (*b*) rides the clamp (*h*), between the jaws of which the ends of the platinum wires can be fixed by a screw.



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MIDDELDORPF'S BATTERY FOR GALVANIC CAUTERY.

MODIFIED BY JOSEF LEITER.



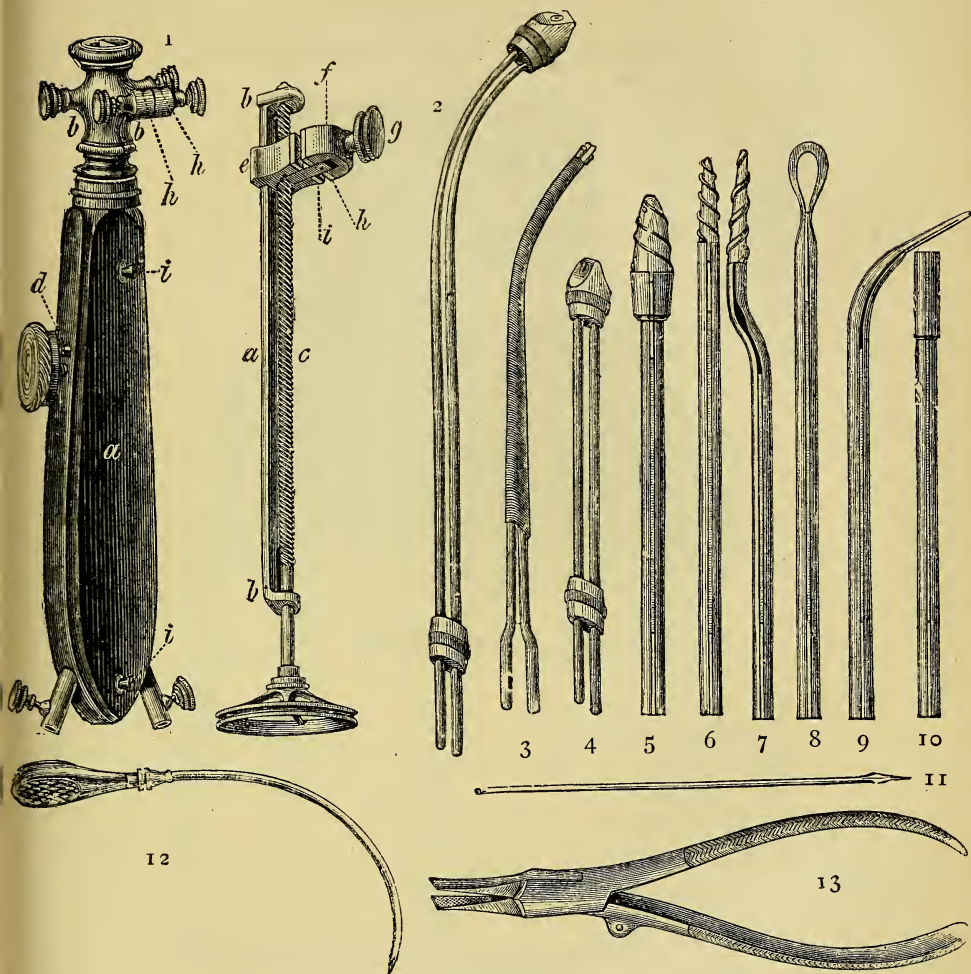
The battery consists of four Bunsen's elements. Each element consists of two zinc and one carbon plate, 23 cent^e. high and 15 cent^e. wide. The elements are suspended on an insulated metallic rod, which terminates at each end in a vulcanite handle, by which they can be lifted in and out

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of the vulcanite trough. The trough is divided into four compartments, in each of which is placed a porous cell. The zinc and carbon plates are mounted on solid brass collars which slide on the rod (element carrier) and are kept from contact by vulcanite rings. They are screwed together by the vulcanite handles at each side of the rod. At the sides of the trough are metallic supports for the element carrier. The bolt is fastened by passing it through and giving it a half turn. The whole apparatus can then be carried safely by the two handles. Connections of the elements are made with brass connectors, which are fixed by means of screws to the brass collars. Connectors and collars are marked with corresponding numbers, so that no mistake can be made when connecting the elements. The battery put together as above described is ready to be charged. Fill the porous cells with about 15 ozs. of nitric acid, and each vulcanite cell with 20 ozs. diluted sulphuric acid, one part acid to eight parts of water. The action of the battery commences at once. The conducting cords are fastened with screws to the collars of the plates, numbered respectively 1, 2, 5, 8, and 11; if the cords are connected with collars 1 and 2, only one element is brought into action, if with 2 and 5 two elements, 2 and 8 three elements, 2 and 11 four elements. The cautery instruments are attached to the cord by two mounts with square holes and fixed to them by screws.

Price of Battery, with Conducting Cord, £14.

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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

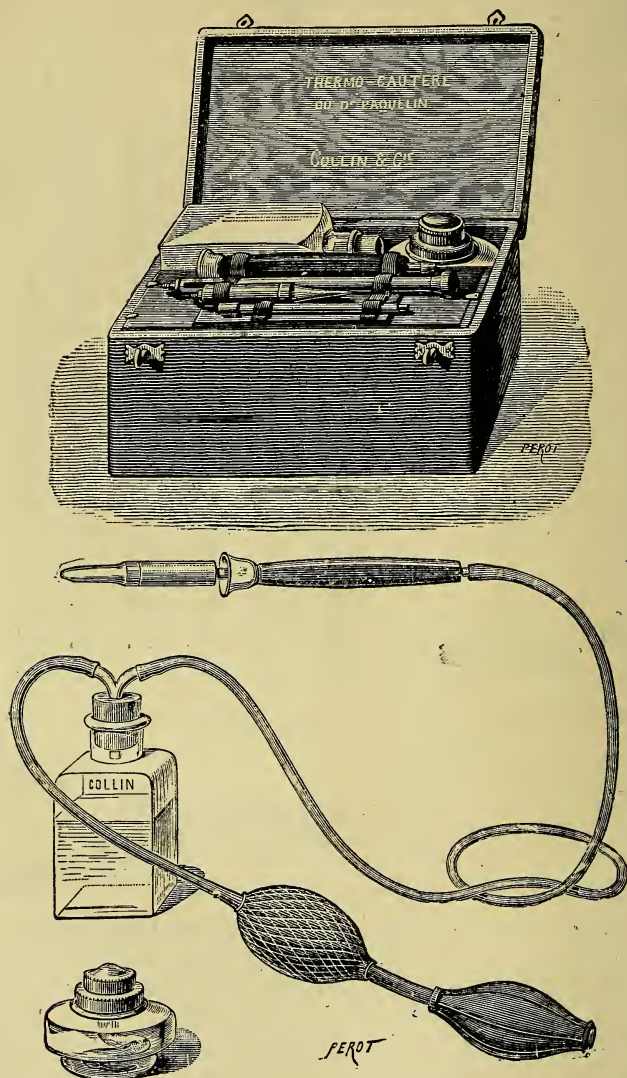


GALVANIC CAUTERY INSTRUMENTS.

Ecraseur, with movable Screw, for constricting the platinum wire loop (Fig. 1);		£ s. d.
Long Curved Double Canula (Fig. 2); Short Curved Double Canula (Fig. 3);		
Straight Double Canula (Fig. 4); Large Porcelain Cautery (Fig. 5);		
Small Porcelain Cautery (Fig. 6); Small Porcelain Cautery, bent at an angle		
(Fig. 7); Platinum Cautery, with knife edge (Fig. 8); Pointed Platinum		
Cautery (Fig. 9); Tube for lengthening any of the above Cauteries (Fig.		
10); Needle for carrying platinum wire (Fig. 11); Trocars with Canula,		
for guiding platinum wire (Fig. 12); Flat Pliers, for straightening the plat-		
inum wire (Fig. 13), two Pliers can also be used as a conductor for the		8 8 0
galvanic current. The above Instruments, Figs. 1 to 13, in case ...		
Oak Case for Battery, containing two Bottles for Nitric and Sulphuric Acid, and		1 15 0
Funnel (with spaces for extra porous cells)		
Porous Cells each		0 5 6

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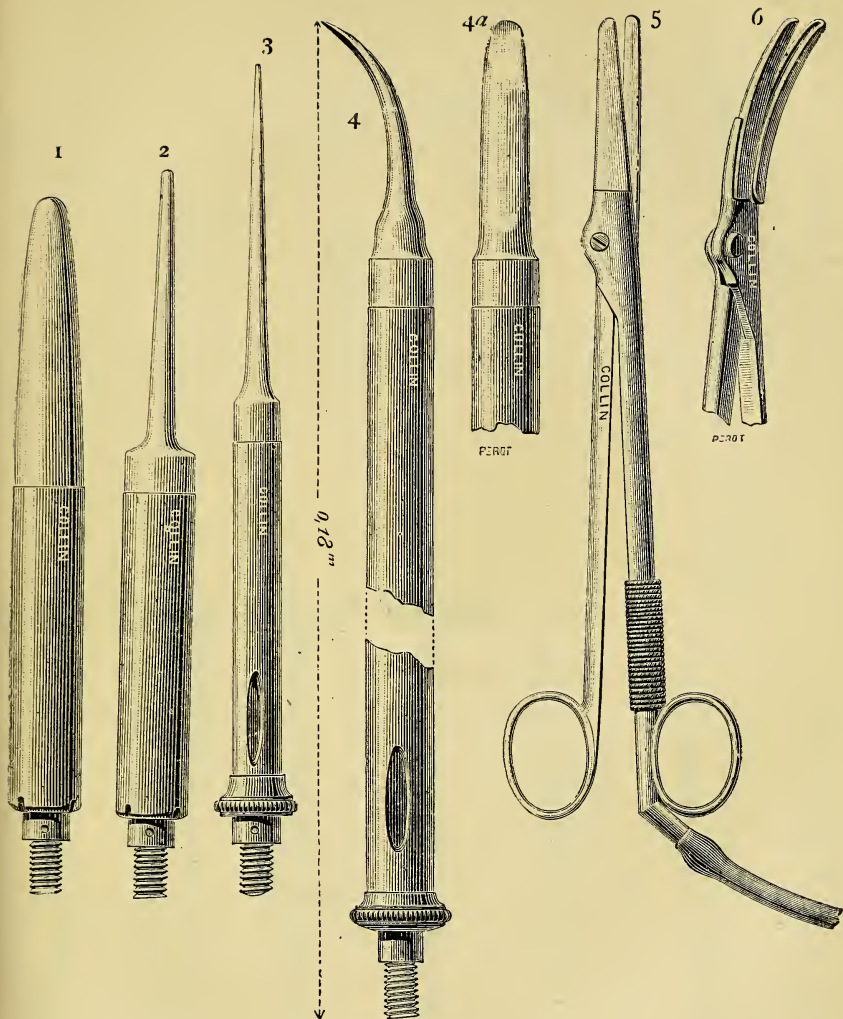
DR. PAQUELIN'S THERMO-CAUTÈRE.



Price in Case £5 0 0

Special description forwarded on application.

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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

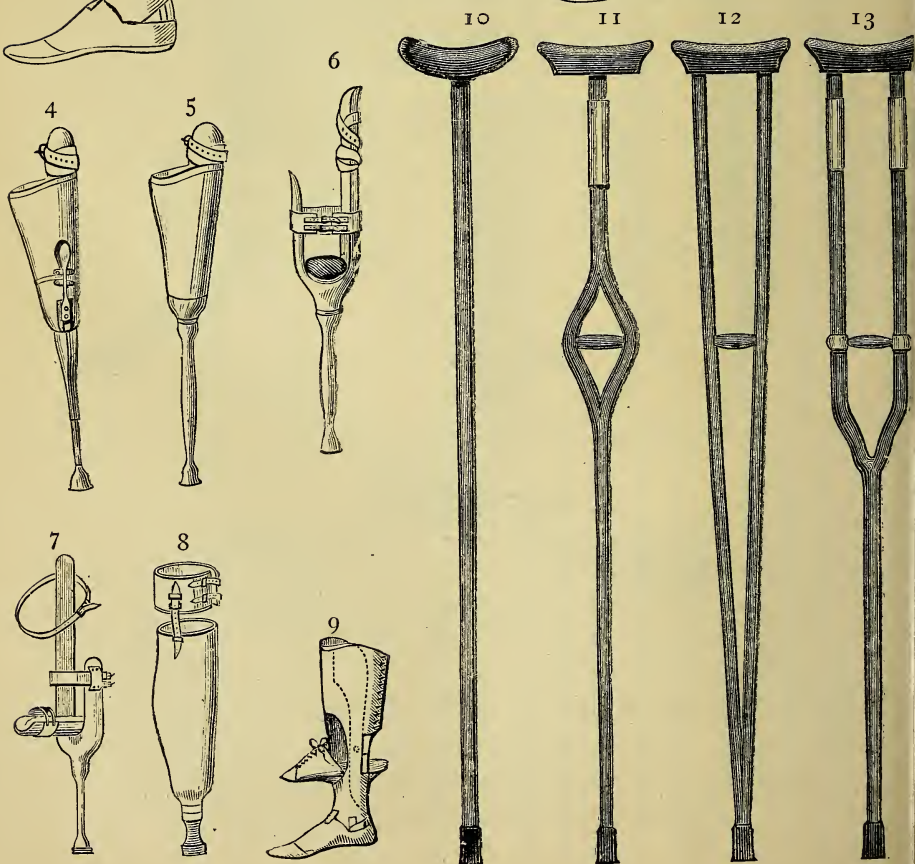
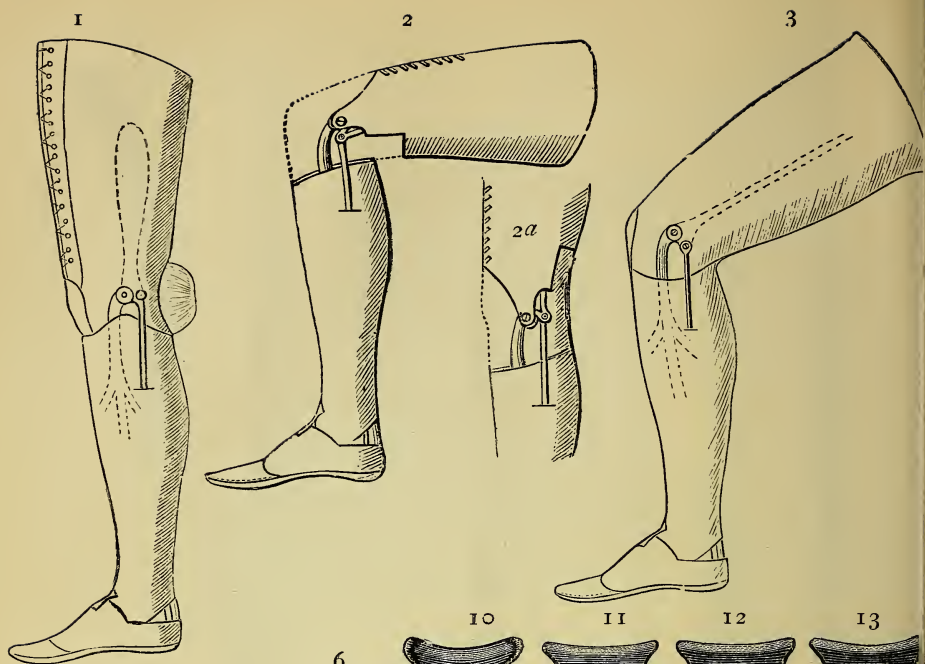


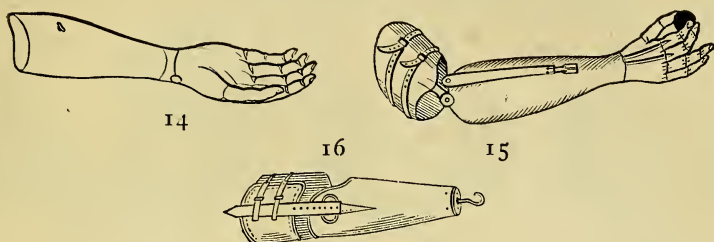
CAUTÈRES

FOR USE WITH PAQUELIN'S THERMO-CAUTÈRE.

Fig. 1. Cylindro-Conical Cautère	£1	10	0
„ 2. Pointed Cautère, for Nævi	1	10	0
„ 3. „ „ for Erectile Tumors	1	10	0
„ 4. Long Curved Cautère, broad (Fig. 4a shows side view)	1	17	6
„ 5. Cautère Scissors, straight	2	17	6
„ 6. „ „ curved	2	17	6
Angular Cautère	1	15	0
Long Curved Cautère, narrow	1	17	6
Short „ „	1	15	0

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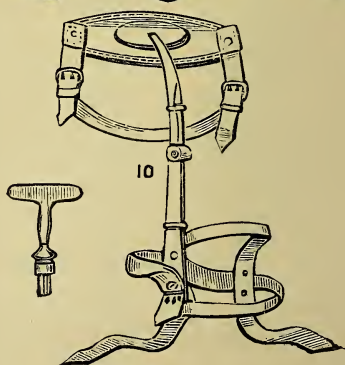
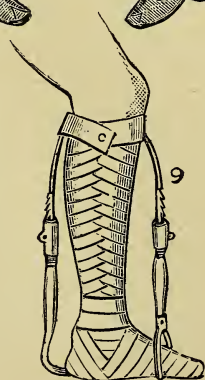
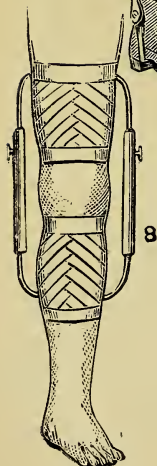
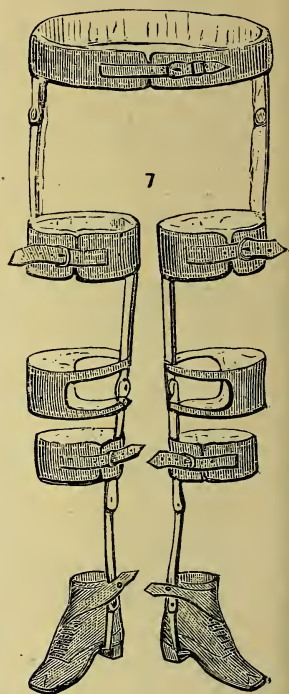
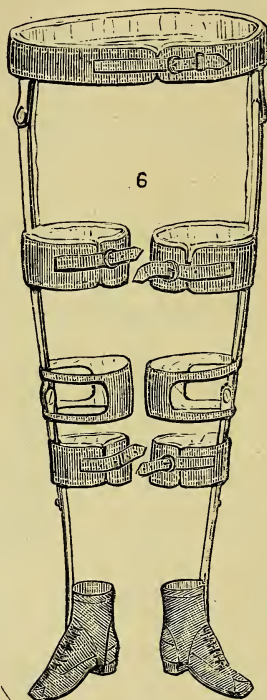
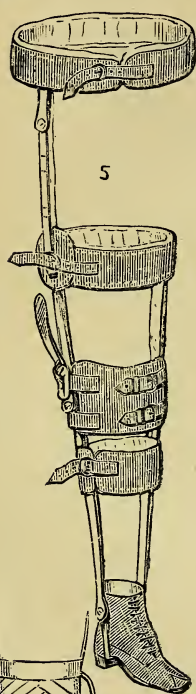
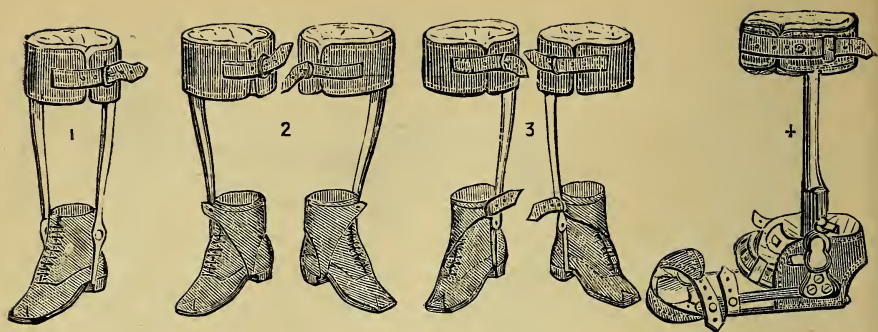


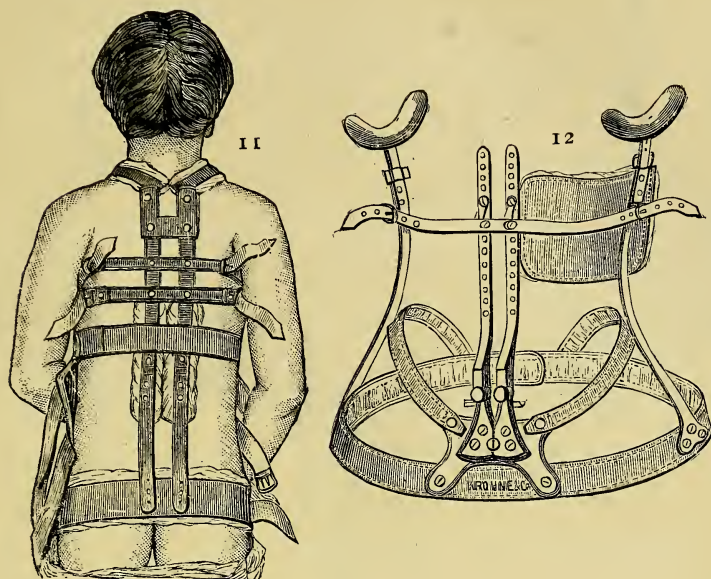


ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND CRUTCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Artificial Leg for ankylosed knee-joint, from			
	£15 to	20	0 0
„ 2. Improved Artificial Leg, with tendon, by Masters, for amputation below the knee,			
	from £15 to	20	0 0
„ 3. Artificial Leg, with tendon and improved knee-joint, by Masters, for amputation at the knee	from £15 to	20	0 0
„ 4. Bucket Leg, with knee-joint, for enabling the wearer to bend the limb	from £4 4s. to	5	5 0
„ 5. Bucket Leg	from £1 10s. to	1	15 0
„ 6. Kneeling Leg	from 18s. to	1	5 0
„ 7. „ with rest... ..	from £1 10 to	1	15 0
„ 8. Short Leg, without knee-joint, for cases of long stump		2	2 0
„ 9. Artificial Foot, for cases of short leg, from			
	£12 12s. to	15	0 0
„ 10. Crutch, with padded heads, per pair, from		0	8 6
„ 11. Single Spring Crutch	per pair	2	2 0
„ 12. French Crutch	per pair, from £1 1s. to	1	5 0
„ 13. Double Spring Crutch	per pair	2	10 0
Common Hospital Crutches, per dozen pairs		1	10 0
„ 14. Artificial Arm with all the articulations ...		10	10 0
„ 15. Artificial Hand and Lower Arm	£12 12s. to	15	15 0
„ 16. Arm Socket, without joints, for long stump			
	from £1 15s. to	2	2 0

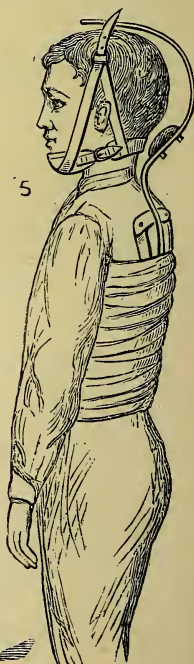
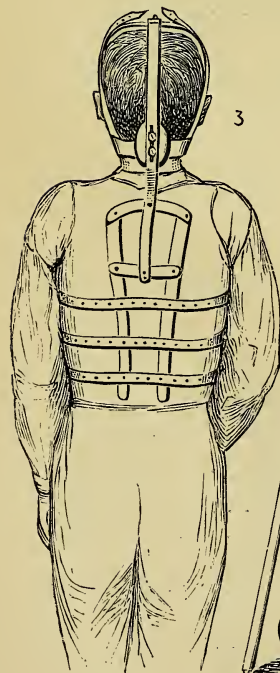
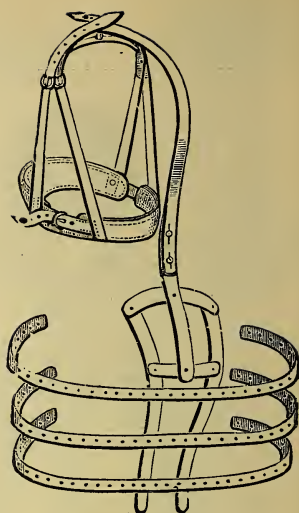
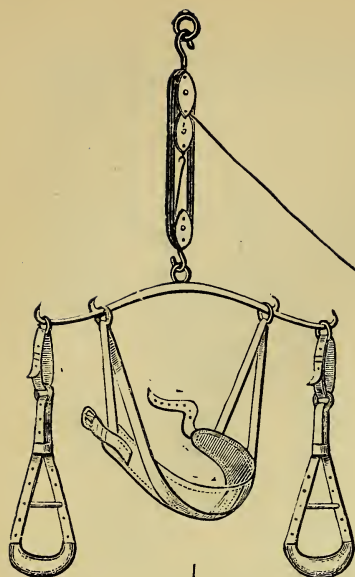
Directions for Measurement sent on Application.





ORTHOPÆDIC INSTRUMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Short Double Leg Instrument, with calf band and boot from	1	15	0
„ 2. Pair of Short Leg Instruments, with calf bands for inward curvature, and boots ... from	2	10	0
„ 3. Pair of Short Leg Instruments, with calf bands for outward curvature and boots ... from	2	10	0
„ 4. Scarpa's Shoe from	2	2	0
„ 5. Long Leg Instrument and Boot, with knee-cap and stop joint from	3	10	0
„ 6. Pair of Long Leg Instruments and Boots „	5	10	0
„ 7. „ „ „ „ „	5	5	0
„ 8. Sayre's Knee-joint Splint, with arrangement for extension from	2	2	0
„ 9. Sayre's Ankle-joint Splint „	2	2	0
„ 10. „ Hip-joint Splint „	2	2	0
„ „ „ „ with arrangement for rotation, abduction and extension	10	10	0
„ 11. Taylor's Spinal, for Pott's disease	2	10	0
„ 12. Spinal Support, with arrangement for applying a pad on either side... .. from	6	6	0



DR. L. A. SAYRE'S APPARATUS
FOR EXTENSION IN CASES OF
POTT'S DISEASE OF THE SPINE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION OF
THE PLASTER OF PARIS BANDAGE.

Fig. 1. Represents Suspension Pulleys, with chin band and arm bands.

- „ 2. Jury Mast.
 - „ 3. Application of Jury Mast (back view).
 - „ 4. Sayre's Tripod, showing patient in the act of Suspension.
 - „ 5. Application of Jury Mast (side view).
-

(Extracted from the transactions of the American Medical Association.)

In a discourse, on the above subject, before the American Medical Association, Dr. Alfred C. Post, of New York, says :

“I consider that this principle, introduced by Dr. Sayre, constitutes an epoch in the treatment of this very distressing form of disease.”

After seconding the motion, to refer Dr. Sayre's paper to the committee of publication, Dr. Lee, of Philadelphia, says :

“The idea which underlies this mode of treatment is undoubtedly the true principle for the treatment of Pott's disease. We have done wrong in considering it a purely constitutional affection. We must look upon it as a surgical disease, and treat such cases much as we treat a fractured limb. It is this that Dr. Sayre has done in applying his plaster bandage. He has treated a carious spine as any one of you would treat a broken leg, and

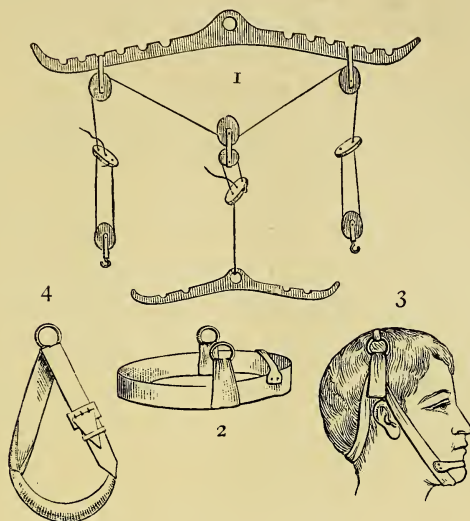
in doing so has achieved the results which he has shown you, which we must all admit to be wonderfully successful. I have not yet myself put this plan in practice. I have been so long making use of other appliances having the same end in view, have become so accustomed to them, and so well satisfied with them, that I have hesitated to make a new experiment; but after hearing the demonstration of to-day, I feel that I shall be wanting in justice to my patients if I do not at least make the effort to use it."

PRICES OF DR. L. A. SAYRE'S APPLIANCES FOR
TREATING SPINAL DISEASES BY SUSPENSION.

	£	s.	d.
Tripod in Japanned iron bayonet-jointed, with pulleys, cross-bar, two chin bands, and one pair of arm bands, as Figs. 1 and 4	5	10	0
Tripod in Bamboo, jointed with sliding brass caps to fix the joints, two chin bands, one pair of arm bands	6	10	0
Tin strips for application with the bandage, per doz.	0	3	0
Bandages „	0	4	0
Bandages prepared with the best Plaster of Paris ...	0	7	6
Plaster of Paris, in bags 1s. and	0	2	0
Jury Mast, as fig. 2 from	2	2	0
Skin fitting Vests „	0	3	0

Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet sent on Application.

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GOLDING BIRD'S MODIFICATION OF SAYRE'S
SUSPENSION APPARATUS.

Fig. 1. Represents Cross-bars with Pulleys.

„ 2. Golding Bird's Chin Band.

„ 3. Shows Application of Chin Band.

„ 4. Golding Bird's Arm Band.

£ s. d.

Golding Bird's Tripod, with two Chin Bands and

pair of Arm Bands 6 15 0

Cocking's Poraplastic Jackets for Sayre's treatment,

from 1 10 0

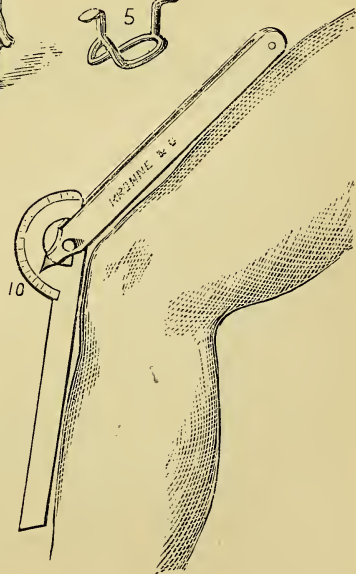
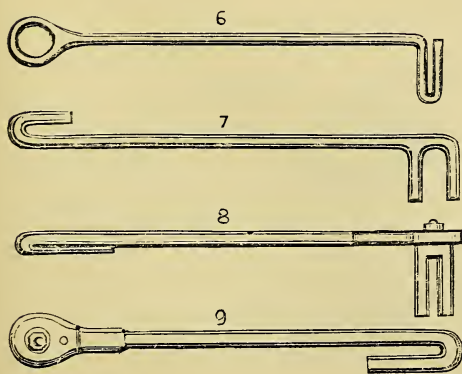
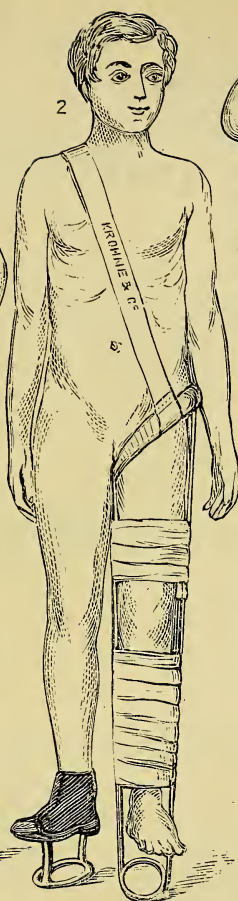
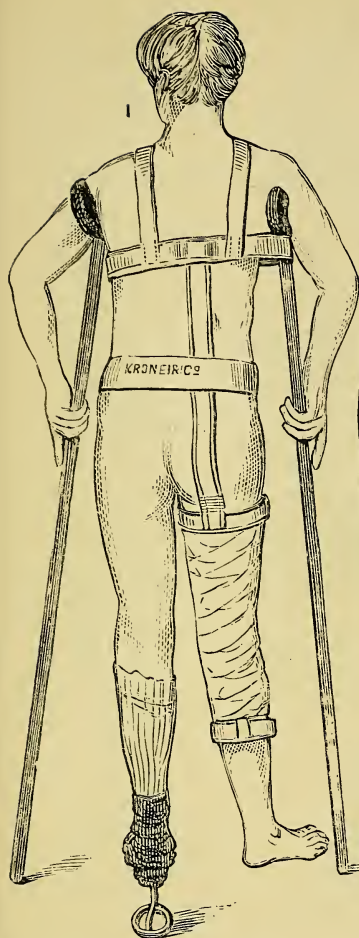
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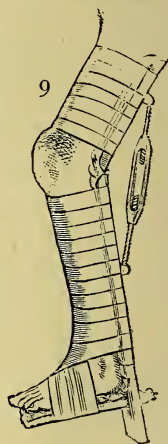
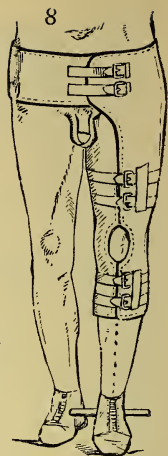
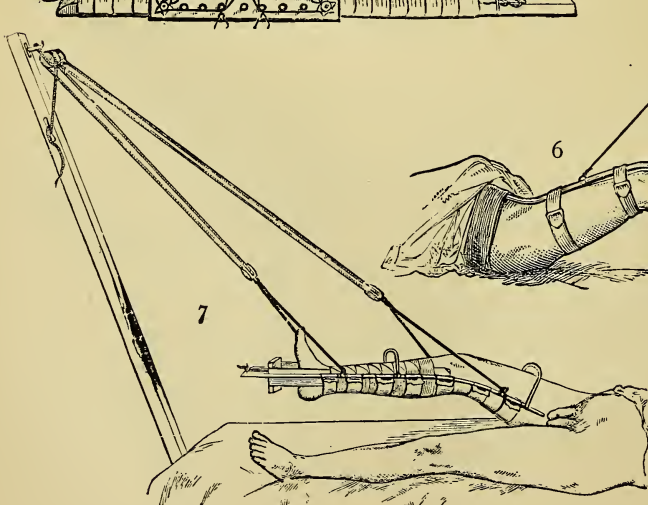
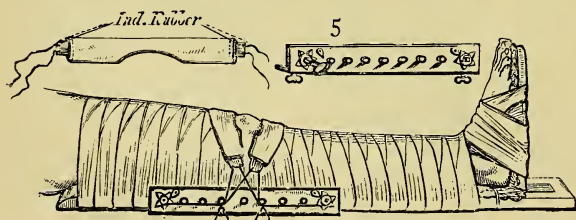
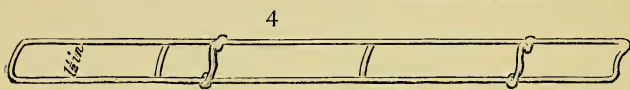
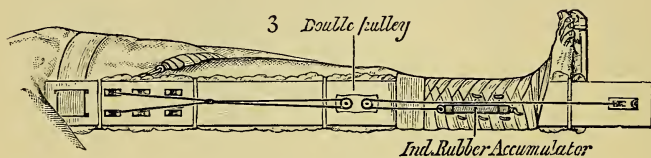
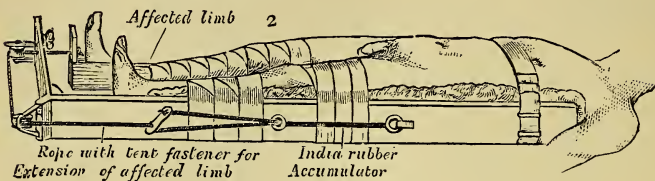
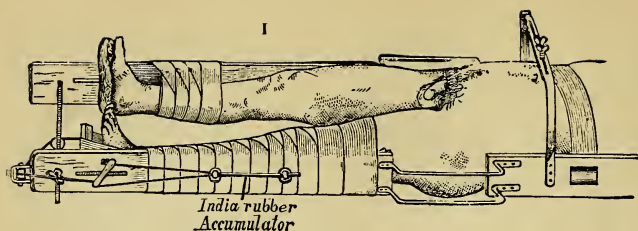
H. O. THOMAS'S SPLINTS,

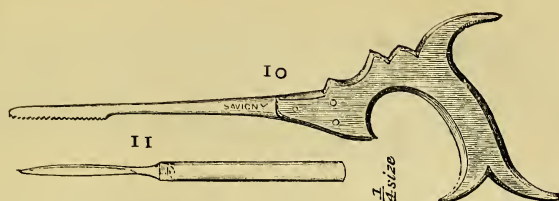
FOR DISEASES OF THE HIP, KNEE AND ANKLE-JOINTS.

						£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Represents a Patient with a Thomas's Hip-joint Splint applied, and a Patten on the boot of sound leg.							
	Price of Splint ...	...	...	...	from	1	5	0
	Price of Patten...	...	...		5s. and	0	7	6
„ 2.	Represents a Patient with a Thomas's Knee-joint Splint applied.							
„ 3.	Thomas's Knee-joint Splint ...	...	...	from		1	5	0
	Thomas's Splint Carrier ...	...	...	...		4	4	0
	Thomas's four way Aspirator ...	...	...	...		2	2	0
	Thomas's open Knee Appliance Calliper Splint for Knee-joint.							
„ 4.	Thomas's Ankle-joint Splint with foot plate, from					1	7	6
	Splint for fixation in acute inflammation of Ankle-joint.							
„ 5.	Patten ...	...	...	...	from 5s. to	0	7	6
Figs. 6 & 7.	Wrenches for altering Thomas's Splints, each					0	7	6
Fig. 8.	Compound Patent Wrench (Fig. 9 shows top of Wrench) ...					1	15	0
„ 10.	Krohne's Goniometer, for ascertaining the angle in cases of deformity, for the purpose of comparing one case with another, or the same cases at different stages of disease ...					0	12	6

*Descriptive Pamphlets of Thomas's Splints and Krohne's
Goniometer sent on application.*







LEG SPLINTS.

Fig. 1. Bryant's Double Splint, for fracture of the neck of the thigh bone or hip disease.

„ 2. Campbell de Morgan's, for excision of the hip joint or for fracture.

„ 3. Cripp's Splint, for extension.

„ 4. Shrimpton's Anterior Wire Splint.

„ 5. Dunnage's Splint, for fractured patella.

Malgaigne's Hooks „ „

Bryant's Kneecap „ „

Leather „ „ „

„ 6. Nathan Smith's Anterior Wire Splint.

„ 7. Dr. J. Hodgen's Suspension Splint.

„ 8. Immovable Leather Casing, for hip disease.

„ 9. Splint, with Extension Screw, for diseased knee-joint.

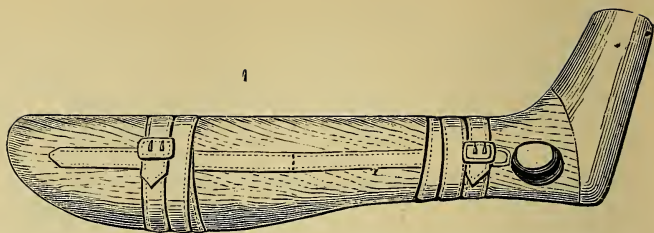
Figs. 10 & 11. Adams's Saw and Knife, for sub-cutaneous division of the neck of the thigh bone.

					£	s.	d.
Case containing two Saws and two Knives	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Maunder's Chisel, for sub-cutaneous osteotomy	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Reeve's Chisel (graduated)	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Wire Leg Splints, short	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
„ „ above knee	0	9	0

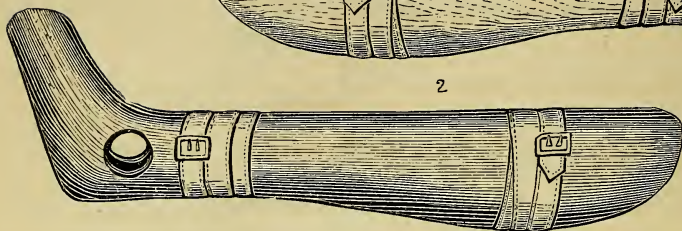
8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.

and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

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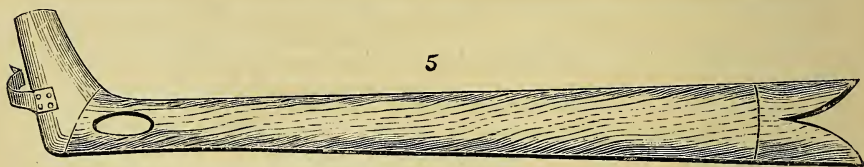
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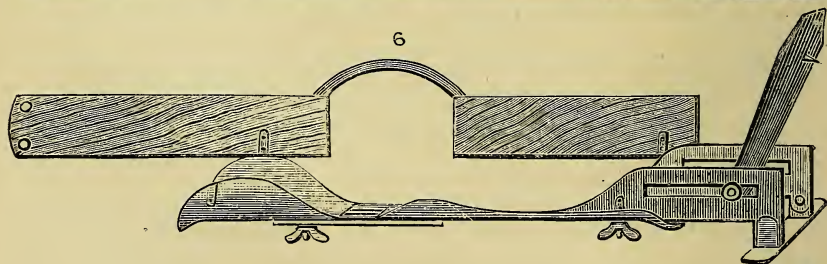
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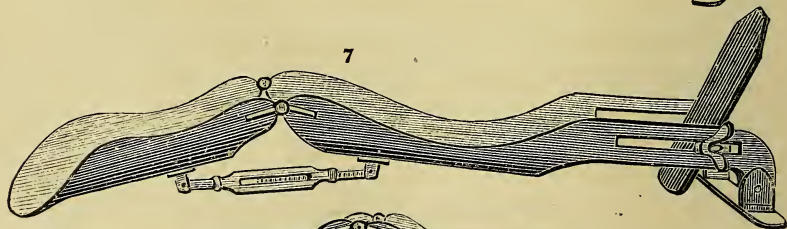
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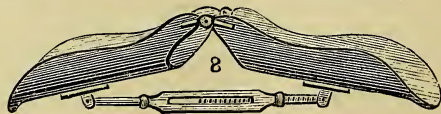
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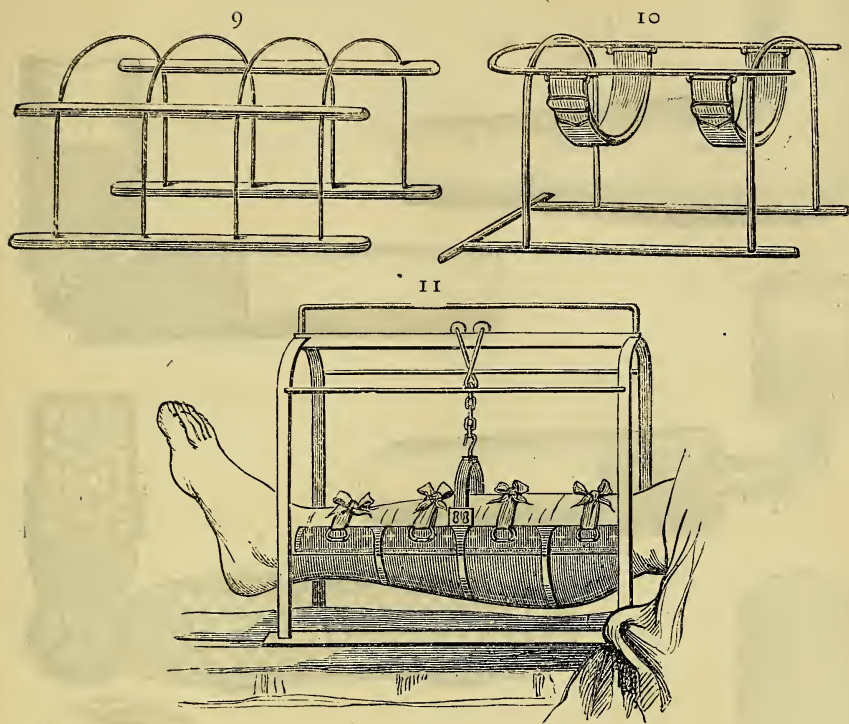


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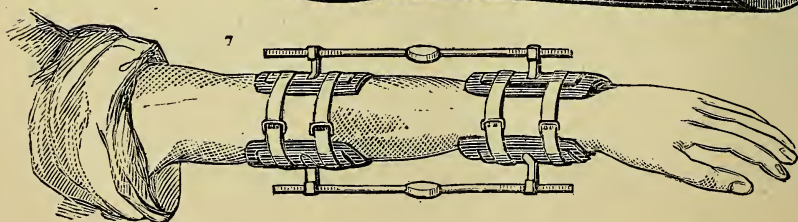
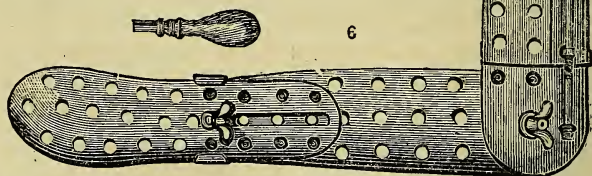
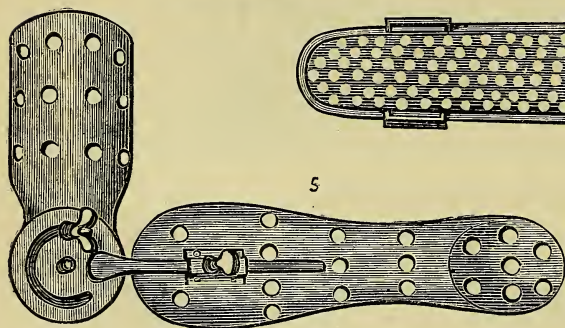
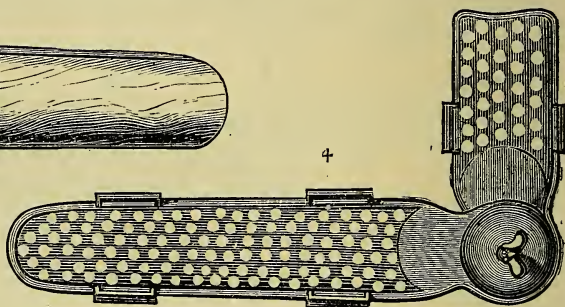
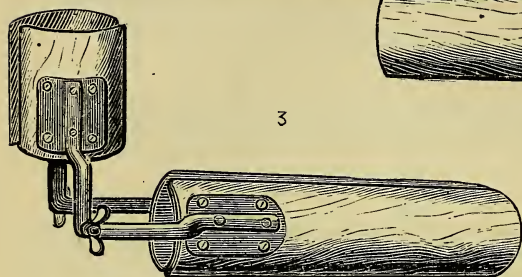
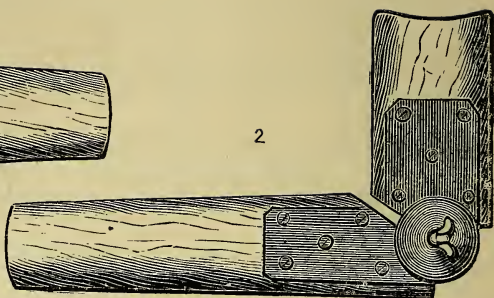
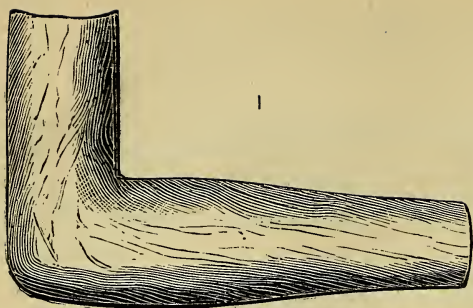




LEG SPLINTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Cline's Wooden Leg Splint, per pair ...	0	8	0
„ 2. „ Iron Leg Splint	0	9	6
„ 3. Liston's Wooden Leg Splint	0	2	0
„ 4. „ Folding Wooden Leg Splint	0	3	6
„ 5. Dessault's Leg Splint... ..	0	8	6
„ 6. Fergusson's Splint for excision of the knee... ..	1	10	0
„ 7. Liston's Leg Splint, with foot-board (this splint is known both as Liston's and McIntyre's) from 27/6 to	1	15	0
„ 8. Iron Splint, with extension screw for contracted knee... .. 17/6 to	1	1	0
„ 9. Cradle, for keeping the pressure of bed clothes off an injured limb... .. from	0	8	6
„ 10. Tubular Iron Cradle, with straps	1	2	6
„ 11. Salter's Swing „	2	2	0
Callender's Posterior Splint, for amputation at the hip, knee or ankle-joint each	0	18	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



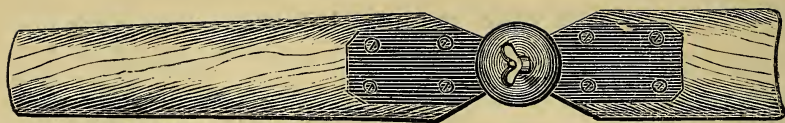
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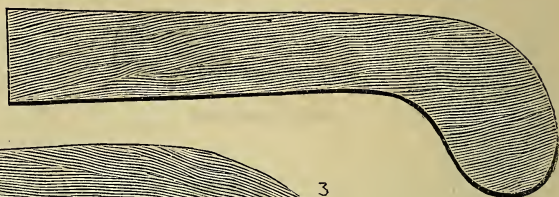
ARM SPLINTS.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Angular Wooden Arm Splints per pair	0	7	0
„ 2. Jointed „ „ „ „	0	12	6
„ 3. „ „ „ „ with interruption	0	15	0
„ 4. „ Perforated Zinc Arm Splints, per pair	0	12	0
„ 5. Mason's Iron Splint for excision of the Elbow			
(this splint can be applied to either arm) ...	0	15	0
„ 6. Matthew's Iron Arm Splint	1	5	0
„ 7. Heath's Splint for excision of the Elbow ...	1	1	0
„ 8. Bryant's Splint for excision of the Elbow,			
with ball and socket joint for the handplate	0	17	6
Lined Splints per set	0	3	6
„ „ per roll	0	7	6
Poroplastic Sheet, for splints, hospital quality, per lb.	0	3	6
„ „ „ best quality „	0	6	0
„ „ „ super „	0	8	6
Moulded Poroplastic Splints for arms, legs, various.			
Rattan Cane Splints per set	0	7	6

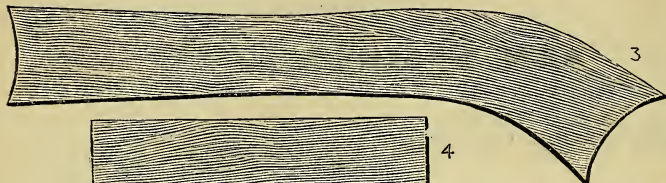
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and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



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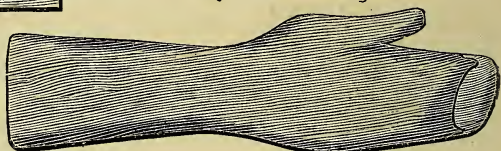
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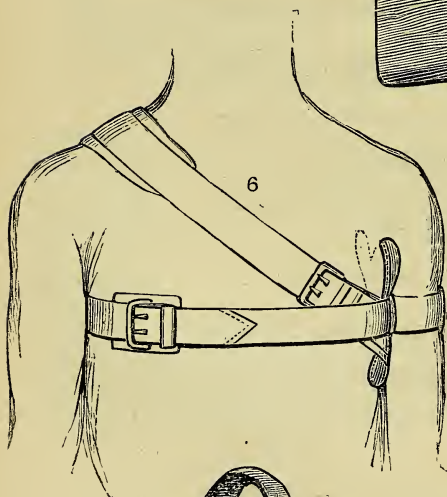
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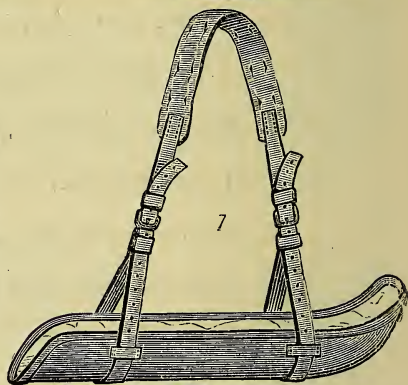
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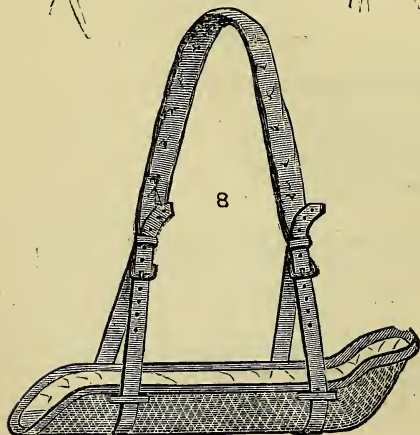
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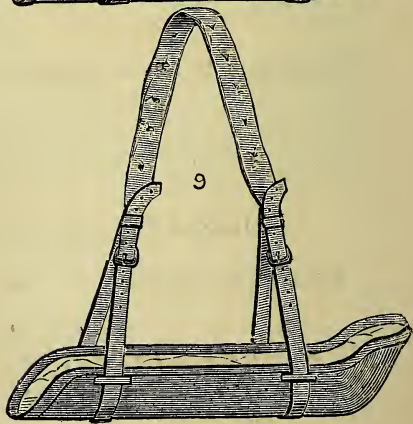
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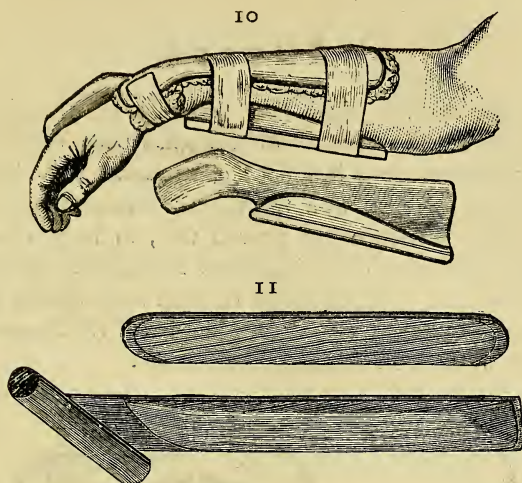


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9





ARM SPLINTS.

£ s. d.

Fig. 1. Jointed Wooden Arm Splint (this splint can be used either as an inside or outside splint, and also for either arm)	0	5	0
„ 2. Pistol or Radius Splint	0	1	6
Figs. 3 & 4. Radius Splint, with inside piece	0	1	6
Fig. 5. Hollowed Wooden Hand Splint	0	5	0
„ 6. Ellis's Bandage for fractured Clavicle	0	17	6
„ 7. Leather Arm Sling from 15/ to	1	1	0
„ 8. Open Wire-gauze Arm Sling, japanned	0	10	6
„ 9. Wire-gauze Arm Sling, covered with alpaca	0	18	0
„ „ „ in silk	1	1	0
„ 10. Gordon's Splint, for fracture of the Radius, 8/6 to	0	10	6
„ 11. Carr's Splint for Colle's fracture	0	4	6
Wire Arm Splints	0	6	0
„ „ above elbow	0	7	6

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

T R U S S E S

By which ruptures, to which man is liable, are restrained from lapsing. As frequently much difficulty has been experienced to restrain a rupture, many ingenious contrivances have been, from time to time, invented with the view of overcoming these difficulties. But experience has proved that, in many cases where the most complicated and ingenious mechanism had failed to restrain a rupture, a well-adjusted covered steel spring, with suitable pad or pads, answered best the purpose. We therefore name those only which are suitable for most cases.

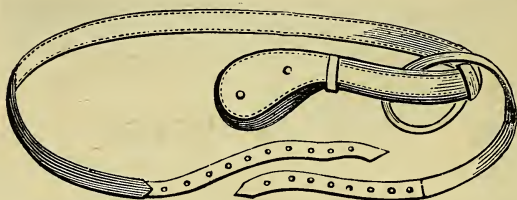


Fig. 1.

Common Single Trusses for Inguinal Hernia, as fig. 1

		per doz.	£	s.	d.
			1	10	0
„	Double	„	3	0	0
Single Circular Spring Trusses	... ..	...	0	10	6
„	„	„ for right or left side,	0	10	6
Double	„	„	0	15	0

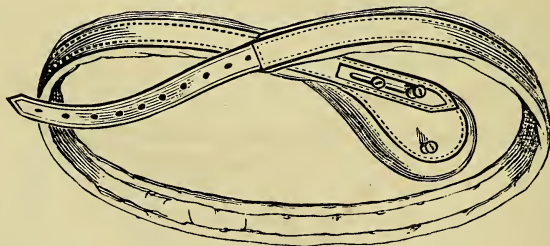


Fig. 2.

Single Circular Spring Trusses, with sliding pads, as

		fig. 2, 10/6 to	£	s.	d.
Double	„	15/ to	2	2	0

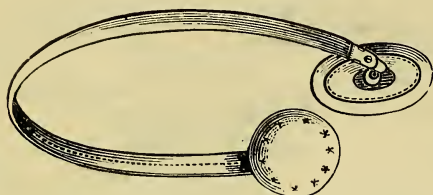


Fig. 3.

			£	s.	d.
Salmon and Ody's Trusses, single, as per fig. 3, per doz.			2	5	0
"	"	double	4	0	0
"	"	single truss for right or left side, 6/6 to	1	1	0
"	"	double truss 12/6 to	1	1	0

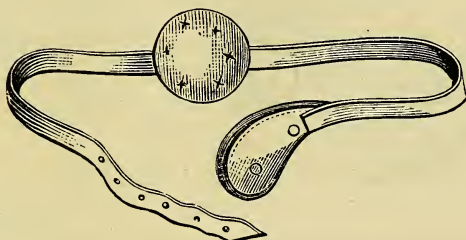


Fig. 4.

Cole's Single Truss, as fig. 4	from 7/6 to	1	1	0
„ Double „	„ 12/6 to	1	5	0

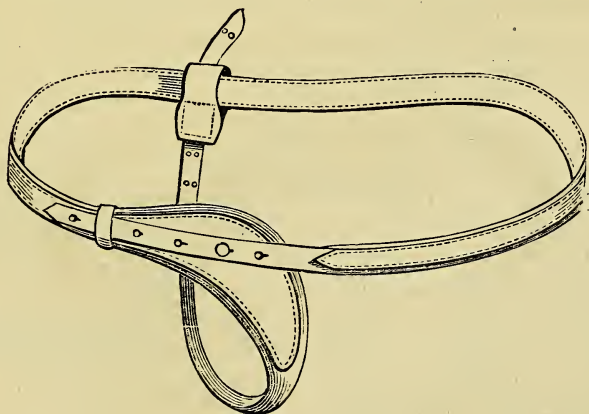


Fig. 5.

Scrotal Truss, single, as fig. 5	from 7/6 to	1	5	0
„ double	„ 12/6 to	2	2	0

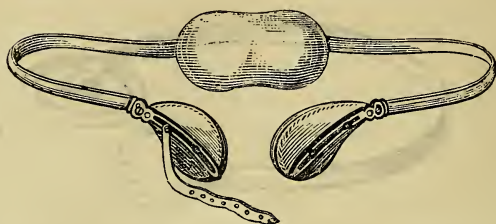


Fig. 6.

			£	s.	d.
Cole's Improved Double Truss, as fig. 6	...	30/ to	2	2	0
" " Single " "	...	15/ to	1	5	0

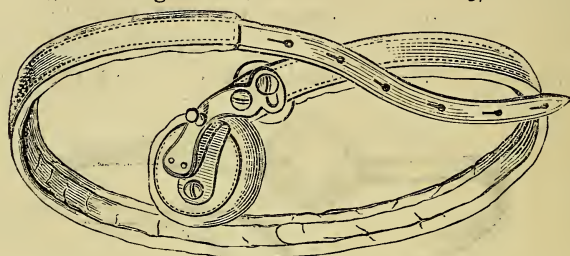


Fig. 7.

Dr. HENRY DICK'S TRUSS.—This Truss has been specially made upon the principle, that it is necessary to have two springs for each truss—i.e., one spring representing the elasticity of the body, the other acting on the oblique surface, where a steady pressure is wanted to keep the hernia up. Dr. Dick has observed, that trusses made with one spring have the disadvantage of being easily displaced when the patient assumes either the sitting or stooping positions, which disadvantage is entirely obviated by his own truss. There is also an improvement in the pad, the pressure upon which is not directed upon the centre, but between the centre and the lower edge. The spring upon the pad is specially shaped to prevent displacement, and at the same time keep a steady and even pressure upon the hernial opening in any position.

We can with confidence recommend this Truss, it having been successfully applied in the most severe cases for the last fifteen years, and in scrotal hernia, where other trusses have utterly failed to afford relief, has been used with the most satisfactory results, thus proving it to be the most efficient Truss yet invented.

Dr. Henry Dick's Truss, single	...	...	from	1	1	0
" " double	...	...	"	1	10	0

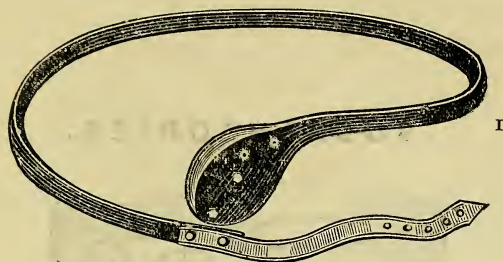


Fig. 1. French Truss, covered with elastic gum

£ s. d.
... 0 10 6

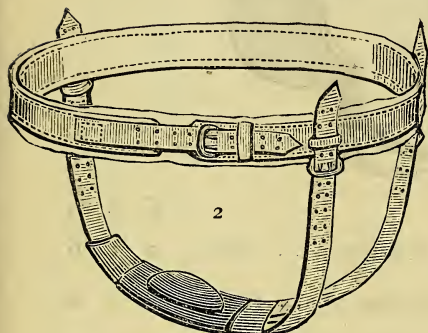
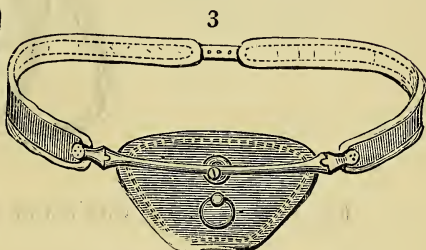


Fig. 2. Prolapsus Uteri Support



,, 3. Hypogastric Support

... 10/6 and 0 15 0
... 30/ and 2 2 0

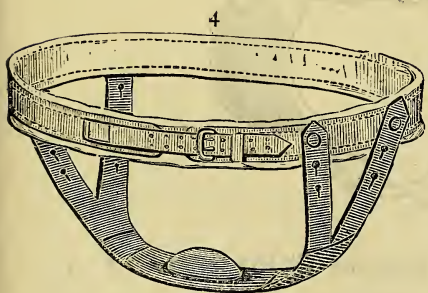
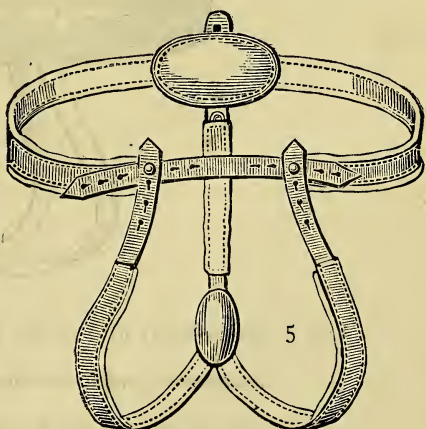


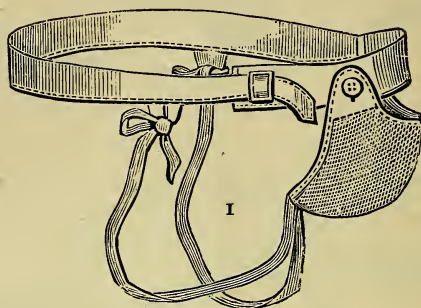
Fig. 4. Prolapsus Ani Support



,, 5. Prolapsus Ani Trusses

... 10/6 and 0 15 0
... 30/ and 2 2 0

S U S P E N S O R I E S .



			£	s.	d.
Fig. 1.	Suspensory, with cotton rest bag	... from	0	1	6
	Suspensories, with silk net bag	... 4/ and	0	5	0

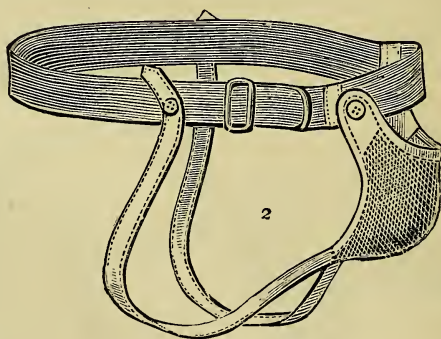
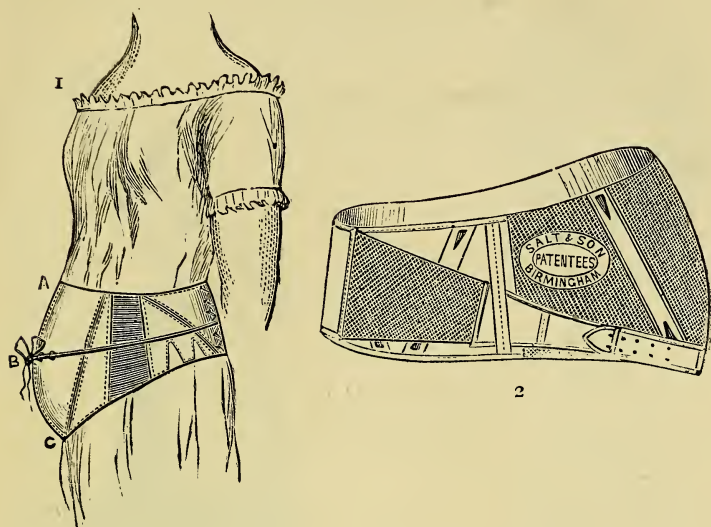


Fig. 2.	Suspensory, with elastic band and silk bag	...	0	7	6
	Suspensory, with double silk net bag	...	0	8	6
	Suspensory, with soft leather bag	... from	0	7	6



ABDOMINAL BELTS.

FOR SUPPORT IN CASES OF OBESITY, UMBILICAL HERNIA,
AND PREGNANCY.

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Abdominal Belt made of Jean and Elastic, from	1	1	0
„ „ best quality, from £2 10s. to	3	10	0
Silk Elastic Belt to draw on ... from	1	10	0
„ „ to lace ... „	1	15	0
Cotton Elastic Belt to lace ... „	1	1	0
„ „ to draw on ... „	0	15	0
Fig. 2. Salt's Abdominal Belt, in Cotton Elastic ...	2	2	0
„ „ in Silk Elastic, 63/			
84/ and	5	5	0
Infants' Umbilical Belts ... from 1/6 to	0	5	0

*Directions for the measurement of belt's circumference at A, B, C,
and the depth, back, and front as shewn on fig. 1.*

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.



	£	s.	d.
Fig. 1. Truss for Hare Lip	15/	and	1 1 0
Durham's Forceps for arresting Hæmorrhage			
in Hare Lip cases	0	12	6
„ 2. Chest Expanders for gymnastic exercises, from	0	8	6
„ 3. Chest Expanding Braces, for the prevention			
of stooping or contraction of the chest 15/	1	5	0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.,

FOR VARICOSE VEINS AND WEAKNESS.

*These are pervious, light in texture, and give an even pressure,
without lacing or bandaging.*

	Thread.			Corded Silk.			Super. Silk.			All Silk.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockings, per pair	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	10	0
Leggings, „	0	7	6	0	11	6	0	15	0	1	1	0
Kneecaps, „	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	17	6
Anklets, „	0	6	6	0	8	6	0	11	6	0	15	0

Knee stockings, Thigh stockings, and Head pieces made to order.

Kneecaps made to lace.

Measurements required for a Stocking :

Circumference at 1, G, F, E, D,
across instep and round heel.
Length from D to sole of foot, and
from heel to 1.

Measurements required for a Leg-
ging :

Circumference at D, E, F, G.
Length, D to G.

Measurements required for a
Kneecap :

Circumference at B, C, D.
Length, B to D.

Measurements required for an
Anklet :

Circumference at F, G, 1, and
across instep.

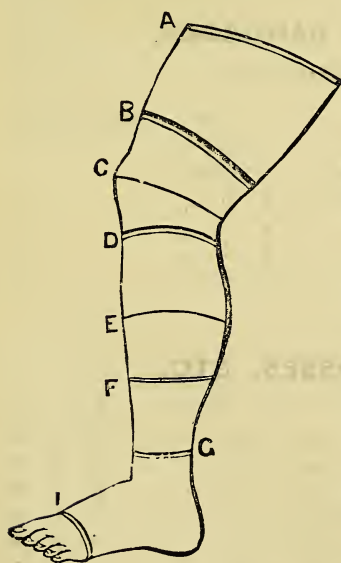
Length from F to sole of foot.

„ „ heel to 1.

Measurements required for a Thigh
piece :

Circumference at A, B.

Length from A to B.



State if for right or left leg.

DR. H. A. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES (GENUINE)

FOR ULCERS AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LEGS, AND CERTAIN
DISEASES AND INJURIES AND RESULT OF DISEASE AND
INJURY OF JOINTS AND VARICOSE VEINS.

(See BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Oct. 26th, 1878, and LANCET,
Oct. 12th, 1878.)

				£	s.	d.
7½	feet long,	3½	inches wide	...	0	8 0
10½	"	3	"	...	0	8 0
15	"	3½	"	...	0	16 0
21	"	3½	"	...	1	2 6

See "Surgical Uses, other than Hæmostatic, of the Strong Elastic Bandage," by H. A. MARTIN, M.D., Boston. Post-free, 7d.

*Each bandage bears the Signature of DR. H. A. MARTIN,
without which none are genuine.*

INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGES, (ENGLISH MANUFACTURE).

Length.	Width.	No. 19.		No. 21.		Stubbs' Gauge.
		s.	d.	s.	d.	
5 feet ...	3 inches. ...	2	3 each.	1	9 each.	...
7½ "	3 "	3	2 "	2	9 "	...
10½ "	3 "	4	9 "	4	0 "	...
15 "	3 "	6	3 "	5	2 "	...
21 "	3 "	9	0 "	6	9 "	...

MEDICINE GLASSES, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
1 pint graduated measure glass	...	0	4 0
½ pint " " "	...	0	3 0
3 oz. " " "	...	0	1 6
2 oz. " " "	...	0	1 3
1 oz. " " "	...	0	1 0
Minim measure ...	...	0	1 0
Medicine tumbler, graduated for tea-spoon and table-spoon measure	...	0	1 0

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

LIST OF APPLIANCES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

(For Antiseptic List see page 237.)

In Parcels.

	£	s.	d.
Cotton Wool, bleached suitable for Pads, at per lb.	0	4	0
Ditto, Grey	0	2	0
Westthorp's Marine Lint, per packet	0	2	6
Taylor's Flax Lint 3/ to	0	6	0
Gutta-Percha Tissue, per lb.	0	3	6
Dr. von Brun's wound dressing Cotton, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. packets	0	2	6
Calico Bandages, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, in lengths of 6 and 9 yards per dozen, assorted	0	10	0
Ditto, Unbleached	0	10	0
Domette Bandages	0	10	0
Linen Bandages	1	0	0
Flannel Bandages	0	18	0
Water-dressing Bandages	0	10	0
T Bandages	0	18	0
Eighteen-tailed Bandages	1	1	0
Plaster of Paris Bandages	0	7	6
Bandage Rolling Machines, each	0	7	6
Bed Cradles, various sizes, with wire frames, from	0	7	6
Ditto, of wicker, from	0	8	6
Bed rest, with rack and cane back	1	15	0
Splints of every description.			
And every article required for the comfort of Invalids.			
Irrigating Cans (for use in irrigating wounds), from 10/6 to	0	15	0

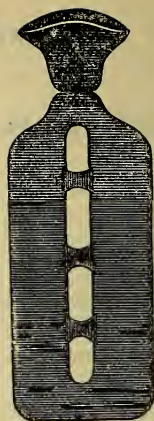
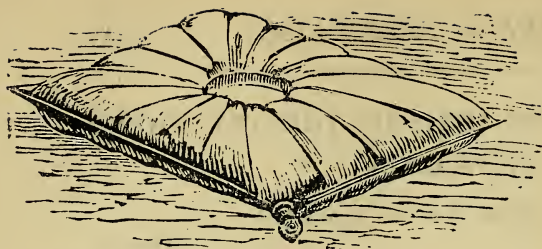
LESLIE'S PLIABLE PLAISTER.

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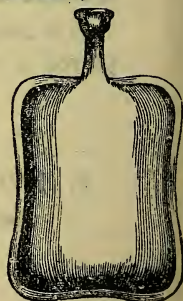
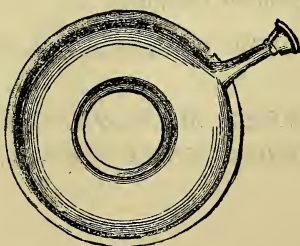
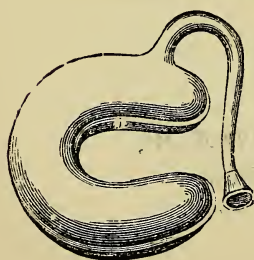
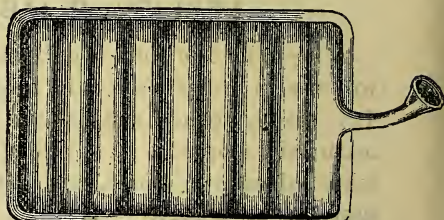
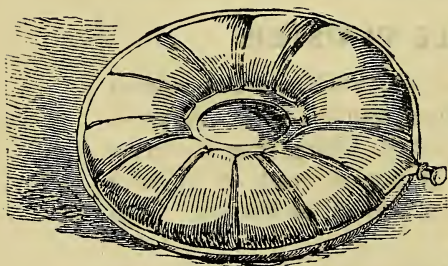
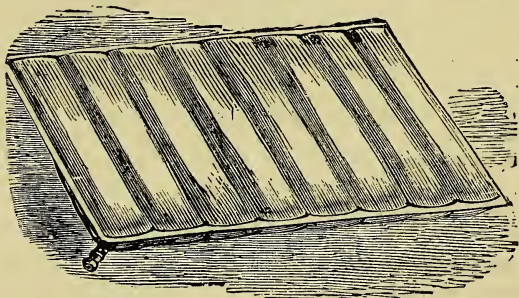
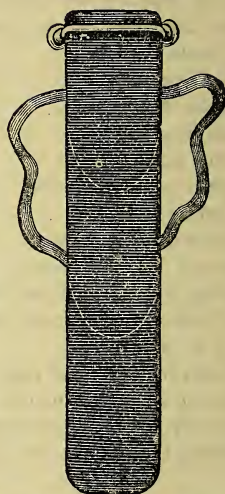
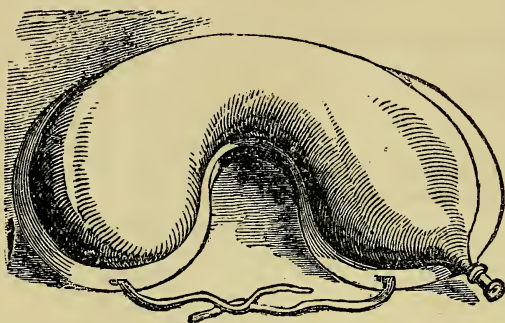
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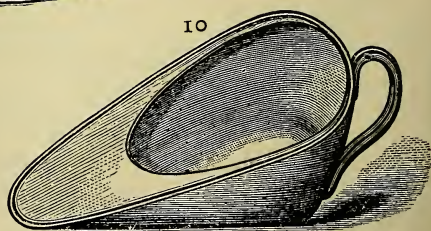
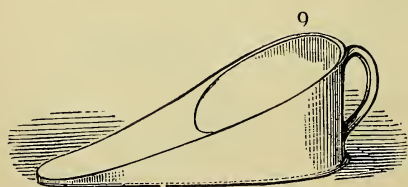
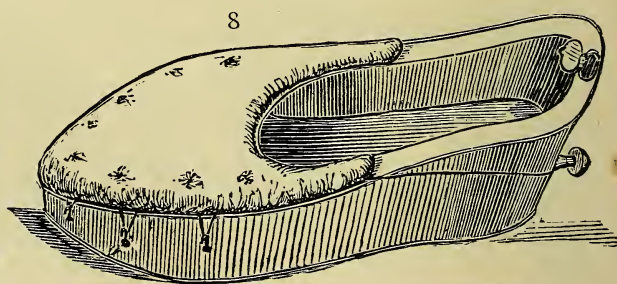
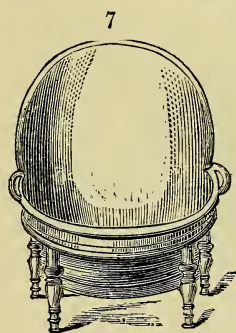
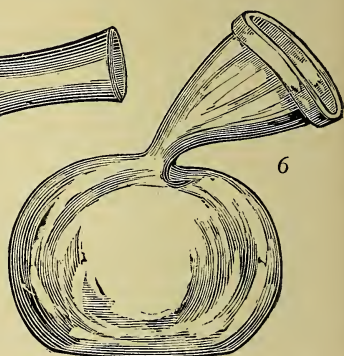
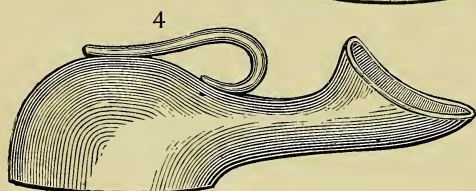
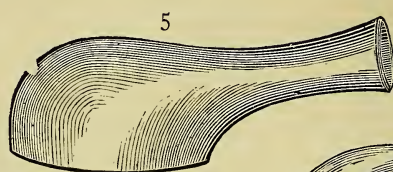
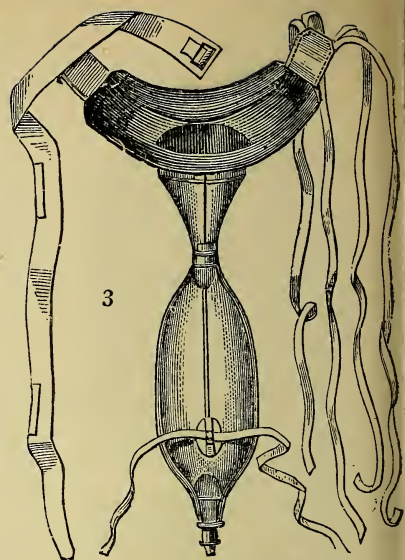
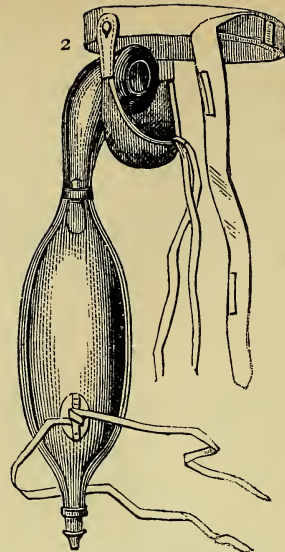
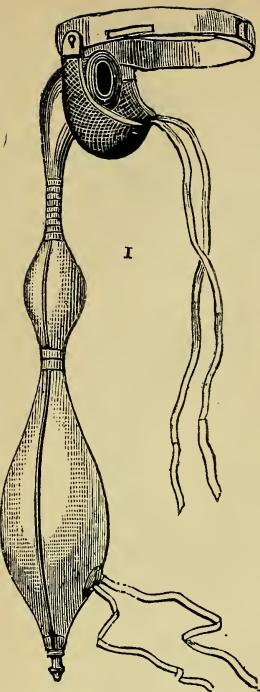


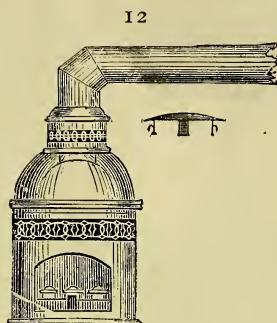
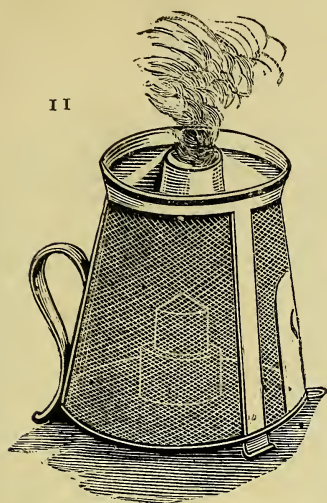
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„ 6.	Oblong	„	0	10	6
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" 5.	Male "	"	0	3	6
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" 7.	Bath on Stand	2	10	0
" 8.	Bed Bath for Ladies' use after accouchement						
	or for the application of hot fomentations	21/	&	1	5	0	
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" 10.	Metal "	0	12	6

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Fig. 1. Robson's Patent Steam Diffuser, combines Bronchitis kettle, Disinfecter, and Vapour bath ... 8/6 and £0 10 1/6
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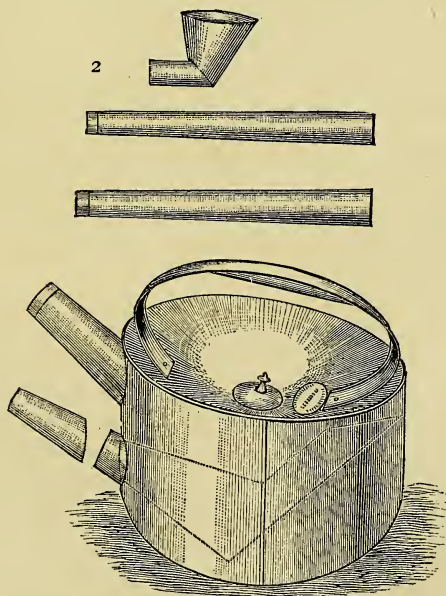


Fig. 2. Robson's Patent Inhaler ... 5/ and £0 6 0
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ON

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

BY JOHN BISHOP, M.D. EDIN.,

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EDINBURGH ; MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
ENGLAND ; LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH ; ASSISTANT SURGEON
TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH ;
ETC.

Reprinted (with additions) from "Swain's Surgical Emergencies" (2nd Edition, 1876), published by Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, London, by Messrs. KROHNE & SESEMANN, 8, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.

General Remarks—Carbolic Acid—Antiseptic Gauze—Gauze Bandage—Antiseptic Atmosphere—Steam Spray Apparatus—Boric Acid—Salicylic Acid—Chloride of Zinc—Iodoform—Oil-Silk Protective—Drainage Tube—Catgut Ligatures—Carbolized Silk Sutures—Abscesses—Precautions before and during an Operation—Dressing after Operation—Compound Fractures—Dressing in Compound Fractures—Operation on Parts affected with Sinuses—Abscess by the Side of Rectum.

THE mere use of antiseptic dressings will not of itself yield successful results to the surgeon. He must give unremitting attention to all the minutiae of application which have been deduced from the germ-theory of putrefaction, upon which the treatment is based. The results of true antiseptic management will be found to be such as would repay the expenditure of far more effort than will have been required for their attainment ; to say nothing as to the average saving of time, and the relief derived from diminished anxiety.

The following is a short account of the antiseptic treatment employed by Professor Lister, of London, in 1879 :—

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The five antiseptics which have been found most useful are—Carbolic Acid, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, Chloride of Zinc, and Iodoform.

Pure carbolic acid—remarkable for its power of destroying low forms of life—is, on the whole, the most efficient antiseptic for general purposes. Its energetic action on the epidermis makes it the best agent for cleansing purposes. In the form of one to twenty watery solution, it is used for purifying the integument of the part to be operated upon, and the sponges, instruments, etc. As a one to forty solution, it is used for washing sponges during an operation, for the hands of the operator and assistants, and for the changing of dressings.

The volatility of carbolic acid renders it invaluable for dressing hollow wounds and abscesses. It is the active constituent of the ordinary dressing—antiseptic gauze—which is applied, in eight layers, of size proportioned to the expected amount of discharge. A piece of thin mackintosh cloth (technically called hat-lining) is interposed beneath the outer (eighth) layer of gauze, to prevent the discharge from soaking directly through the centre of the dressing, washing out the portion of acid there stored up, and thus giving putrefactive organisms direct access to the cavity. Further, as carbolic acid is given off very slowly by the gauze at the ordinary temperature of the air, it is quite possible that septic organisms, accidentally adherent, might be conveyed to the wound by the surface of the dressing itself. To guard against this mishap, that portion of the inner layer of gauze which will lie opposite to the wound is damped with the promptly acting one to forty solution, or else a small piece of gauze wrung out of the same solution is applied before the ordinary eight-fold dressing.

The antiseptic gauze is convenient in the form of bandage, which not only applies itself, and retains its position better than a calico bandage, but is often a valuable addition to the antiseptic quality of the dressing. In the case of stumps, in which there is a tendency to retraction of the soft parts, the antiseptic bandage enables the surgeon to overcome what would otherwise be a considerable difficulty in the treatment of the case.

It is not sufficient to have a reliable dressing, and to be able to purify the skin and the instruments. There must also be an anti-

septic state of the atmosphere, which cannot fail to gain access to the wound or abscess during the operation, or the changing of dressings. This is provided in the form of a spray of one to forty carbolic acid solution, for which a steam spray apparatus is the most easily managed and efficient instrument at present available.

When the spray is suspended during an operation, or the changing of a dressing, the wound should be covered with a piece of sound calico moistened with one to forty carbolic acid solution, which, for convenience, is termed the guard. Of course, neither spray nor guard is required for superficial sores.

Boric acid is a valuable antiseptic, but its non-volatility prevents its being used for the dressing of hollow wounds, and for the spray. It is bland and unirritating as compared with carbolic acid, and is therefore particularly useful as a dressing for superficial wounds and sores. It is employed in the form of a saturated watery solution; as boric lint, which contains about half its weight of the crystals of boric acid; and as an ointment which may be prepared by mixing one part of powdered boric acid with five or ten parts of unguentum petrolei, according to the strength desired.

Salicylic acid, which was introduced into surgical practice by Professor Thiersch, of Leipzig, at the suggestion of Professor Kolbe, has not been adopted by Mr. Lister as an ordinary dressing, having been proved by him to be inferior to carbolic acid in its power of destroying bacteria, though very efficient in preventing chemical fermentations. He has, however, found salicylic acid to be of great use in certain exceptional cases, where irritation of the skin occurs after a gauze dressing has been left on for several days. The form of eczema thus arising was formerly attributed by Mr. Lister to the irritating effect of carbolic acid on sensitive skins, but the invariable disappearance of the affection after one or at most a few applications to the inner layer of the gauze dressing of a small quantity of salicylic acid, suspended in one to forty carbolic acid solution, has shown the irritation to be due to an alteration in the effused serum, brought about by some other agency.

Chloride of zinc has the remarkable peculiarity among anti-

septics of producing such an effect upon the tissues of a recent wound, when applied in a watery solution of about forty grains to the ounce, that, as the result of a single application, the cut surface, inough not presenting any visible slough, is rendered incapable of putrefaction for two or three days, notwithstanding its exposure to the influence of septic material. The patient is thus tided over the dangerous period preceding granulation, during which the divided tissues are most prone to inflammation and the absorption of septic products. Hence this salt, though very irritating and non-volatile, and therefore not adapted for general use, is of the highest value in circumstances which render it impossible to exclude septic organisms in the after-treatment; as, for example, after the removal of tumours of the jaws, or operations about the anus, and after amputations or excisions in parts affected with putrid sinuses. The solution is freely applied to all textures, including bones, by means of a piece of lint held in dressing forceps. Sinuses are injected at the conclusion of the operation by means of an ordinary brass syringe.

Iodoform, which has the advantage over chloride of zinc of being painless, has lately been sprinkled over the surface of putrid ulcers, in order to purify them prior to the application of the antiseptic dressing.

In order to obtain the best results from the antiseptic treatment, it is desirable to protect the healing parts from the irritating influence of the antiseptic itself, which, in the case of carbolic acid, would often prevent cicatrisation altogether, and which, even with the much blander boric acid, is better avoided. This protective is effected by interposing a layer, consisting of some material unirritating in itself, and as far as possible impervious to the antiseptic agent.

The protective commonly used is composed of thin oil-silk, varnished with copal, and then coated with a layer of dextrine. The dextrine allows the oil-silk to become uniformly wetted by the antiseptic solution, into which it is dipped at the moment of application. It is obvious that the antiseptic dressing proper must extend a considerable distance beyond the protective, or putrefaction may spread under the latter, in spite of the dressing which is above it.

The application of antiseptics to the raw surfaces of a wound causes a certain amount of irritation, and leads to an unusually abundant discharge of serum ; so, in order that this may not be pent up, and occasion inflammation from tension, a very free outlet must be provided. This is effected by means of Chassaignac's drainage tubing, of which the red is preferable to the black variety. Four sizes are used, having an external diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch respectively. Large holes are cut in the walls, so as to allow the discharge to reach the interior of the tube ; and two loops of silk thread, knotted at the ends, are attached to opposite sides of the margin of the outer extremity of the tube to prevent its displacement. The outer end is cut either transversely or obliquely, according to the direction of the cavity, so that the orifice of the tube may be flush with the integument.

When abscesses are opened, a drainage tube should be used, of a length equal to the depth of the cavity, and of a calibre proportioned to the quantity and thickness of the pus discharged. The tube should be shortened from time to time as the cavity becomes smaller.

Horsehair, which has been soaked for a few minutes in one to twenty carbolic acid solution, constitutes an efficient drain for operation wounds, etc. As the discharge of serum diminishes, the drain may be lessened by removing a few hairs at each dressing. The drain may be partially drawn out of the wound and shortened when expedient. In large operation wounds, it is often desirable to use both drainage tubes and drains of horsehair. In these circumstances, the tubes are discontinued before the horsehair drains.

For arresting arterial hæmorrhage, the prepared catgut used antiseptically combines the security and universal applicability of the ligature with the virtual absence of any foreign body from the wound. The vessel is tied in the usual way, but the ends of the catgut are cut off near the knot.

The catgut may be conveniently carried in the pocket-case in one of Mr. Lister's catgut-holders. As the right preparation of the catgut is a matter of very great importance, it is best to obtain it ready prepared, along with the other antiseptic materials.

As metallic sutures are liable to catch in the dressings, car-

bolized silk sutures are used with advantage. They are prepared by passing ordinary ligature silk through melted bees'-wax, containing ten per cent. of carbolic acid. The superfluous wax is wiped off from the warm thread as it is drawn out from the mixture. The antiseptic property of the silk is conveniently retained by keeping it in a stoppered bottle or wrapped in antiseptic gauze.

Metallic sutures are used with the lead buttons to constitute "stitches of relaxation" when the ordinary sutures are subjected to much tension. Horsehair is very useful as an intermediary suture when accuracy of apposition of the edges of a wound is desired. Horsehair sutures are serviceable for stitching the mucous membrane to the skin in plastic operations on the lips, etc. Long hairs from the tail of a stallion are the best for surgical work. The prepared catgut may be used for sutures or drains in cases where its rapid absorption is not likely to be disadvantageous.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIAL CASES.

I. *Abscess.*

This is the simplest case for antiseptic treatment, the antiseptic not being applied at all to the affected tissues, but being used merely to prevent the access of septic mischief from without.

Carefully select the spot for incision with special attention to its distance from a source of putrefaction,* so that the dressing may extend freely beyond the incision in every direction. The skin, the knife, and the operator's fingers having been cleansed with one to twenty carbolic acid solution, after shaving off hairs from the integument, if necessary; let the spray play effectively on the part, then make an incision in the selected position, and of such a size as will easily admit the drainage tube; press out the pus;† insert the drainage tube, and extend the loops of silk in opposite directions; apply over the incision a small bit of gauze wetted with carbolic acid solution; cover this with a large dressing consisting of eight folds of gauze and the enclosed piece

* So important is this that it might lead to the refusal to operate—*e.g.*, in a case of spinal abscess pointing near the anus.

† In strumous abscesses it is often advisable to apply a sharp spoon to the walls of the cavity.

of mackintosh, as above described ; and lastly, secure this with a well adjusted gauze bandage and with safety-pins, which must not penetrate the centre of the mackintosh, or its efficiency will be destroyed. When the abscess is situated in a part where the dressing is particularly liable to disturbance from the movements of the patient (as at the groin, in case of psoas abscess), great additional security is afforded by the employment of a turn or two of elastic webbing applied so as not to occasion uneasiness or œdema of the limb. This elastic bandage follows the movements of the patient, and insures the constant application of the dressing to the skin. If it is desirable to explore the abscess cavity with the finger, special care must be taken that the latter be well cleansed about the nail and elsewhere with the carbolic acid solution, immediately before introduction.

Next day let a hand be placed so as to keep the dressing in position whilst the pins are being removed and the bandage is being cut. Direct the spray towards one side of the dressing, which must then be cautiously raised, so that the spray may pass into the angle between the dressing and the skin. Remove the drainage tube under the spray ; cover the incision with a guard wash the drainage tube and the skin with one to forty carbolic acid solution : again direct the spray to the incision, remove the guard, insert the tube, and dress as above described.

As the discharge diminishes, dress the case every two, three, four, five, or six days, as required, the general rule being that the dressing is changed, if discharge is found to have made its appearance beyond it at the usual time of the surgeon's visit. Give the same amount of care to every dressing until cicatrization is complete ; this being the only trustworthy evidence that the sinus is closed. In cases of chronic abscess, due to caries of vertebræ, or to morbus coxæ, keep the patient in bed six weeks after the abscess is closed. In the latter cases, keep on the long splint during the whole period.

II. *Operations on parts where the skin is unbroken.*

These cases come next in the order of simplicity of treatment, the essential object being, as in abscesses, to prevent the

introduction of septic organisms during the operation ; although the divided tissues are necessarily more or less exposed to the influence of the antiseptic in the spray and the sponges, etc.

Prepare the skin, the hands of the operator, and the instruments as above ; conduct the operation as usual, but keep the spray at work until the dressing has been applied—of course, using the guard if the spray be suspended.

When an instrument has been laid aside during the performance of an operation, it is an essential point, very apt to be overlooked, that before being reintroduced into the wound the instrument should be again thoroughly cleansed with the carbolic acid solution.

After securing the vessels, adjust a drain, and stitch up the wound ; then dip into the solution a piece of protective, large enough just to cover the incision, and lay it upon the wound ; over this apply a piece of gauze wetted with the solution, and the usual well-overlapping dry gauze dressing. Change the dressing next day, and afterwards dress more or less frequently, according to the amount of the discharge.

In amputations apply a gauze dressing large enough to wrap round the limb, and to turn up over the face of the stump, like the wrapping at the end of a parcel.

In primary amputations, and in amputations through limbs above the seat of putrid discharge, cover the contused or putrid parts with a towel wrung out of one to twenty carbolic acid solution, so that the sound parts may not become contaminated during the operation.

III. *Accidental wounds, including compound fractures and dislocations which do not require amputation.**

Here, opportunity having been afforded for the entrance of septic material either in the infliction of the injury or subsequently, before the case is seen by the surgeon, the antiseptic must be applied to all the recesses of the wound, in order to counteract

* Experience will soon teach the surgeon that he may save, under the antiseptic treatment, many cases that would require amputation without it.

the mischief which has so entered. For this purpose a strong antiseptic solution must be used, but while it must be introduced among the blood-clots in the recesses of the wound, it is very undesirable that it should pass unnecessarily into the cellular tissue. In ordinary circumstances the one to twenty carbolic acid solution is employed, but instead of forcing it into the wound generally, by means of a syringe, it is better to apply it to the various irregularities of the injured part by a flexible catheter adapted to the syringe with caoutchouc tubing. When several hours have passed after the infliction of the injury, Mr. Lister has for several years used a still more powerful solution—viz., one part of carbolic acid to five parts of methylated spirit.

These operations are conducted under the spray, after cleansing the skin with the one to twenty carbolic acid solution. If a fragment or an end of a bone is projecting, it is well washed with the same solution and returned, in some cases after sawing off its extremity; but reduction is never effected until the depths of the wound have been injected, and, of course, loose fragments and foreign bodies extracted.

It is difficult to assign the precise limit of time when antiseptic treatment must be regarded as hopeless in such injuries. Success has sometimes been obtained as late as thirty-six hours after the accident.

The introduction of stitches should always be avoided in this class of injuries, whilst in some cases a drainage tube should be inserted; and if the wound is very small, it should be enlarged to prevent tension from the accumulation of serum.

The dressing is then applied, as in the last class of cases, the folded gauze being made to envelop the limb for a considerable extent above and below the injured part, in accordance with the large amount of bloody and serous discharge to be anticipated. A gauze padding for the splints in the vicinity of the injury is also often valuable as an additional precaution.

The dressing should always be changed on the following day; but afterwards, if all proceeds satisfactorily, the intervals between the dressings are to be increased as the discharge diminishes. It must, however, be borne in mind, that from the very nature of

these cases—as some organisms in the recesses of the wound may occasionally elude the action of the antiseptic—success cannot be reckoned on with the same certainty as in the two former classes.

IV. *Operations through parts affected with putrid sinuses.*

These cases present the greatest degree of complexity in the antiseptic treatment. It is hardly to be expected that the putrefaction which exists in the recesses of the sinuses can always be completely eradicated; but in a certain proportion of cases this is effected by the practice recently adopted of scraping away all granulation material from the tracks of the sinuses and elsewhere by means of the sharp spoon, after the example of Professor Volkmann, of Halle, and injecting with the solution of chloride of zinc at the conclusion of the operation.* The chloride of zinc solution is at the same time applied to the cut surfaces, and by this means the patient is saved a great deal of pain and danger, as above alluded to, even should putrefaction ultimately show itself.

The usual external antiseptic dressing is employed in the hope of an aseptic result, while it also protects the atmosphere of a hospital ward from foul emanations in case putrefaction should occur.

In these cases of the recurrence of putrefaction, a dressing of boric lint, or of boric ointment, may often be advantageously substituted for the gauze dressing.

V. *Abscess threatening fistula in ano.*

This particular kind of abscess is of such importance as to deserve special notice here. In consequence of the vicinity of the anus preventing the overlapping of the skin around the wound by the dressing to a sufficient extent to insure absence of putre-

* At one time Mr. Lister recommended the injection of the sinuses before the operation was commenced; but though this is the most effective mode of introducing the solution, it has been abandoned for some time past in consequence of inconveniences having in some cases followed from the solution becoming diffused into the cellular tissue of the part.

faction, the gauze cannot be employed. But the difficulty may be overcome by applying to the anal orifice and surrounding parts a mass of lint soaked with a solution of carbolic acid in ten parts of olive oil, and retained in position by a T-bandage; the patient being directed to draw the pad of lint slightly towards the affected side before defæcation, so that the evacuation may be effected without exposing the wound, and to cleanse the anal outlet with the oily solution before readjusting the pad. The oiled lint is changed about every four hours during the first day; but when the discharge becomes very slight, every twelve hours is sufficiently often. The abscess is opened under the spray as usual, after washing well with the one to twenty watery solution of carbolic acid; and instead of a drainage tube, a bit of lint soaked in the carbolized oil is inserted to prevent primary union. Fætor of the pus on evacuation of the abscess must not discourage the surgeon from continuing the antiseptic measures, for experience has shown that in such circumstances, as well as when the pus is odourless, the usual results of the antiseptic system applied to abscesses may be attained, all further suppuration ceasing, and fistula being averted.

VI. *Superficial Sores.*

If there are sloughs, boric lint moistened with the boric acid solution is often employed, after the manner of the "water dressing." When the sloughs have separated, the granulating surface is dressed with protective and boric lint, or with the boric ointment spread on thin calico. In either case the dressing is to be dipped into the solution before it is applied. In cases of putrid chronic ulcer, the integument is cleansed with the one to twenty carbolic acid solution, iodoform is sprinkled over the surface of the ulcer, to which is then applied a dressing of protective and boric lint. The application of the iodoform may be repeated at the next dressing should it be found that putrefaction has not been eradicated by the first application.

INDEX.

A	PAGE		PAGE
Abdominal Belts	283	Aveling's Polyp tome	255
Acu-pressure Pins	189, 195	„ Sound	107
Acu-puncture Needles	40	„ Transfusion Apparatus	209
Adams's Iris Scissors	61	B	
„ Ivory Nose Plates	77	Bandages, various	286, 287
„ Nasal Septum Clamp	77	Bandage Roller	287
„ Nasal Septum Forceps	77	Bantock's Gynæcological Case	175
„ Peritoneum Hook	189	„ Intra-uterine Speculum	169
„ Retractor for Eye-lid	46	„ Redressor	157
„ Saw and Knives	271	„ Sponge Tents	150
Aesthesiometer	111	„ Tin Fessaries	180
Air Cushions	289	Barnes's Anti-hæmorrhagic Case	205
Allingham's Hæmorrhoidal Clamp	217	„ Speculum	143
Allingham's Fistula Scissors	217	„ Ointment Positor	159
„ Instrument for Elastic Ligature	215	„ Tampon Introducer	150
Allingham's Modification of Meadows's Speculum	145, 212	„ Tent Introducer	159
Allingham's Ointment Introducer	215	„ Uterine Dilator	205
„ Rectum Bougies	212	Bath on Stand	291
„ „ Speculum	212	Batteries, Bichromate	251
„ Small Injection Bottle	215	„ Electro-magnetic Machine	251
Althaus's Needle for Electrolysis	248	Batteries, Gaiffe's Sulphate of Mercury	251
Aluminium Stems and Brushes for Caustic	97	Batteries, Galvanic Cautery	253
Ammonia Vapour Inhaler	105	„ Leclanché	249
Amputating Cases	19—21	„ Stöhrer's Combined	244
Amputating Instruments	8—14	„ „ Constant Current	242—245
„ Knives	8	Batteries, Stöhrer's Induction	238, 241
„ Saws	10	Bed Bath for Ladies	291
Anæsthetic Apparatus	189, 225, 226	„ Cradle	273
Anatomical Instruments	2—7	„ Rests	287
„ Syringes	2, 6	„ Slipper	291
Aneurism Needles	8, 24, 32	Bellocc's Canula	77
Anti-septic Bandages	237	Bellows for Artificial Respiration	115
Archimedean Drill	80	Belts	283
Arm Slings	277	Bennet's Speculum	141
„ Socket	261	Benzoline Cautery by Paquelin	258
„ Splints	275, 277	Binaural Stethoscope	111
Artery Forceps	16	Bistouries	22, 32
Artificial Leech	61	Bladder Trocar	42
„ Limbs	261	Bleeding Lancets	22, 38
Arzberger's Apparatus for Rectum	217	Blow-pipe	4
Ascitis Tube	187	Bone Forceps	12, 14
Aspirators	227, 231, 268	Boracic Lint	237
Athill's Intra-uterine Speculum	169	Bougies, Rectal	212
Atlee's Clamp	193	„ Urethral	124, 127
Aveling's Dilator	169	Bow Dressing Forceps	26
„ Hysterotome	153	Bowel Scissors	4, 7
„ Midwifery Forceps	201	Bowman's Suction Instrument	58

8, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,
and 241, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E., LONDON.

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Boxwood Specula	141	Cases of Ear Instruments	68
Bozemann's Retractor	143	„ of Eye „	64, 65
„ Speculum	145	„ of Minor Operating Instru- ments	34, 35
„ Tent Introducing Forceps	166	Cases of Pocket Instruments	30, 31
Bozemann's Uterine Scissors	155	„ of Post-mortem Instru- ments	4, 7
Brain Knife	7	Cases of Trocars	42
Braun's Craniotomy Forceps	207	„ of Uterine Instruments	174
„ Hook	205	Catheters, Double Channel.	127
„ Intra-uterine Syringe	169	„ Female	28
„ Porte Tampon	150	„ Male	124, 127
Broach	122	Catlin	4, 8
Bronchitis Kettles	105	Caustic Cases	24, 26
Browne's Air Douche.	68	Caustic Paste Applier	99
„ Inhaler	105	Cautères (Paquelin's).	258
„ Ivory Speculum	77	Cauterie Galvanic	257
„ Laryngoscope	93	Cautery Instruments	197
„ „ Lamps	90	„ with fine Point	61
„ Post Nasal Syringe	74	Cephalotribes	206
Brun's Wool	287	Chain Saw	10
Brunton's Auriscope	67	Chapman's Spinal Ice Bags	289
Bryant's Canula Rotating Forceps	94	Chassaignac's Ecraseur	173
„ Cyst Trocar	191	Chest Expanders	284
„ Dilator	189	„ Expanding Braces	284
„ Double Splints	271	Chisels	4, 18, 271
„ Hæmorrhoidal Forceps.	217	Chloroform Inhalers	22
„ Knee-cap	271	Cintrat's Serre-nœud	171
„ Needles	149	Civiale's Urethral Brise Pierre	135
„ Rectum Speculum	212	„ Urethrotome	131
„ Skin-grafting Scissors	292	Clamps	193, 197, 217
„ Splints for Excision of Elbow	275	Cleft Palate Instruments	116—120
Bryant's Torsion Forceps	16	Cline's Splints	273
„ Trachea Tube	83	Clinical Thermometers	115
Bucket Leg	261	Cloaks for Vapour Bath	291
Bullet Forceps	16	Clover's Catheter and Syringe	136
Butcher's Saw	10	„ Crutch	292
Buzzard's Syringe	36	Cocking's Poroplastic Jacket	267
		Cock's Bladder Trocar	42
		Coin Catcher	94
		Compression Forceps for Sutures	212
		Conducting Cords	246
		Conversation Tube	72
		Cotton Wool	237, 287
		Cradle (Salter's)	273
		Cranioclast	207
		Craniotomy Forceps	207, 208
		Cripp's Splints	271
		Crocodile Mouth Forceps	79
		Crutches	261
		Cupping Instruments	28
		Curettes	147
		Curling's Rectum Speculum	212
		Cusco's Speculum	143
		Cutter's Pessaries	182, 183
		„ Ring for Prolapsus	182

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Cyrtometers	115	Electrolytic Needles	248
Cyst Trocars	191	Electro-Magnetic Machines	251
D		Elevators	18, 120
Davis's Crotchet	207	Ellis's Clavicle Bandage	277
„ Osteotome	207	Enemas	218—223
Dental Scaling and Stopping Instruments	80	Entomological Cases	2
Deodorising Powder	198	Entropium Forceps	63
Dessault's Splints	273	Enucleators	167
Dick's Urethral Syringe	129	Eperle's Scissors	12
Dieffenbach's Forceps	16	Esmarch's Inhaler	225
Dieulafoy's Aspirator	227	„ Tourniquet	14
Dilators for Female Urethra	139	Esophagus Bougies	94, 107
Directors	24	„ Forceps	94
Dissecting Cases	6	„ Tubes	107
Dobell's Tongue Forceps	87	Ether Spray	187, 226
Domette Bandages	287	Excavating Instruments	80
Dowse's Catheters	127, 189	Exploring Trocar	40, 187
Drainage Tubes	187, 198	Eye Douches	61, 100
Drill	80, 122	„ Instruments.	46—63
„ Bow	122	„ Shade	58
Dry Cupping Glass	28	„ Speculum	47
Dunnage's Splint	27	F	
Duplay's Nasal Speculum	77	Faradisation Brush	246
Durham's Aural Forceps	71	Female Catheters	28
„ Fistula Forceps	148	Fergusson's Angular Knife.	118
„ Polypus Snare	78	„ Blunt Needle	122
„ Sharp Curette	68	„ Chisel	122
„ Suture tying Forceps	147	„ Drill	122
„ Urethral Syringe	129	„ Glass Speculum	141
„ Urethrotome	131	„ Lion Forceps	12
„ Wound Retractor	18	„ Mouth Gag	122
Dynamometer	111	„ Splint	271
E		Field Tourniquet	14
Ear Channel	68	Field's Tympanum	68
„ Conductor	246	Finger Knife	8, 32
„ Cornet	72	„ Saw	10
„ Forceps	67, 71	Fixateurs	54, 167
„ Instruments.	66—73	Flannel Bandages	287
„ Piercing Trocar	40	Flannel Binders	198
„ Speculum	67	Foot Bellows	226
„ Syringe	68	Forceps, Artery.	16
„ Trumpets	73	„ Bone	12, 14
„ Tubes	72	„ Bullet	16
Earthenware Trays	236	„ Craniotomy	207, 208
Eclectic Inhaler.	105	„ Dissecting	2, 4
Eraseurs	171, 257	„ Dressing	2, 6
Elastic Gum Catheters	127	„ Ear	67, 71
„ „ Pessaries	180	„ Entomological	2
„ „ Vaginal Dilators	150	„ Entropium	63
„ Knee-caps, Stockings, etc.	285	„ Eye	48, 56, 63
„ Ligature	215	„ Gouge	12
		„ Hæmorrhoidal	212, 217
		„ Hare-lip	284
		„ Laryngeal	93, 94

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
Forceps, Lion	12	H	
„ Lithotomy	136	Hæmorrhoidal Clamps	217
„ Midwifery	201, 203	„ Forceps	212
„ Necrosis	12	„ Instruments	217
„ Nose	78, 79	Hand Bellows	226
„ Ovum	203	Harrison's Catheter for introduc-	
„ Self-holding	16	ing Soluble Pessaries	131
„ Tent	148	Harrison's Knife	131
„ Tongue	87	„ Urethrotome	131
„ Tooth	82, 84	Hartnack's Microscope	6
„ Tracheotomy	88	Head Rest	4
„ Tumour	139	Hearing Instruments	72
„ Uterine	164—166	Heath's Splint	275
„ Vaginal	148	Hebra's Lancet	160
„ Vulsellum	165	„ Scoop	160
Foulis's Tourniquet	14, 292	Hernia Director	191
Fränkel's Speculum	77	„ Knife	32
French Bougies	124	Heurteloup's Leech	61
„ Catheters	124	Hey's Saw	18
„ Trusses	281	Hicks' Cephalotribe	207
		„ Hooks	205
		„ Transfusion Apparatus	210
G		Higgins' Forceps	56
Gaiffe's Battery	251	„ Hook	52
Galton's Whistle	111	Higginson's Syphon Enema	218
Galvanic Cautey Instruments	257	Hinton's Forceps	71
„ Ecraseur	254	Hip-joint Splints	268, 272
Gee's Cyrtometer	115	Hodgen's Splint	271
Godson's Tent Introducer	159	Hollow Splints	277
„ Uterine Sound	157	Holmes' Perforator	203
Gold Needles	248	Holt's Catheter	127
Golding Bird's Apparatus for Sus-		„ Dilator	129
pension	267	Hot Air Bath	291
Goniometer	268	Hot Water Bed	289
Gordon's Splint	277	Husband's Vaccine Tubes	38
Gouge Forceps	12	Hutchinson's India Rubber Cath-	
Gouges	18	eters	127
Gowley's Catheter	127	Hutchinson's Mouth Gag	87
Gowland's Clamps	217	„ Ovariectomy Clamps	193
„ Enema	221	Hydrocele Trocar	40
„ Finger Guide	217	Hypodermic Syringes	36, 292
„ Fistula Director	217	Hysterotomes	153
„ Rectum Speculum	212		
Graduated Trial Jar	132	I	
Greenhalgh's Hysterotome	153	Imray's Ear Scoop	68
„ Metrometer Sound	157	India Rubber Bandages	286
„ Tumour Forceps	166	„ Catheters	127
„ Uterine Case	163	„ Drainage Tube	198
Gruber's Case of Ear Instruments	68	Induction Apparatus	238, 241
„ Speculum	67	Inhalers	102, 104, 105
Guillotine	99	Injection Apparatus	218, 223
Gutta Percha Tissue	237	„ Bottles	136
Gynæcological Cases	133—208	Insufflators	68, 97, 159
		Insulated Needles	248

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Intra-uterine Instruments . . .	169	Ligature Needle. . .	149, 195
Iodised Cotton Wool . . .	237	„ Silk . . .	195
Irrigators . . .	223	Lined Splints . . .	275
Irrigating Cans . . . 136, 221,	287	Linen Bandages . . .	287
Iron Arm Splints . . .	275	Lint . . .	237, 287
„ Leg „ . . .	173	„ Bags . . .	198
J		Lister's Catgut Holder . . .	236
Jones's Cyst Forceps . . .	195	„ Hand Spray . . .	235
„ Parallel Clamps . . .	217	„ Pink Mackintosh . . .	237
Junker's Inhaler . . .	189, 225	„ Sinus Forceps . . .	16, 236
Jury Masts . . .	265, 266	„ Steam Spray Apparatus . . .	232
K		Liston's Leg Splint . . .	273
Keith's Drainage Tubes . . .	198	„ Needles . . .	8, 32
Kennedy's Enemas . . .	218, 223	Lithotomy Instruments . . .	136
Keratomes . . .	50	Lithotrixy „ . . .	135
Key's Director . . .	191	Litmus Paper . . .	132
Knee Caps . . .	271, 285	Luer's Bullet Forceps . . .	16
Koeberle's Drainage Tubes . . .	198	„ Calculus Extractor . . .	135
„ Ecraseur . . .	198	Lunar Caustic Points . . .	26
Kramer's Ear Speculum . . .	67	Lyon's Stricture Dilator . . .	129
„ Eustachian Catheter . . .	71	M	
Krohne's Goniometer . . .	268	Mackenzie's Laryngeal Polypi	
Küchenmeister's Uterine Scissors . . .	155	Forceps . . .	94
Kussmaul's Stomach Pump . . .	107	Mackenzie's Laryngeal Instru-	
L		ments . . .	92, 97
Laminaria Urethra Bougies . . .	127	Mackenzie's Laryngoscopic Lamps . . .	91
„ Uterine Tents . . .	150	„ Laryngoscopes . . .	91
Lamps for Laryngoscopes and		„ Rheophore . . .	93, 246
Ophthalmoscopes . . .	90, 91	„ Tonsilotome . . .	99
Lancets, Various . . .	22, 38	Mahomed's Sphygmograph . . .	112
Langenbeck's Elevators . . .	120	Malgaigne's Hooks . . .	271
„ Nasal Tubes . . .	77	Marine Lint . . .	287
„ Saw . . .	120	Marshall's Osteotribe . . .	81
Laryngeal Forceps . . .	94	Martin's India Rubber Bandages . . .	286
„ Guillotine . . .	94	„ Pelvimeter . . .	203
„ Instruments . . .	91—97	„ Urinary Case . . .	132
„ Insufflators . . .	97	Maunder's Chisel . . .	271
„ Lancet . . .	93	„ Clamps for Septum of	
„ Mirror . . .	93	Nose . . .	77
„ Porte Caustic . . .	97	Maunder's Spray . . .	100
„ Syringes . . .	97	McCormac's Sounds . . .	135
Laryngoscopes . . .	93	Meadows' Ecraseur . . .	171
Leclanché Medical Battery . . .	249	„ Vaginal Speculum . . .	143, 145
Leggings . . .	285	Medicine Glasses . . .	286
Leg Instruments . . .	263	Mercier's Catheters . . .	124
„ Splints . . .	271	„ Sounds . . .	135
Leiter's Hypodermic Syringe . . .	56	Mercurial Vapour Bath . . .	291
Leroy D'Etoile's Instruments . . .	131	Metacarpal Saw . . .	10
Leslie's Plaster . . .	287	Metrotomes . . .	153
Lichtenberg's Double Scoop . . .	160	Microscopes . . .	6
„ Tonsil Bistoury . . .	99	Microscopic Instruments . . .	2
		Middendorf's Galvanic Caution . . .	253
		„ Harpoon . . .	2
		Midwifery Forceps . . .	201, 203

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
Minor Operating Cases . . .	34	Pneumatic Syringe . . .	74, 221
„ „ Instruments . . .	32	Pocket Cases . . .	30, 31
Mirrors, Laryngeal . . .	93	Pocket Dressing Instruments . . .	22
Moore's Caustic Applier . . .	99	Politzer's Air Douche . . .	68
Mouth Dilators . . .	87	Poroplastic Sheets for Splints . . .	275
Mouth Gags . . .	87, 122	Porte Aiguille . . .	116
Murray's Redressor . . .	157	Post Mortem Coronet . . .	4
Myringotome . . .	68	„ „ Instruments . . .	4, 7
N		Priestley's Uterine Dilator . . .	129
Napier's Pessary . . .	178	„ „ Sound . . .	157
Nasal Forceps . . .	78	Probangs . . .	94
„ Instruments . . .	74—79	Probes . . .	24, 246
„ Mirror . . .	79	R	
„ Plug . . .	79	Rattan Cane Splints . . .	275
„ Spray . . .	100	Rectal Instruments . . .	212, 216
„ Syringes . . .	74	Rectum Bougies . . .	212
Necrosis Forceps . . .	12	„ Plugs . . .	217
Needles . . .	149	Redressors . . .	157
Needle Holders . . .	63, 147, 195	Reeve's Chisel . . .	271
Nelaton's Cyst Forceps . . .	195	Rendle's Mask for Anæsthesia . . .	225
„ Probe . . .	24	Reservoir Enema . . .	221
Nelson's Inhaler . . .	105	Retractors . . .	46, 88, 143
Neugebauer's Vaginal Speculum . . .	145	Richardson's Bellows for Artificial Respiration . . .	115
Nitric Acid Tubes . . .	132	Richardson's Dilator . . .	129
O		„ Ether Spray . . .	226
Oil Silk Protective . . .	237	„ Inhaler . . .	226
Ointment Introducer . . .	215	„ Torsion Scissors . . .	26
Ophthalmoscopes . . .	44	„ Trachea Tube . . .	88
Optometer . . .	61	Roberts' Urinary Stand . . .	132
Oral Instruments . . .	120	Robson's Diffuser . . .	293
Orthopædic Instruments . . .	263	Roper's Craniotomy Forceps . . .	207
Otoscope . . .	68	„ Perforator . . .	203
Ovariectomy Instruments . . .	186—198	Rose-head Drill . . .	80
Ovum Forceps . . .	203	Roussel's Transfusion Apparatus . . .	211
P		Routh's Dilator . . .	150
Palfrey's Craniotomy Forceps . . .	207	„ Ecraseur . . .	171
Paquelin's Cautère . . .	258	„ Hysterotome . . .	153
Patten . . .	268	„ Tampon Introducer . . .	150
Pelvimeter . . .	203	S	
Percival's Douche . . .	223	Salicylic Wool and Jute . . .	237
Percussion Hammer . . .	111	Salter's Cradle . . .	273
„ Thimble . . .	111	Saws . . .	4, 10, 271
Perforators . . .	203	Sayre's Suspension Apparatus . . .	265
Pessaries . . .	176, 185	„ Splints . . .	263
Pistol Splints . . .	277	Scalpels . . .	8, 22, 32
Plaster of Paris . . .	266	Scarificators . . .	28
„ „ Bandages . . .	266	Scarpa's Shoe . . .	263
Platinum Ladle . . .	169	Schliep's Transfusion Apparatus . . .	211
Playfair's Uterine Probes . . .	159	Scissors, Bowel . . .	4
Pleximeter . . .	111	„ Capsular . . .	48
Pneumatic Apparatus . . .	114	„ Dissecting . . .	2

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Scissors, Dressing	26	Sponge Holders	97, 147, 159, 246
„ Eye	56, 58	„ Probangs	94
„ Hæmorrhoidal	215, 217	„ Tents	148, 150
„ Post Mortem	4	Spray Producers with Hand Bel-	
„ Starch Bandage	14	lows	100
„ Uterine	155	Spray Producers with Steam	
„ Uvula	99	102, 104, 232	
Scoops	160	Spring Forceps	26, 116
Section Knives	2	Staffs	136
„ Table	2	Starch Bandage Shears	14
Self Holding Speculum	145	Steam Spray Apparatus, Lister's	232
Serre-fines	16, 24	Steam Spray Inhalers.	102, 104
Serre-nœud	173	Stethoscopes	108, 111
Seton Needle	22	Stockings	285
Shortt's Vaccinator	38	Stöhrer's Batteries	240, 242
Shrimpton's Splint	271	Stomach Pumps.	106, 107
Siegle's Steam Spray Inhaler	102, 104	Strabismometer	61
„ Pneumatic Ear Speculum	67	Stricture Dilators	129
Sieveking's Aesthesiometer.	111	Subcutaneous Syringes	292
Signoroni's Tourniquet	14	Suppository Tubes	215
Silk for Sutures	195	Suspensories	282
Simon's Bladder Forceps	139, 203	Suture Catcher	116
„ Catheters	139	„ Depressor	116
„ Female Dilators	139	„ Twister	116
Sim's Chain Ecraseur.	173	Syme's Staff	131
„ Curettes	147	Syphon Enema	221
„ Depressor.	147	„ Stomach Pump	107
„ Enucleator	167	„ Vaginal Douche	221
„ Pledget Introducer	167	Syringes	2, 36, 68
„ Three - Bladed Uterine		„ Urethral	129
Dilator	169		
Sim's Vaginal Dilators	150		
„ Wire Guide	147		
Skey's Tourniquet	14		
Skinner's Chloroform Mask	225		
Smith's Cautey Iron	215		
„ Hæmorrhoidal Clamp	217		
„ Inhaler	226		
„ Instruments	116		
„ Stems for Cotton Wool	159		
Smyley's Brush	87		
Soft Metal Ring.	215		
Sounds, Stone	135		
„ Uterine	157		
Southey's Trocars	40		
Spatula	2, 24		
Speculum, Ear	67		
„ Eye	47		
„ Nose	77		
„ Rectum	212		
„ Urethral, Female	139		
„ Vaginal	141, 145		
Sphygmographs	112		
Spinal Support	263		
Splints	268, 277		
Sponge Holding Forceps	97		

T

Tail Bandages	287
Tait's Ascites Tube	187
„ Ovariectomy Trocar	191
Tampon Introducers	150
“ T ” Bandages	287
Teale's Suction Curette	53
Teevan's Catheter	127
„ Lithotrite	135
„ Sound	135
„ Syringe	129
„ Trocar	40
„ Urethrotome	131
Tenacula	8, 22, 32
Tenotomy Knives	32
Tent Introducer.	148, 159
Tents, Laminaria	148
„ Sponge	150
Thigh Belt.	189
Thomas's Aspirator	268
„ Splints	268
„ Suture Instruments for	
fractured Jaw.	122
Thompson's Dilators	129

8, *DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.,*
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